ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, December 17, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BERTISH.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 19, Hocroft-avenue, Hampstead, to EDNA (née Dreyfus), wife of CYRIL BERTISH—a son.

CARNEGIE.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at St. Helier's, Whitstable, to VIOLET (née Martin), wife of CAPTAIN D. L. CARNEGIE, Royal Signals—a daughter.

COOKE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 43, Connaught-avenue, Plymouth, to PADDIE, wife of SUB-LIEUTENANT G. A. COOKE, R.N.—a daughter (stillborn).

DIGGLE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Cape Town, S. Africa, to MARGARET (née von Ploennies), wife of MAJOR P. G. W. DIGGLE—a daughter.

ELPHINSTONE.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, at a nursing home, Muswell Hill, N.10, to LUCY, wife of DR. J. H. ELPHINSTONE—a daughter.

FOSTER.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 84, Church-road, Bracknell, to JANET ELIZABETH, wife of H. W. B. FOSTER—a daughter.

GLADSTONE.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Eton College, Windsor, to ISLA, wife of C. A. GLADSTONE—a daughter.

HARVEY.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at New York, to JEAN (née Gow), wife of DOUGLAS A. HARVEY—a son.

HOPKIRK.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at 4, Magdala-road, Nottingham, MARY, the wife of the REV. F. S. HOPKIRK, of a son.

HUMPHREYS.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 54, Cadogan-square, S.W.1, to ZELIA (née Hambro), wife of LIEUTENANT PATRICK WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, R.N.—a daughter.

LAUNAY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at 26, Grosvenor-gardens, N.W.11, to SIMONE, wife of JOSEPH EDWARD LAUNAY—a son.

LOWE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 76, Bag-lane, Atherton, Manchester, to KATHLEEN LISLE (née Garnett), wife of REV. G. P. LOWE—a daughter.

MILLER.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, to CAPT. G. P. MILLER, Cameron Highlanders, and Mrs. Miller (née Lang)—a daughter.

WHITE.—On Dec. 13, 1930, to MARGARET, wife of the REV. R. H. WHITE, Toller Vicarage, Dorchester—a daughter.

WILLSON.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at The Mill, Kidlington, Oxon, CONSTANCE, the wife of T. OLAF WILLSON, of a daughter.

WINDLE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Poona, India, MARION (née Greenwood), wife of ALLAN A. WINDLE, of a son. New Zealand and Canadian papers, please copy.

MARRIAGES

CHOTZNER : SCHOFIELD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, ALFRED JAMES CHOTZNER (I.C.S., retired), ex-Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bengal, to BEATRICE VIOLET, widow of BENJAMIN SCHOFIELD, J.P., of Rochdale and London.

DINGLI : REUTER.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at the Servite Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. Father Howard, ADRIAN DINGLI, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., Comm. Crown of Italy, Barrister-at-Law, only son of the late Sir Adrian Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., and Lady Dingli, and DOROTHY ELISABETH, only daughter of the late Mr. W. REUTER and Mrs. Reuter, of London.

RUSSELL : GIBSON.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, HAMILTON RUSSELL, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Verner Wallace Russell, of Capetown, to MOLLY, second daughter of the late Hon. EDWARD GRAVES MAYNE GIBSON.

DEATHS

BICKET.—On Dec. 16, 1930, in London, THOMAS BARRETT BICKET, M.C., of 7, King-street, S.W.1, the beloved son of Sir Alexander and Lady Bicket, of Liverpool, aged 38 years.

BUTLER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 13, 1930, at "Glenbough," Wimbledon, THEODORE BUTLER, aged 51. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery, to-day (Wednesday), at 1.45 p.m.

CUNIS.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at "Kersmos," Woldingham, Surrey, of heart failure after a few weeks' illness, HORACE A. CUNIS, dearly loved husband of Emily Cunis, and beloved Daddy of Olive, Madge, Coralie, and Cedric. Funeral at St. Agatha's Church, Woldingham, Friday, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock.

DENNETT.—On Dec. 13, 1930, the result of an accident, Miss E. M. K. DENNETT, of 56, Parkhill-road, Croydon.

DEVONSHIRE.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Grahamstown, S. Africa, MARY (SISTER MARY JOYCE, C.R.), fourth daughter of the late T. H. DEVONSHIRE, of Ivy-mount, Eastbourne, aged 57 years.

EDWARDS.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, at 22, Severn-place, S.W., ELIZA EDWARDS, widow of Samuel Edwards, late of Wood Lodge, Streatham, in her 95th year. Funeral at St. Leonard's Parish Church, Streatham, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon.

EVERETT.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, at Herne Bay, LOUISE EVERETT, Matron of the Burnett Cottage Home (Herne Bay) from 1890 to 1910. Always the faithful and loyal servant and friend of the Trustees and of the late Foundress, Euphemia Dickson Park.

FALCON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, in London, ISABELLA SOPHIA FALCON, aged 70. Service at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, S.W., to-morrow (Thursday), 12 o'clock, afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers or mourning, by request.

FULCHER.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at North Elmham, FANNY SOPHIA FULCHER, formerly Matron of the Norfolk County School, aged 98.

GITTINS.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at residence of Mrs. Arthur Gittins, South Woodham Ferrers, Essex, MARY CATHERINE GITTINS, aged 90. See "Inquirer" later for date of memorial service in Leicester. No flowers. Letters to E. R. Gittins, 40, Park-mansions, Albert Bridge-road, S.W.11.

GOODE.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at his residence, 312, Hagley-road, Edgbaston, WILLIAM GARNONS, dearly loved husband of MARION GOODE, and eldest surviving son of the late John Goode, The Moors, Handsworth, in his 80th year.

GREEN.—On Dec. 15, 1930, CHARLES WILLIAM GREEN, of 110, St. Mary's-road, S.E.15, in his 50th year of service with Messrs. C. Leary and Co., aged 63. Funeral at Nunhead Cemetery, on Friday, Dec. 19, at 2.20 p.m.

GREENHOUGH.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at The Grange, Woodley, Reading, WILLIAM HENRY GREENHOUGH, for 45 years Chief Librarian of the Reading Public Library, aged 75 years. Funeral service at St. James's Church, The Forbury, Reading, at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday). Interment at Reading Cemetery.

GRILLE.—On Dec. 13, 1930, following an operation, FREDERICK A. GRILLE, of 63, Disraeli-road, Putney, in his 88th year. Funeral Golders Green, to-day (Wednesday).

HALL RENTON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Acqui, Italy, JAMES HALL RENTON, J.P., F.S.A., of Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst, Sussex, aged 68.

HANCOCK.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ROSA KATE HANCOCK, of Nottingham, aged 67 years. Cremation, Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Wednesday), at 11.45 a.m.

HERFORD.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 24, Old-road, Headington, Oxford, MARIE, beloved wife of PROF. C. H. HERFORD, aged 80. Service at Quarry Church, Headington, 2.30 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

HULBERT.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Stakes Hill Lodge, Hants, ELLA MILLICENT, widow of WALTER HULBERT, J.P. Funeral, after cremation, at Farlington Church, 3.15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Cars will meet train leaving Waterloo at 12.50 p.m. at Havant Station on request.

JONES.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Ealing, BERTHA, daughter of the late REV. W. RODWELL JONES.

KUHNER.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at The Avenue House, West Drayton, ISABEL KUHNER, widow of Raphael Kuhner, of Old Malden, aged 89. Funeral Harmondsworth to-morrow (Thursday).

LARKINS.—On Nov. 6, 1930, suddenly, in Capetown, MARCUS LARKINS, aged 75.

LARKINS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, GEORGINA ELIZABETH, widow of MARCUS LARKINS, aged 73.

LAWRANCE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, at 69, Onslow-square, S.W., THOMAS DALTON LAWRANCE, Assistant Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal, aged 65. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7, on Friday, Dec. 19, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers.

LEE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Ralgarth, Knutsford, ROBERT LEE, in his 77th year. Interment Knutsford Parish Church, 12 noon, Friday, Dec. 19.

LITTLE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, JOHN HENRY LITTLE, of Westlands, Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge. Funeral at Cherryhinton Parish Church, Friday, at 2 p.m.

MAC KENZIE BELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, at 8, Orme-square, Bayswater, W.2, HENRY THOMAS MACKENZIE BELL, the beloved husband of Helliena Teresa Maria Bell, in his 75th year. Service at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, 38, Upper George-street, W.1, at 11.30 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday), subsequently Putney Vale Cemetery. No flowers or mourning, by special request.

MAW.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at her home, Hill Farm, Westcott, FLORENCE JANE, eldest daughter of the late CHARLES MAW, of Nutfield, Surrey, aged 69. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 2.15 p.m., at Westcott Parish Church. No bought flowers, no mourning, by request.

MAY.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at 1, The Riding, N.W.11, EMMA, widow of WILLIAM MAY, in her 84th year. Funeral at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N.16, to-morrow (Thursday), 2 p.m.

MILBANK LESLIE MELVILLE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at the Adamson Cottage Hospital, Cupar, Fife, RALPH S. MILBANK LESLIE MELVILLE, Melville House, Melville. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m., from Monimail Church to Monimail Churchyard. No flowers, by request.

MUDGE.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1930, at "Devonia," Wendover, ELIZABETH BISHOP, widow of GEORGE ELLIS MUDGE, late of Torquay and Hove, aged 86 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30, at Hove Cemetery. No mourning, by request.

PARKER.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Benington House, Herts, FILIA TERTIA, wife of the late REV. J. DUNNE PARKER, and daughter of the late Rev. John Metcalfe, of Hawes, Yorkshire, in her 90th year.

PLOMLEY.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at "Athelstone," Buckland-road, Maidstone, CLARA MARGARET PLOMLEY, widow of Dr. J. F. Plomley, in her 84th year. No flowers by request.

PURDY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at 4, Branksome Wood-road, Bournemouth, ARTHUR LOWE PURDY, younger son of the late Nathaniel Purdy, of Streatham.

DEATHS (continued)

REA.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Tanhurst, Dorking, JANE PHILIP, widow of the RIGHT HON. RUSSELL REA, aged 79. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon. No flowers.

RICKMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, at the Mill House, Durweston, Blandford, LUCY RICKMAN, in her 97th year.

ROBERTS.—On Dec. 15, 1930, MALCOLM ROBERTS, M.A., passed peacefully away at 89, Comeragh-road, Barons Court, London, in his 75th year. Funeral 2.30 p.m., to-day (Wednesday), at Brompton Cemetery.

SHERINGHAM.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at St. Michael's, Eynsham, Oxford, after a short illness, HUGH TEMPEST, elder son of the late REV. HARRY ALSAGER SHERINGHAM, age 54. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Wednesday) at 1 p.m. Memorial service in Tewkesbury Abbey on Friday, Dec. 19, at 2.30 p.m.

SIMEON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, EDWARD A. SIMEON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of 350, Hoe-street, Walthamstow, E.17, aged 70.

SMART.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at "Atalanta," Record-road, Emsworth, HENRY SMART, aged 86 years. Funeral at Christ Church, Portsdown, to-morrow (Thursday), at 1 p.m.

SOUTHERN.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at East Tinwald, Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, EDMUND OCTAVIUS SOUTHERN, formerly of North Seaton Hall, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, in his 74th year. Funeral at Jesmond Old Cemetery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

STEVENSON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Vence, France, SARA MACALPINE, eldest daughter of the late DUNCAN STEVENSON, of Riddrie Park, Hogganfield, in her 70th year.

STONHOUSE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Halnaker, Milford-on-Sea, MARY GORGES PONSONBY, daughter of the late William Milton Bridger, and widow of WILLIAM LISCOMBE STONHOUSE, aged 86.

STURROCK.—On Dec. 14, 1930, passed away, JESSIE VALENTINE STURROCK, sadly missed by her daughters, Elisabeth, Julie, and Erna. Funeral at Golders Green, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30.

TEASDALE.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1930, at Leicester, FANNY HENRIETTA KNOX TEASDALE, widow of Edward Henry Teasdale, of Kibworth and Leicester, aged 76 years. Funeral at Welford-road Cemetery, Leicester, to-day (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock. Inquiries, Adderly and Co., Limited, Leicester.

TRUNDLE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, in a nursing home at Reading, EMILY JANE, second daughter of JAMES STRACHAN TRUNDLE, late of The Cornhill, Ipswich. Funeral at Dogmersfield Church, Winchfield, Hants, at 2 o'clock, to-morrow (Thursday).

TURNOUR-FETHERSTONHAUGH.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Uppark, Petersfield, LT.-COL. the HON. KEITH TURNOUR-FETHERSTONHAUGH, late 60th Rifles, second son of the fourth Earl Winterton, in his 83rd year. Funeral Harting Church, 2.30, Friday, Dec. 19.

WILLIAMS.—On the Third Sunday in Advent, 1930, FRANCES MARY WILLIAMS, of 10, York-road, Leamington Spa, second daughter of the late Rev. Morris Williams, Rector of Llanrhyddlad, Anglesey, aged 84 years.

WILLIAMS VAUGHAN.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at a nursing home, CHARLOTTE MARY, formerly of Little Brynygwin, Dolgelly, widow of EDWARD WILLIAMS VAUGHAN, of Broom Hall, Oswestry, aged 87.

WILSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 23, Robsland-avenue, Ayr, Ayrshire, JOHN WILSON, retired Civil Servant (Admiralty), in his 90th year.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

NEVILLE.—To the dear memory of LIONEL JOHN N. NEVILLE, Major, Royal Engineers, died of wounds in France, Dec. 17, 1914.

BIRCH.—In dear memory of SIR ERNEST WOODFORD BIRCH, K.C.M.G., who passed on Dec. 17, 1929.

COHN.—In ever-loving memory of my devoted father, ISAAC M. COHN, who entered Rest Dec. 17, 1882.—MAURICE.

GERRISH.—In cherished remembrance of my husband, RICHARD GERRISH, Salisbury, who passed within the veil Dec. 17, 1929.

HATZFELDT (PRINCESS).—To our beloved CLARA. Remembrance always.—M. G. S.

JONES-WILLIAMS.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved son, ARTHUR GORDON JONES-WILLIAMS, who lost his life on the non-stop flight to Cape Town, Dec. 17, 1929.

REED.—On Dec. 17, 1923, ELSIE REED went to her Rest. Memini et permaneo.—ELEANOR. "Et absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis eorum; et mors ultra non erit."

SACHEVERELL.—To the sacred memory of THOMAS ROBERT SACHEVERELL, dearly loved husband and father, who passed peacefully away on Dec. 17, 1928. R.I.P. Mizpah.

SHALDERS.—ALFRED OWEN SHALDERS, born Dec. 17, 1830, father of Julian Shalders, grandfather of Norman Shalders, Beverley Nichols, and Olive Moore.

TUBBS.—In ever-loving memory of my dear father, HENRY THOMAS TUBBS, who died at Nether Court, Finchley, on Dec. 17, 1917.—LETTIE.

YOUNG.—In sweet and beautiful memory of EILEEN MARY YOUNG, who died suddenly on Dec. 17, 1929, and was buried on her 22nd birthday.

Death cannot long divide;
For is it not as if the rose had climbed my garden wall
And blossomed on the other side?

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telegrams: Barker, Kensington. Telephone: Western 5432. BARKERS, KENSINGTON, W.8. John Barker and Company, Limited.

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SWITZERLAND.—HANDKERCHIEF EMBROIDERING FACTORY, with own machinery, modern installation, seeks WHOLESALE FIRM with capital as PERMANENT ASSOCIATE. Discount 33 1-3 per cent. 5,000 dozen now available; splendid opportunity.—Offers, urgent, with references, to B.3525 G, Publicitas, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

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AMERICA.—Gentleman, highest business and social connexions United States and Canada, visiting them January, will undertake commissions and inquiries.—Write Box 07181, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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EXPERT HOTEL and RESTAURANT MANAGER of great experience desires to COOPERATE with Gentleman or Lady able to assist in establishing new high-class Continental Restaurant in West End. Capital required £15,000.—Box 518, care of Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

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THE "BUSINESSES for SALE" COLUMN will be found on page 24.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

SENSATIONAL INVENTION.—Person or firm wanted, well provided with capital, in order to adopt or to finance a lamp, with which it is possible to see through fog as if it were clear weather. Indispensable for air-navigation, navigation and traffic by land. For serious applicants, who are stating agreement, the inventor is willing to demonstrate.—Offers under L.U. 1694, to N.V. Alta's Advertising Agency, Keizersgracht 125, Amsterdam (Holland).

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LOWNE and Co., Ltd., Albion House, 59, New Oxford-street, W.C., invite applications from all who desire to obtain an immediate advance upon a Reversion or Life Interest at net interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

MORTGAGES.—FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES REQUIRED for several funds.—Particulars to H. E. Foster and Cranfield, Surveyors, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

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PERSONAL

V.R.—Courage, dearest. Will always try to understand.—Y.R.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. JOHN CARLISLE has been unwell for many weeks and is not allowed to write, but she wishes to THANK her FRIENDS for flowers and SYMPATHY over the loss of her sister, Mabel Holland.

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL, WATFORD.—Mrs. Grace James and Mr. F. J. James desire to THANK all who so kindly recorded votes at the recent election in favour of Frank John James.

HANDSOME REWARD for DIAMOND RING LOST Monday, probably in Mayfair or Kensington.—Ring Frobisher 4570.

£100 REWARD.—LOST yesterday, the 16th December, either in Kensington or between there and/or on Roehampton Club Golf Links, a NECKLACE comprising 17 large graduated pearls with platinum chain and plain platinum clasp.—The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to anyone returning the lost necklace to them intact or in proportion to the value so recovered.

THE CAUSES of CANCER.—Your donation will help the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) in furthering discovery of the causes of Cancer and its cure. Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introduction to farmers in E. Africa.

CORINTHIAN CUP TIE.—Apply for tickets, with remittance, to Secretary, Crystal Palace, S.E.19. Covered stands, 5s.; ring seats, 3s.

PLEASE help the East End Slum Children this Christmas time by sending a Gift towards our Children's Christmas Dinner Fund. Toys, Clothing, &c., gratefully received and acknowledged by Supt., John Pounds Mission, 24, Wellesley-street, Stepney, E.1.

BUSINESS CHIEFS.—Ambitious man (29), of initiative, personality, and judgment, invites change of APPOINTMENT, New Year, to prove his real value. Executive and negotiating ability. Economics and Finance training; twice Candidate Parliament. Interviews preferred.—Write Box W.647, The Times, E.C.4.

COAL for EMPTY GRATES.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, have hundreds of old and sick of all classes needing warmth.

DANCING.—Simple steps taught; private lessons.—Hyde School, 69, Wigmore-street. Welbeck 9228.

POVERTY-STRICKEN HOXTON.—Mean streets and wretched homes full of NEEDY CHILDREN. Gifts of toys, old clothes, and money toward their JOYOUS CHRISTMAS gratefully received by Lewis E. Burtt, Secretary, HOXTON MARKET CHRISTIAN MISSION, Hoxton, N.1. President, Walter Scoles, Esq.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

MONEY GOES FURTHER in British Columbia on account of moderate living costs, low taxation and succession duties. Those with small private incomes should apply for full information to Dept. T., Agent-General for British Columbia, 1-3, Regent-street, S.W.1.

GOLF MADE EASY.—Write for "How to Become Scratch." Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

REMEMBER ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, has been a help to the sick and suffering for 700 years. Will you be a help in the New Year by becoming an annual subscriber of £2 2s. or more?

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

LUXURIOUS SERVICE SUITE, just off Portman-square; terms moderate.—'Phone Welbeck 2954.

A CHRISTMAS TREAT for 1,000 of Dockland's poorest children is being arranged. We need gifts of money, toys, &c. Will you help us?—J. R. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

LADY POYNTER highly RECOMMENDS HOME and FINISHING SCHOOL in WIESBADEN.—Particulars and terms from Frau Seelig, 42, Kinnerton-street, S.W.1.

EXPERT Lady OWNER-DRIVER; Continental experience; 1931 de luxe Saloon; careful.—Ealing 2473.

SANTA CLAUS.—Will you be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas? There are 8,291 children in the BARNARDO FAMILY. 10s. will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas season.—Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be addressed to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, E.1.

BRIDGE Contract and Auction LESSONS given by club player.—Write Box C.452, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, long lease, MODERN KENSINGTON HOUSE, with or without furniture; every convenience, central heating and Frigidaire; no basement; viewed any time.—Box 230, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

A WOMAN, 39, widow, moderate means, home from abroad, rather solitary, would like to MEET ANOTHER WOMAN of good taste, broad interests and sympathies, sense of humour and knowledge of life. Object to share home (London only) and create new interests.—Write, in confidence, Box C.520, The Times, E.C.4.

IN MAKING YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS please don't forget the old friend of London's Poorest and Crippled Children—SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY and RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 32, John-street, W.C.1.

SWISS MOUNTAINS.—High-class PENSION, open all year, every modern comfort, near to good schools, quotes special terms for families.—Write Box W.1317, The Times, E.C.4.

11,000 BOYS in DANGER of drifting into LIVES of CRIME have been helped to make a fresh start in life by The St. Giles' Christian Mission and Wheatley's Homes since the first Home for Juvenile Offenders was opened in 1887. The great majority of them have done well in after-life. Please HELP to turn "C3" boys into "A1" citizens.—Contributions gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, 15, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.1. Bankers, Barclays.

BADMINTON, Squash, Tennis, Golf, Kensington, Club 2gns. or courts 4s. hour. Lessons 5s. Rich. 0581.

ACTRESS, well known, holds CLASSES (London) in modern and classic plays—Shaw, Ibsen, Barrie, Shakespeare.—Write Box 869, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LATE MODEL SALOON. SIXPENCE per MILE. Chauffeur driven.—Padd. 5306.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN, 26, seeks post CHAUFFEUR; expert mechanic; wife Cook-General; uniform; all duties; chauffeur only or couple, as required.—Write Box 8338, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THAT HAPPIEST OF SOUNDS—the laughter of children. Your gift—say £5—would ensure a merry peal in some CHURCH ARMY CHILDREN'S HOMES for motherless, for consumptive lads, &c.—Gifts to Preb. Carlile, Children's Christmas Fund, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR, in best position.—LEASE of sole FLAT in building; £400 p.a. and service; two bed, bath, large sitting rooms, valet's room; premium to include furniture and fittings.—Apply 130, Mount-street, W.1.

TO CAROL SINGERS.—Will you sing on behalf of children in the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, this Christmas?—Boxes and authority from the Secretary.

DANCING.—Be popular, dance well; expert certificated teacher.—2717 Welbeck.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE for Merry Christmas; 10 minutes from Town; most comfortable; excellent table.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21. 'Ph., Sydenham 0483.

PORT and SHERRY for CHRISTMAS.—Write for wine lists to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1. Estd. A.D. 1667.

HUNTING.—Mr. ROGERS, BREECHES and JODHPURS SPECIALIST, CUTTER to HUNTSMANS for 10 years, has joined the personnel of EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, Breeches Makers, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

WHAT topping Christmas presents! Look at these fascinating glass cigarette boxes and ash trays with hunting scenes and foxhounds, 27s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. respectively. Also game bird glass cigarette boxes and ash trays at 23s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. respectively.—The Gift Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

DON'T forget Fortnum and Mason's delicious Strawberries in Brandy for your Christmas feasting. 15s. a bottle post free. Shop early to ensure obtaining the best.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

AS Fortnum and Mason's, 182, Piccadilly, will remain open until 6.30 on Saturday, let us shop there on Saturday afternoon and thus avoid the crush.

EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not every one can pay their original cost.—We have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average price for all unrequired effects. Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

COMPULSORY MOTOR INSURANCE.—Under the ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930, it is compulsory for all Motorists to be insured against claims by Third Parties for Death or Bodily Injury. A special Policy has been prepared insuring to the extent required by the Act and special rates of premium will be quoted on application.—THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand pianos at greatly reduced prices. Payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THE WALTHAM WATCH DEPOT; sales and repairs, 3, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Catalogue free.

FIHTSRTENESLTILASES.

A GENTLEMAN is always WELL DRESSED in SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES.—New misfits from Scholte, Davies, Lesley and Roberts, &c., overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits, 4 to 8 gns.; alterations. Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

"SAFE DRIVING" brings its own reward at the hands of THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Premiums are based upon length of experience and freedom from accidents.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS.—Cabinets of assorted Rhodesian Cigarettes and Tobaccos suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts sent post free to any address in United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on receipt of remittances of 7s. 3d., 6s. 8d., 5s. 9d., and 5s. 5d., or multiples thereof, to Dept. T., Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. When ordering mention "The Times."

HOW TO DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month.—Open a credit account with SMARTWEAR; no deposit, no references required; no extra charge for outsizes. Visit our showrooms for latest fashions in fur-trimmed coats, fur coats of quality, two and three piece suits, and exquisite day and evening gowns, or write for beautifully illustrated catalogues, sent gratis and post free.—SMARTWEAR, Ltd., Radnor House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1.

WHY WORRY ABOUT PYORRHOEA? This question can only be asked by those who do not realize what a terrible disease it is. Write for free enlightenment before it is too late.—Secretary, Pyorrhosol, Ltd., 167, Waterloo-road, S.E.1.

CLOSING! Now is your last chance to obtain beautiful things at 50 per cent. price reductions, for Paris Trades' sale is closing on Saturday this week.—6, Berkeley-street, W.1.

SPINK and SON, Ltd., VALUERS or CASH BUYERS of FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER, 5-7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Est. 1772. By Appointment.

J.V.R. South African Brandy for Health, used in over 200 hospitals: 16s. 8d. per bottle, from all Wine Merchants, Stores, and Grocers.

PERSONAL (continued)

JESUS saith "They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick: I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."—Mk. ii. 17.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—There is a VACANCY in the Choir for an ALTO or TENOR CHORAL SCHOLAR (tenable only by one who intends to take a University Degree). Value £80 a year, with considerable allowances in addition. Trial February 4, 1931.—For further information apply, before January 26, to the Deans.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—THE DR. MANN ORGAN SCHOLARSHIP. A trial of Candidates to fill this Scholarship will be held at the College on February 3, 1931. Value £100 per annum.—For further information apply, before January 26, to the Deans.

DO YOU ADMIRE SLOG? Year in, year out, the women of St. Helen's Settlement, Stratford, work unobtrusively in this crowded district for the welfare of men, women, and children. Funds and workers urgently needed.—Happier human lives result from money sent to Warden, 28, Water-lane, E.15.

CHILD (girl) of poor gentlepeople can be EDUCATED in nice home with three others.—Write Box Z.1069, The Times, E.C.4.

DANCING.—Five private Lessons 1gn.—Olga d'Avricourt, 33A, Leinster-terrace, Lancaster-gate. Pad.4067.

NO, MADAM, THIS IS NOT exactly the right time of year for taking up a firm stand with your cook. You might venture to make just a feeble little protest, but you must smile indulgently while doing it. Christmas will be here almost at once, and you say you are expecting visitors. With Christmas and visitors and no cook, you will look foolish. There will be Christmas, with turkeys and many visitors, at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, next week. Patients and nurses and cook will all try and be happy. £50,000 a year is the sum necessary for maintenance. Please send a cheque.—City Offices: Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

SUIT Young Married Couple.—Charming SMALL HOUSE, near Hyde Park-corner, for SALE.—Write Box Z.1076, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE TRAVEL VALUE will be found in a series of delightful Sunshine Tours to South Africa this winter at specially reduced rates. Inclusive costs £70 to £205.—Write Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2, for full programme entitled "Blue and Gold Tours."

ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS PRESENT and to encourage Natural History, a private collection of beautiful tropical butterflies, mounted on tablets, about 850 specimens, including some rare varieties, in two mahogany cabinets, 25in. by 22in. by 4ft. 7in. high; great sacrifice owing to lack of accommodation.—Particulars from Messrs. Janson, 44, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

140 MOTHERLESS CHILDREN in The Homes for Motherless Children will look for Christmas stockings and other joys just as other children do.—Will you help us to provide them by sending a gift to Lady Bertha Dawkins, Treasurer, 25, Warwick-road, Ealing, W.5?

£30 or NEAR OFFER.—Black Upright PIANO by Görs and Kallmann.—Apply 51, Drewstead-road, Streatham.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Cambridge Graduate, 10 years' fullest experience, seeks big opening; original, keen, artistic; wants plenty of work; can write, organize, administer; fullest references.—Write Box Z.1070, The Times, E.C.4.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

LADY wishes to SELL MINK COAT (full length), stock size. As new. Moderate price.—Write Box 4917, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

REQUIRED, LARGE BASEMENT with separate entrance, in Piccadilly neighbourhood; suitable for Café.—Astleys, 77, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

OLD CHELSEA.—Beautifully decorated small non-basement House to be Let, Unfurnished; every modern requirement. Rent £130 p.a.; price £250, including long lease.—Write Box C.527, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSTEL of ST. LUKE, 14, Fitzroy-square, W.1. The Medical and Surgical Nursing Home for the Clergy and their Families. The Committee have opened all the Wards. Subscriptions, donations, or legacies are essential if the work is to be maintained and extended. Will you help us this Christmastide? A staff of eminent Physicians and Surgeons attend the Hostel and there is a Resident Medical Officer. Paying patients admitted from 10s. 6d. per week, according to means, but most cases are treated free of all expense.—Cheques and Postal Orders crossed and made payable to Hostel of St. Luke, will be thankfully received by Secretary at the Hostel.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL BOYS RECEIVED in comfortable country house for holidays; coaching if required; references.—Write Box Z.1046, The Times, E.C.4.

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING BETTER than an ordinary flat you will find your ideal in BERKELEY COURT, London's new luxury estate, which will be ready early in 1931. Overlooking Regent's Park. A stately home in a country setting, with every modern amenity.—Information from Berkeley Court, Baker-street, W.1.

THE OLDEST PROTESTANT MISSIONARY CHURCH (founded in 1732) is the Moravian Church, which was the first to the Jews (1736), the first to send out Medical Missionaries (1747), the first to work among Lepers (1818). THE LONDON ASSOCIATION in AID of MORAVIAN MISSIONS (President, Sir Charles Owens, C.B.) appeals for funds in support of the self-denying labours of Moravian Missionaries.—Contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by Charles Hobday, Esq., Chairman and Honorary Secretary, 7, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Bankers: Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

CHARMING CRAYON PORTRAITS from life or photograph, £1 1s.; water-colours, £2 2s.; oil on canvas, £5 5s.—J. Bool from R.A., Medallist, Queen's Prizeman, twice, 86, Warwick-street, Belgravia, S.W.1.

YOUR DISCARDED CLOTHES or anything else you can spare, such as books, toys, ornaments, furniture, and donations will be gratefully received.—Dockland Settlements, 3, Streets-mews, Aldford-street, W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH.—East Cliff House, new Block of RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS, facing South and sea; two flats only now available.

SUSSEX.—Black and White HOUSE, £1,150.—Write Box K.5570, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

COOKING taught in FIVE DAYS: Huron method basic recipes.—Write Box J.1899, The Times, E.C.4.

AEOLIAN PIANOLA (Weber), mahogany, 88 note, perfect tone. £75.—45, Grove-court, N.W.8.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Coast, owing enlargement, offers VACANCIES next two terms at permanently reduced fees of 90 guineas per annum.—Particulars write Box B.1066, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

PARIS.—PARENTS of PUPILS warmly RECOMMEND the COMTESSE de la CALLE, who TAKES a few ENGLISH and FRENCH GIRLS at her house near the Bois. First-rate professors. Travelling and sports if required. Very moderate terms. Interview London, December 18th and 22nd.—Write Box R.1969, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—Ladies perfectly trained.—Mayfair 2477. London Mannequin School, 299, Oxford-street.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive and individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, W.

DANCING.—Miss CAREW gives strictly private lessons.—(Brownie), 54, Victoria-street. Vic. 3216.

ST. JAMES'S, in quiet and most-sought-after position.—HOUSE of CHARACTER, business or residential, for DISPOSAL; recently decorated; particularly suitable, professional man; could sublet part, thus reducing rent to nominal amount.—'Phone, Gerrard 2192.

ARTIST'S STUDIO, residential, 60ft. by 20ft.; 17th century timber roof; large garage and cellars, FREEHOLD for SALE.—Write 1, Eyot-gardens, W.6.

BACHELOR, living country, would consider giving home to educated, refined youth as return for companionship.—Write Box T.157, The Times, E.C.4.

STEEP, PETERSFIELD.—Would LET £65 per annum or SELL £1,000, BUNGALOW, a suntrap; view on 1 acre slope.—S. Dobbs, 6, Courtdowns-road, Beckenham.

A Mother wishes to RECOMMEND a SCHOOL on South Coast; specially suitable for delicate or only girls; good education; great care paid to health and general culture.—M.378, Shelley's, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

UNIQUE small labour-saving HOUSE off SLOANE-SQUARE; redecorated, modern conveniences, three reception, seven bed, three bath rooms, lounge hall, parquet floors; garden. Long Lease for Sale.—Write Box T.158, The Times, E.C.4.

PARENTS of Public Schoolboys, aged 15-17½, offer COMFORTABLE QUARTERS, good food, and care to two boys of similar ages, during school holidays, in modern farmhouse in the Midlands; moderate terms, usual country pursuits and tuition in riding and rough shooting if desired.—Write Box Z.1059, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER SPORTS.—Young party going Switzerland January 7, would welcome few others join; moderate cost.—Write Box Z.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

PHEASANT SHOOT WANTED to rent, 1931-32 season or the following one, 1,500 to 3,000 acres, not more than 25 miles south-west of Reading.—Write full details Box Z.1064, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY MARJORIE HAMILTON wishes to LET FLAT, 11, Mount-street, W., for about two months from Jan. 2; five bed rooms, two reception.

VALUABLE UPRIGHT HALL CLOCK, chiming on tubes; cost £90, accept £45. Also Chinese lacquer bed-room and drawing-room furniture, luxurious Chesterfields, Eastern screens, tables, chairs, Persian and Chinese carpets and rugs, and remaining contents residence; cheap immediate purchasers; no dealers.—Write Box T.144, The Times, E.C.4.

KENT COAST.—Sunny, delightfully situated HOUSE (private access seashore) to be LET FURNISHED; near golf course; seven bed rooms; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; garage; 5 guineas weekly.—Miss Taylor, 98, Cheyne-walk, S.W.10.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.—Delightful FURNISHED HOUSE; ¾ Acre; garage; four bed rooms (hot and cold), two reception, bath. Nominal rent. Free now.—Stewart, Marigolds, Rustington, Sussex.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—Winter Resort, Duporth Guest House, St. Austell Bay. Tropical Gardens. Comforts.

CAMPDEN HILL.—To be LET FURNISHED, January, two or three months, SERVICE FLAT; one bed, one reception, bath; constant hot water; 5gns.; service included.—20, Campden House Chambers, Sheffield-terrace.

SPORTING BACHELOR, go anywhere, yachting, shooting, exploring, &c., wants congenial COMPANION, SHARE EXPENSES.—Write Box 01940, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLISHER wishing his son, just leaving Public School, to obtain commercial training in office other than his own, shipping, transport, or export for preference, would like to hear from business man similarly placed with view to exchanging trainings. Advertiser able to give literary or commercial training.—Write Box R.20, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes PURCHASE good slightly-worn CLOTHES (small or medium).—Write Box R.21, The Times, E.C.4.

POULTRY FARMING.—Resident Gentlemen Pupils.—Pearce-Gervis, Green Shutters, Hellingly, Sussex.

LARGE VICARAGE, N. London, 2 Acres, for SALE; suitable school, hostel, home; religious use preferred. Particulars, write Box R.23, The Times, E.C.4.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new 30s., suits 35s., alterations and repairs. All orders completed before the holidays.—Post, call, or 'phone Dept. L., ORIGINAL TURNING CO., 140, High Holborn, W.C. (four doors British Museum Station). Holborn 3674.

A TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS this year at SKINDLES.—Write for specially low inclusive tariff. (C.F.) SKINDLES HOTEL, MAIDENHEAD.

LONDON'S BIGGEST BUYERS of ladies' and gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, wardrobe and household effects, suits, overcoats; guarantee highest prices. Buyers attend free. Spot cash for parcels.—MYERS, Ltd., 96, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 1843.

IMPORTANT SALE of Antique and Reproduction FURNITURE at the "Gazeway" Showhouse, Surbiton, Surrey.

OMELETTES AS IN FRANCE; really nice cooking.—Mrs. Cook's, next Piccadilly Theatre. Open 12 to 12.

CLEARING at £3 13s. 6d., exquisite collection French Day and Evening GOWNS, originally £12 each.—Jean Gaston, 22, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

AN ORIGINAL GIFT this Christmas! For 5s. only give your friend all the advantages of a MONOMARK for Life.—Write to BCM/MONO2, W.C.1, for free particulars.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Ladies.—R. DOUGLAS, Hairdressers to Ladies and Gentlemen, 21, New Bond-street, W.

GIVE him a "MOSCO" MACKINTOSH (for Sporting and everyday use); 60s. each; heavy-weight, 75s. (belt 5s. extra).—Moss Bros. and Co., Ltd., of Covent Garden (corner of King-street and Bedford-street), W.C.2.

PERSONAL (continued)

JANE going away immediately. Will write M. soon. Recd. all lets.—E.

IF you don't bind time to yourself with a chain, let your chain bind you for all time to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, London, W.9.

SOLICITOR'S WIDOW with beautiful home, high, healthy part Hendon, would TAKE CHARGE and TRAIN TWO YOUNG CHILDREN; every care and comfort; moderate.—Write Box C.509, The Times, E.C.4.

RUSSIA.—Party visiting Eastern Russia next summer wishes to get into touch with young lady, preferably Russian, acting interpreter, chaperon, and willing assist cooking and catering in camp; all expenses and salary.—Write Box 04210, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

6D. MILE AUSTIN 12 SALOON. Chauffeur. Padd. 1909.—5, Queensborough-mews, W.2.

BE Slim and Fit.—SWEDISH MASSAGE; radiant heat.—Thomson, 32, Clarges-street. Mayfair 5360.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY to late LORD BIRKENHEAD seeks POST; wide literary and political experience; several languages, first-hand knowledge America, India, Russia, &c.—Write Box W.774, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND PIANO, Bechstein or Blüthner.—Write Box Z.1058, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED GIRL requires POST in Riding School; own mare.—Write Box Z.1066, The Times, E.C.4.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

LOOK and feel fit.—Riding, Jumping, Indoor Polo. Expert instruction.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, SHOOTING LESSONS. STEPHEN GRANT & JOSEPH LANG Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1. Est. 1821. 'Ph. Reg. 0454.

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OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process. 30s.; suits or costumes, 35s.; alterations, cleaning and repairs. Call or post garments. All orders completed before the holidays.—Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS, pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

ABERDEEN TERRIER DOG, 3 months, Brindle; CAIRN TERRIER DOG, 2½ months, Red Brindle; WIRE HAIR TERRIER DOG, 2½ months, even marked head. All very attractive puppies.—Zoological Dept., ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE white and coloured PEKINGESE, champion bred.—Mrs. Elkan, 10, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood. Cunningham 1980.

BLACK COCKER DOG, nine months old, sound and attractive; price 10gns.—Mrs. W. A. Reeves, Downswold, Worth, Sussex.

BORZOI PUPPIES, lovely colours, adults, house-trained; magnificent Great Dane bitch; low price.—Boris, 2, Upper Porchester-street, W.2. Ambassador 1327.

CAIRNS for Christmas presents, also Scotties and West Highlands; ideal pets; from 4gns.—Apply Placemore, Furzefield Kennels, Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. 'Phone, Merstham 274.

CAIRNS FOR CHRISTMAS Presents from 4gns. A large selection of attractive puppies of all ages. Viewed at the Kennels at any time.—Mrs. Trimmer-Thompson, Cayton Park, Warren Row, Henley-on-Thames. 'Phone, Hurley 35.

CAIRNS.—Grey, cream, and red puppies, 5 months; champion pedigrees; inoculated against distemper; dogs £8 8s., bitches £5 5s.—Miss Clark, Sutton Courtenay, Berks. 'Phone 24.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CHRISTMAS Children's Delight.—CAIRNS, 8 months (Ch. pedigree), from 30s.; house-trained.—Sunnyside, Quicks Green, Upper Basildon, Berks.

COCKER SPANIELS by Refector of Ware ex Wellsum Wendy (a Beau Ideal of Ware bitch), 11 weeks old, from 3gns. Perfect Pets, Wonderful Workers.—Bond, "Moreton," Creighton-avenue, N.2. 'Phone Tudor 2924.

DACHSHUNDS.—Beautiful black-and-tan dog, 20 months, winner many prizes, over distemper, 16gns. Also smooth and wire pups, 8 weeks, from 5gns.—Mrs. Hextall, Ottershaw, Surrey. 'Phone, Byfleet 88.

FOR SALE, glorious headed blue roan COCKER, six months, by Clonlee Aladdin, ex Genial Help, winning bitch Crystal Palace. Price 10 guineas. Also small black cocker bitch by Rocklyn Coon. Ideal pet, 3 guineas.—Miss Horne, Cottesloe, Wing, Leighton Buzzard.

GOLDEN COCKERS, lovely puppies, 9 weeks, good pedigree; four bitches, 4 guineas each.—Miss P. Spurrell, Newton St. Faith's, Norfolk.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—The Vulcan Kennels have a large selection of these delightful and intelligent pets to dispose of before Christmas. Every pedigree guaranteed.—Apply the Hon. Mrs. [illegible], 39, Berkeley-square, W. (Grosvenor 2130), or Orleans House, Twickenham (Popesgrove 2580).

GRIFFONS and all other breeds at Montpelier Dog Shop; good selection. Boarding and trimming.—2A, Montpelier-street (opposite Harrods).

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(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Dec. 19
*Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
*Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
*Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
*Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA. From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Dec. 19
‡¶Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
¶Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
¶Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA. Calling Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Nagoya (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
*Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI. (Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*‡WARFIELD	6,060	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
*DOMALA	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
*CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MARGHA	8,278	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
MULBERA	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	—	Dec. 19	Dec. 27
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER				

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1. City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent) Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:—GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE .. 11,000 tons Southampton Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU .. 9,000 .. London Dec. 20
RANGITATA .. 17,000 .. Southampton Jan. 16
and thereafter every 28 days.
† Cabin passengers only.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	‡ From Vancouver	† From San Francisco
AORANGI	Jan. 7	
MAKURA		Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	
MONOWAI		Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA. Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines. Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES — CITY — HALL — BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement. From London, Jan. 31, 1931.

ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS. 17,335 miles. 13 Days in India, £130.

SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE. 13,714 miles. 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.

Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.) FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-6. (A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX Jan. 1 and Jan. 15 ATHOS II.
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
AV. R. GARROS Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 LECONTE DE LISLE
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. Dec. 30 and Jan. 20 THEO. GAUTIER
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. Dec. 23 and Dec. 30 .. CHAMPOLLION

For passages and all particulars apply:—LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	—	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS. (Passengers and Cargo.)

ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.		From	Line.
19	Ausonia	b	Southampton	Cunard
20	Cedric	c	Liverpool	White Star
27	Mauretania	b	Southampton	Cunard
27	Duchess of Bedford		Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	Carmania	c	Liverpool	Cunard
31	Majestic	b	Southampton	White Star
Jan.				
3	Baltic	†, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	Minnewaska	h	London	A.T.L.
3	Caronia	d	Southampton	Cunard
3	Cameronia	f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	Aquitania	b	Southampton	Cunard
9	Ascania	d, e	Southampton	Cunard
10	Scythia	c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	Caledonia	c	Glasgow	Anchor
10	Pennland	b	Southampton	Red Star
14	Homeric	b	Southampton	White Star
16	Lancastria	d	Southampton	Cunard
17	Minnetonka	h	London	A.T.L.
17	Laurentic	g	Liverpool	White Star
17	California	f	Glasgow	Anchor
20	Empress of France	b	Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	Majestic	b	Southampton	White Star
23	Aurania	d, e	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.		From	Line.
19	Ausonia	n	Southampton	Cunard
20	Cedric	s	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.				
3	Caronia	p	Southampton	Cunard
9	Ascania	p, s	Southampton	Cunard
10	Scythia	o	Liverpool	Cunard
10	Pennland	s	Southampton	Red Star
16	Lancastria	p	Southampton	Cunard
17	Laurentic	m	Liverpool	White Star
23	Aurania	p, s	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.		From	Line.
19	Melita	m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	Minnedosa		Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.				
2	Montclare	k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	Montcalm	m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	Duchess of York	k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	Melita	m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. s Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS. CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (e)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Jan. 28	Feb. 3
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Feb. 4	Feb. 12

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS. LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES. TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
S.S. "CUBA" .. Jan. 26
and then: Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.

ALSO SERVICES TO CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Dec. 20
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Jan. 3
† Calling Halifax.

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS. FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS FARE TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No. Ger. 5440.)

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—
S.S. "COSTA RICA" .. Dec. 27
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. Jan. 17
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" .. Jan. 31
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "NICKERIE" .. Jan. 7
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" .. Jan. 28
S.S. "STUYVESANT" .. Feb. 18

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ('Phone, Regent 4529.) Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone, Monument 0021.)

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†‡BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | ‡*TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
*CASTALIA .. Jan 14 | ‡*CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers. † Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ‡* Calls Marseilles Feb. 16. Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

T.S.S. FRANCONIA, 20,000 tons, from MONACO 23rd Jan. to BOMBAY. Fares, Single £60. Return £105. Passengers return to Marseilles.

T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons. From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

WEST INDIES. S. AMERICA.

British Empire Trade Exhibition. Cruises and Sailings by all Lines. Special Tourist Return Fares. Hotel reservations and Tours ashore.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

Winter in the BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine." Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara. Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

HARRISON LINE. S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA. Sailing from London.

For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Dec. 19
‡DUNLUCE CASTLE	Dec. 24	—
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	Dec. 26

*Via Madeira. ‡Via Las Palmas.

Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 19th December, 1930, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS at sea and in ALGIERS AND GENOA.

s.s. "JOHAN DE WITT," from Southampton 18th Dec.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL.

Return fares:—Algiers, 1st Class, £24. 2nd Class, £16. Genoa, 1st Class, £25. 2nd Class, £17.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 60, Haymarket, W.1. Ger. 5633, or Travel Agencies.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION. TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 10s. First Class; £152 5s. Special Class.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

26,000 Miles of Cruising. 19 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.

For accom. and full particulars apply:—T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-st., London, E.C.3 ('Ph. Mon. 0221), or to Principal Passenger Agencies.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The Land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess. Through Bookings to Belize, Nassau, Bermuda, &c.

For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 2094.)

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE.

(Cie. Touache.)

ALGERIA FROM PORT VENDRES. ALGERIA & TUNISIA FROM MARSEILLES.

Full particulars from:—DEAN & DAWSON, LTD. General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland. 7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1.

VISIT SUNNY WEST INDIES.

REDUCED FARES AND FREQUENT SAILINGS. IDEAL ROUND CRUISES. Full details on request. No booking fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO., 11, (LOWER) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES. Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12
ORCOMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA. ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." WEST INDIES CRUISE. From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c. From SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 12. 18 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

EASTER CRUISE to CEUTA, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, TANGIER, &c. From SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 2. 15 Days. Fares 30 Guineas and upward. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON {America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.}
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR" / "AVELONA STAR" / "AVILA STAR" / "ALMEDA STAR" — From London and Boulogne — 19 DEC. / 2 JAN. / 16 JAN. / 30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, By the world's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With Perfect Cuisine and Service. SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.

This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.

Calling at CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.

INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS' WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street ('Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY. Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay 14,145 tons from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay 14,130 tons from Southampton Feb. 4
Esperance Bay 14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 14
Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE. Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

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Central heating; hot and cold running water and gas fires and rings in all bed rooms. Healthy situation. Large, lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce. From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. 'Phone, Park 2369. 'Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

DURRANT'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts. Telephone: Welbeck 8131. Telegrams: Adiection, London.

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140 bed rooms, 70 bath rooms, private suites. Every "1930" improvement. Finest cuisine and wines. Lovely ball room. Room with hot water, 'phone and heater from 8s. Room with private bath from 10s. Inclusive from 4½gns. Prop., SIR JAMES ERSKINE. Victoria 8042.

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BED, BREAKFAST, AND PRIVATE BATH ROOM FROM 12s. 6d. EACH DOUBLE. FROM 17s. 6d. SINGLE. ALSO PRIVATE SUITES FROM 17s. 6d. DOUBLE. High-class cuisine and service. Gerrard 1035-6-7.

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PALACE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1. Museum 4050. 250 rooms, 50 bath rooms, eight private suites; hot and cold water and telephone in bed rooms. Linen airing room. Frigidaire Installation. Licensed.

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LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-137, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Frobisher 0652. En pension from 3 guineas weekly.

All personally supervised by Mrs. H. E. How.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8. (Facing Kensington Gardens.) RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled. PRIVATE SUITES. Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter. For particulars apply Manager, address as above. 'Phone, Kens. 3675 (10 lines).

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

THROUGH THE WINDOW. Not every visitor to London can enjoy from the bed room window an uninterrupted view of a Royal Palace and a delightful stretch of one of the loveliest of the London Gardens. There are other unique features at the

MILESTONE, 1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c. (Between Albert Hall and Barkers),

notably a Minstrels' Gallery with fresco by Frampton, a winter-garden-like dining room, a Private Oratory, &c. Absolute comfort. RUNNING WATER, GAS FIRE, BEDSIDE LAMP, &c., in EVERY BED ROOM. Most attractive public rooms. First-class catering, service, and attention.

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Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water, telephones, and electric fires in all bed rooms. Five large reception rooms, billiard room, magnificent ball room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

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Exclusive address, spacious lounges, passenger lift, and bed rooms fitted with P.O. telephones, bedside lights, and hot and cold flowing water.

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Dec. 24th. Gala, Dinner and Dance 8/6
Dec. 26th. Dinner and Fancy Dress Ball (or Evening Dress) 12/6
Dec. 31st. Dinner and Carnival Ball and Cabaret 12/6

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A newly opened Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast, from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Special Christmas arrangements.—Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

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Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards. EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift. MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH. Six excellent reception rooms. Billiard and Ball Room. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double. 'Phones: Paddington 2316 and 3896. Especially attractive Christmas Programme now ready. Copies on request from Manageress.

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Tastefully decorated, lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms, unrivalled situation, near river, golf, tennis, ice skating rink, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves; slot meters; hot and cold running water. From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed. Super Christmas Programme. 'Phone: Richmond 3297-8. Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

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(Continued on Page Three)

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

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Now is the time for enjoying indoor delights—bright cosy fires, congenial society, and all the amenities of a first-class Hotel. The duller the day the more welcome the contrast at the

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Opposite Natural History Museum Gardens. Running Hot and Cold Water. Electric Heat and Exchange Telephone in every bed room.

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Where Warm Sunshine Always Prevails.

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MENTONE, ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Ideal Home-palace. New 1930. Gymnasium, Solarium. Electric light, baths; 160 rooms, 60 bath rooms. 'Phone every room.

MENTONE, ASTORIA HOTEL; new; best situation, facing sea, near Casino; modern comfort, suitable terms.

MENTONE.—"HOTEL PRINCESS"; small but of the best; West Bay, lovely coast views; charming garden; all modern comforts.—Managing Director, A. Stiffa.

MENTONE.—Hotel Menton and Midi; first-class family hotel; sea front; fine suites; near Casino and Gardens, tennis. Teleg. Menton-Midi.—Managing Prop., G. de Smet.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MEDITERRANEE. — First class, 150 rooms. Central, in large garden. Full South. Suites. Modern. All comforts. Terms moderate.

MENTONE.—Central, quiet, and English. The HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS tariff will interest you.—Sewell, new proprietor.

MENTONE.—ORIENT HOTEL. Quite central in large and lovely garden, full South; beautiful, spacious; one of our finest hotels.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES ETRANGERS; first class; rooms from 25frs.; full pension from 60frs., including tax.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL WINDSOR, High-class family Hotel; full South; garden; spacious lounge and bridge room.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL BALMORAL. Best, central, sunny, quiet, high-class family Hotel. Pension from 70frs.—Ferreyrol'es, Manager.

MONTE CARLO, GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.—English house. Full pension terms from 45frs., with private bath 65frs. Sunny rooms.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. Beautiful situation; large garden; magnificent views; strictly first class. Pension from 80frs.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL de CIMIEZ and PAVILLON VICTORIA. The biggest park on the Riviera. Modern comfort. Moderate prices.

GRAND HOTEL CAP FERRAT, Near NICE.

Ideal spot. Sun. Flowers. Excellent food.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL DUMONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant. From 60frs. per day inclusive.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE.—HOTEL WESTMINSTER. Promenade des Anglais. Rooms at Frs.50, with pension from Frs.100.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

ST. RAPHAEL. HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR. Full South. On Sea Front. All comforts. 50 to 70 frs.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Lovely park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80 frs.

ITALY

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL HESPERIA. First-class, sunniest, most sheltered situation; latest comforts, excellent cuisine; garden, golf, tennis. Terms from 45 lire.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL MIRAMARE. High-class family hotel. Splendid situation; every comfort. Terms from £3 week, including all taxes and tips.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. — SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL, 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 2½gns. week inclusive.

LEVANTO (Riviera), ITALY.—GRAND HOTEL, LEVANTO. English management. All comforts. Inclusive terms £2 per week.

MILANO.—Hotel PRINCIPE and SAVOIA. The newest leading Hotel. (250 rooms, 150 baths.) Management Cavalieri G. Barattin and Brothers.

ROME.—PALACE HOTEL, an Hotel de Luxe at reasonable rates. Frequented by the aristocracy and the most distinguished International Society.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL BELVEDERE. First class; elevated position; full South; quiet; hot and cold running water in every room; garden; moderate terms.

SPAIN

PALMA DE MALLORCA,

a very First-Class Hotel.

THE PRINCIPE ALFONSO,

UNDER NEW SWISS MANAGEMENT. ENGLISH SPOKEN. Unrivalled situation on the isle. Facing sea. Bathing. Own large park. Newly decorated with all modern comfort. French cuisine. Garage. Moderate terms.

ISLAND SUNSHINE

is the best, tempered with the gentle, warm sea-breezes.

MAJORCA, in the BALEARIC ISLANDS,

is the Island of Sunshine, and the

HOTEL FORMENTOR,

furnished with genuine old-world treasures and standing on the Southern Wooded Slopes of Cape Formentor, in its own private park of five thousand acres, with private golf course, tennis courts, unrivalled fishing and bathing all the year round, is the place to stay.

For tariff and full particulars apply the

SPANISH TRAVEL BUREAU,

The Official Tourist Office of Spain, 173, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, and Principal Tourist Agents.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FURNITURE

FURNITURE PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest Bargain offer for 20 years, owing to cancellation of Contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half Contract Price, and being sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.

250 BEDROOM SETS in Oak and White Enamel, complete with Beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.

65 Double-size Bedroom Suites in Waxed and Weathered Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns. Beds to match.

2 Only hand-made French-Grey Walnut Bedroom Suites, 26gns. each; cost double. Beds to match.

350 Lounge Chairs and Chesterfields in Art Linen from 23s. 6d. each to 10gns.

750 Dining Room Chairs, in Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.

300 Red Hide Lounge Chairs, fitted Velvet Cushion, £3 15s. each to 15gns. Settees to match.

6 Only 3-piece Chesterfield Suites in French Damask and Velours, £6 17s. 6d. each. (Worth double.)

The above are only a few of the Bargains on offer.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), all of which is equal to new, being sold at third original cost. Exclusive designed 5ft. hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bedroom Suite, with Bedstead, Staples Spring, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 85 guineas. Drawing and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view, 9-8 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,

FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES

(patronized by the Crown Agents for Colonies), 114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1, 10mins. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD.—Trade with the original firm, est. 150 years. Maximum prices for artificial teeth, platinum, gold, silver, &c. Cash at once.—Call or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.

PIANOFORTES

A STEINWAY PIANO for £80 or offer; upright grand. Cost £155. Almost new. Marvellous tone.—Howe, 12A, Thayer-street, W.1.

ARNOLD'S PIANO SALE.—Fifty slightly used models by Bechstein, Steinway, Blüthner, Chappell, Weber, &c., at about 50 per cent. below current list prices. Terms from £1 monthly. Exchanges. Ten years' guarantee.—28, South Molton-street, W.1. (Bond-street Station.) May. 3843.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyers attend free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators, Office Furniture. Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—

Cylinders and Motion Parts for conversion of 40 boilers.

Tenders to be submitted direct to the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, India, to arrive not later than 2 p.m. on the 29th January, 1931.

Forms of tender available from the Director-General, India Store Department, at a fee of 5s., which will not be returned.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CENTRAL WELSH BOARD FOR INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

APPOINTMENT of EXAMINERS and ASSISTANT EXAMINERS for the SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1931.

The Board require the SERVICES of EXAMINERS and ASSISTANT EXAMINERS, as follows:—

1. An Examiner in each of the following subjects—viz., (a) History, (b) Botany, (c) Biology, and (d) Cookery and Laundrywork;
2. A Joint Examiner in Mathematics;
3. Assistant Examiners in English, History, Mathematics, Latin, French, Chemistry, Geography, and Art.

Applicants should be highly qualified in the subject offered, and it is also desirable that they should have had adequate experience of teaching the subject in a Secondary School. A form of application and a schedule of duties, &c., may be obtained from the Clerk to the Central Welsh Board, Cardiff, and applications should reach him not later than 14th January, 1931.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL.

APPOINTMENT of HEADMASTER.

The COUNCIL of the CORPORATION of CRANLEIGH and BRAMLEY SCHOOLS REQUIRE a HEADMASTER for CRANLEIGH SCHOOL, the duties to commence at the beginning of the Summer Term, 1931. The present number of boys in the School is about 360. Any candidate for the appointment must be a member of the Church of England, a graduate of an English University and his age should not exceed 42. Full particulars and conditions of the appointment with form of application can be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Hugh A. Merriman, 138, High-street, Guildford.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—

M/2563. ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of PALESTINE for appointment as CHIEF ASSISTANT ENGINEER on the construction of the Haifa Harbour for two years' service. Salary £1,200 to £1,500 a year, according to experience and qualifications. Free quarters and passages. Candidates, aged 38 to 50, must be qualified Civil Engineers and have had extensive experience on large public works, preferably on harbour construction involving quarry work.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2563.

HEREFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of SECRETARY to the above Hospital. Commencing salary £400 per annum.

Candidates must have had experience in Hospital administration and have a knowledge of the revised uniform system of accounts.

Applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must be received not later than Monday, December 22nd, 1930, and should be addressed to

COL. H. E. P. PATESHALL, D.S.O., Allensmore Court, Hereford.

The successful candidate will be required to commence duties on April 1st, 1931.

H. AUBREY FROGGATT, Secretary.

December 13, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Genuine opportunity of exceptional remuneration and a permanent job with prospects occurs with manufacturers of a unique and absolutely non-competitive household fixture of immediate interest to builders, architects, housing estates, &c. Representatives with car are required in the N., N.E., E., and S.E. districts of London. Suitable men who can carry the product as a sideline will also be considered.—Write Box 765, Smith's Agency, Ltd., 100, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Physicist required for next two terms to take Scholarship and other work; salary according to experience.—Apply Headmaster, Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk.

CHEMIST required to manage laboratory and small staff; must be good organizer and with special knowledge of toilet preparations.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 217, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

DISTRICT Representative required by a famous publishing house of world-wide reputation, to follow up inquiries and interview local residents. Applicants must be of good standing and be well educated, possessing personality, tact, and discretion. The work is profitable and interesting, and is remunerated by a generous commission. There is no house-to-house canvassing, and the duties are light. Income can be readily increased by £5-£10 per week. Only those who possess the above qualifications are invited to apply, stating full particulars, with reference.—Write Box R.7, The Times, E.C.4.

FUR Cutter, man with experience of first-class work and fitting; to be able to take charge of workroom; only first-class cutter need apply; state references.—Address "Cutter," Wm. Porteous and Co., Glasgow.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LARGE Artificial Silk Yarn Spinners require for their London Office as Assistant to Sales Manager capable man, aged 25-30, having wide experience of rayon yarns. Ability to handle correspondence in German as well as English if possible, and some experience of salesmanship necessary. Applications, which should contain details of age, experience, and particulars of previous and present positions held, will be treated in strictest confidence.—Write, stating salary required, Box C.525, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT Medical Officer required by Gold Mining Company in West Africa. Knowledge of Tropical diseases an advantage. Period of service 12 months under agreement. First-class passages and quarters provided.—Write, stating age, salary required, qualifications, &c., to Box 980A, Smith's, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

SALESMAN in embryo needed to develop existing business. Opportunity for ambitious man age 25-30 who can apply successful methods. Training provided. Salary plus commission.—Write, giving full particulars of experience, to Box C.501, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY to Limited Company (lady or gentleman) required. Applications to be made in writing and addressed privately to Mr. J. W. Viola (strictly confidential). Recent experience in similar class dressmaking essential.—Viola, Ltd., 18, Albemarle-street, London, W.

WANTED, good progressive Foreman for assembling department in large telephone apparatus and wireless factory; only men with the following credentials need apply:—Capable of suggesting methods, work on own initiative, control male and female labour; must be fully experienced on mass production; in the Midlands; state training, age, and salary required.—Write Box Z.1056, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced, energetic, and capable Production Factory Manager to take charge of plant of looms and braid machines; must be able to organize factory on modern methods.—Apply, in strict confidence, stating experience, qualifications, salary required, and any other information, by letter in first instance, to Box No. 15, Osborne-Peacock Co., Ltd., 11, Piccadilly, Manchester.

WASHING Machines.—A genuine opportunity presents itself for two commission Salesmen; unimpeachable references required; only applicants giving fullest details will be considered.—Write Box Z.1054, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch. Day and evening. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., the British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

"QUALIFICATIONS Needed."—Are you one of the many who are being kept in the business rut through lack of the definite qualifications applicants for better positions must show? For one fee The School of Accountancy will train you until you pass one of the following examinations:—(1) Accountancy, (2) Secretaryship, (3) Banking, (4) Insurance, (5) Commerce, (6) Matriculation, (7) B.Com. Degree.—Mark the course that interests you and post this advertisement, with your name and address, to the Principal, The School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. You will receive post free the 180-page Guide to Careers and full particulars of training suited to your needs.

TO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialized Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. "A." The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. Tele., Flaxman 8721.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

THOROUGHLY experienced sub-editor required for London daily paper; state age and experience.—Write Box C.511, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for Canada, Printing Plant Superintendent, practical man of wide experience and proven ability on the finest-grade of process colour, half-tone, black and white printing and lithographing; must know colour, bindery, estimating; knowledge of folding box manufacturing would be an advantage; competent of taking complete charge of modern plant employing 100 people; prefer man above the average in education, an organizer, progressive and alert, economic producer, capacity for detail. This is a permanent position to the right man, with every opportunity for advancement. Salary to start £600 per annum.—Apply by letter stating age, married or single, shops worked in, and enclose references, to "Printing," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

AUCTIONEERS, Surveyors, and Estate Agents on Bucks and Oxon borders (35 miles from London) have Vacancy for well-educated youth as Articled Pupil; one who is willing to work and qualify; under the direct supervision of the principals; premium 100 guineas, partly returnable.—Write Box C.485, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of chartered surveyors and auctioneers have a vacancy for an Articled Pupil; premium required; South London district.—Write Box T.160, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Clerk required by old-established firm; aged 26-28; some knowledge shorthand and typewriting; if willing and painstaking advancement will follow; commencing salary 50s. per week.—Write, stating full particulars of previous experience, to Box 08114, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required, 22-24; must be hard worker and desirous of promotion.—Write particulars previous experience and commencing salary required to Box 0814, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT, 23, capable, energetic, six years' wide experience, professional office, seeks progressive post with commercial or professional firm; able take complete charge accounts department; good references.—Particulars write Box Z.1060, The Times, E.C.4.

A Large steamship company curtailing staff will recommend capable young man, age 20; shorthand, typewriting, Spanish.—Write Box C.516, The Times, E.C.4.

AUCTIONEER and Valuer requires responsible position in same capacity in first-class firm; keen, capable, experienced, smart, well educated, and tactful.—Write Box 07178, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for messengers, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 0646.

BUSINESS man, aged 38, having had successful commercial career, now seeks appointment as Organizing Secretary, Appeal Officer, or similar post; experienced prison visitor and instructor; has worked among boys; author and producer of several successful amateur plays; area no object, although country preferred; excellent testimonials.—Write Box W.777, The Times, E.C.4.

BRITISHER (31), widely travelled on Continent, seeks position; fluent German, Spanish, and French; capable organizer, selling, commercial, and managerial experience; prospects more important than immediate salary.—Write Box C.498, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDERS and Contractors.—Chief Accountant, having successfully completed contracts amounting to one and four million pounds sterling, will shortly be available for similar position. Detailed costs experience, expert on office organization and control, able and tactful negotiator; highest references; salary £750 per annum.—Write Box Z.1043, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Business Manager (33) desires change; any responsible, progressive post; able to control staff, representatives, branches, correspondence, execution of orders, shipments, and accounts; accustomed to buying textiles, outfitting, and many sundry lines; energetic, possessing initiative and good organizing ability; good appearance and personality; very highest references.—Please write L. N., care of 13, Musgrove-road, S.E.14.

COMPANION-SECRETARY (gentleman), age 39, single, is open to engagement with a gentleman; Public School education, knowledge of French and German; several years commercial office routine; good references.—Write Box T.145, The Times, E.C.4.

CORRESPONDENT, 24, experience, initiative, perfect German, references, seeks position; willing to travel abroad.—Write Box 01935, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ELDERLY Gentleman, robust, active, disengaged shortly owing to employers' removal, would appreciate offer of Appointment (London district); competent accountant, foreign correspondent (French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Scandinavian, &c.); salary about £300. —Write Box R.1988, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISHMAN, 29 (Public School), travelled, desires position Confidential Secretary-Adviser-Chauffeur; possesses saloon car; qualifications: tact, intelligence, honesty.—Write Box 01941, The Times, 72, Regent-st., W.1.

FRANCE.—Englishman, 36, 10 years' France administrative positions commerce, industry, seeks responsible post firm having branch, or wishing open, in France.—Write Simpson, 58, Avenue du Chemin-de-Fer, Rueil (S.-et-O.).

GENTLEMAN, 30, 6ft., desires general Secretarial duties, whole or part time; five years secretary large motoring firm; two years large petroleum company, drilling office, S. America; wide knowledge hire purchase agreements; shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; knowledge German and Spanish; own typewriter.—Write Box Z.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, age 24, keen and energetic, thorough knowledge U.S.A., widely travelled Europe, East Indies, Orient, Canada, seeks better position good prospect; sales experience; excellent references.—Write Box 01945, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC School boy (20), good appearance, two years' office experience, seeks position; small wages but prospects desired, otherwise would take any temporary post; good references.—Write Box "D. K.," care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SALES.—Advertiser, 34, wishing to better his position, seeks London appointment with reputable firm considering sales expansion where his extensive experience, personality, intimate knowledge of the whole country, and intensive organizing ability will be fully used; excellent sales records, invaluable personal connexion; only sound proposals entertained; present firm 10 years; available month's notice.—Write Box R.1970, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTORING required, boys 8-14, London and district, for holidays, by master of preparatory school.—Write Box T.159, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields' Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to J. E. F., "Temple Bar 6343" or write to 6, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, when it can be arranged, if necessary, for men to be seen by appointment.

ACCOUNTANT and Auditor; man aged 49, with good references.

ATTENDANT at Theatres, &c.; man aged 60, with good references, who would be willing to take a position as porter, watchman, &c.

CARPENTER (can cook); man aged 25; reference from one of the clergy of St. Martin's.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (aged 39); personal reference from worker at St. Martin's Church.

CHEMIST and Druggist; man aged 32; recently returned from Canada, but his satisfactory record is vouched for in London.

CLERK, aged 41, ex-Service and single, with very varied clerical experience and good reference.

FURNITURE Remover (aged 67); has some casual work but needs some permanent job.

LABOURER (aged 41); last job at the Cecil Hotel; personal reference from Clapham minister.

LEDGER Clerk and Cashier, aged 44; well-known London clergyman desirous of speaking for him.

POLITICAL or Clerical Work (aged 49); with knowledge of Spanish and experience of electioneering; satisfactory reference.

TEACHER of Languages and Commercial Subjects (Inter Arts), aged 58; translator French and German; shorthand-typist; school and private references.

WEEKLY Estate Agent and Rent Collector (aged 40), with good references from well-known people.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT Manager.—Louis Demolin terminates life-long association with Field Press, Limited ("Field" and "Queen" Newspapers), at end of year. Highest credentials from Directors and Advertisers.—Write 50, River View-grove, Chiswick, W.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN efficient woman Secretary (29): English, French, shorthand, typing, Italian; all duties; organizing, responsibility.—35A, Heath-street, N.W.3. Hampstead 2402.

LADY, with knowledge of German, French, Russian, shorthand-typing, seeks evening or home work.—Address, M. A., 24, Liberia-road, Highbury, N.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER (24), four years' experience, speaking French and German and accustomed doing technical translations from same, desires London post; minimum salary £3 15s.—Write Box W.761, The Times, E.C.4.

EFFICIENT Lady Secretaries and well-trained Juniors can be obtained at St. James's Secretarial College, 34 and 35, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKER, French, visiting; high-class work; renovations.—A., 12 Albert-street, Paddington, W.2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

AU Pair; French or Swiss girl as mother's help; light household duties; Cheshire.—Write Box Z.1062, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess; experienced; child lover; understand character and health; music, games, French conversation only; two boys 7 and 8½, with morning governess, girl 2 years.—Write fully, age, salary, copy references, Kidner, Waverley Drive, Camberley.

WANTED, in February, a good Nursery Governess to prepare a child of 12 for school; must be good at music and French.—Write Box J.1993, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS (young) required, four girls 9, 10, 8, Surrey, £100; ditto, girl 11, Scotland, £100; ditto, girls 11, 9, 6, Paris, salary by arrangement; ditto, boy and girl 4 and 6, Japan, £80; ditto, girl 4½ and assist older children, Sussex, £70; ditto, boy 3, Wilts, £52; Mother's Help, boys 7, 8, girl 2, Surrey, £60; Lady Nurse trained, baby one month, boy 5 years, Town, £80; ditto, boys 3½ and 19 months, Surrey, £80; ditto, baby 10 months, child 2 years, Surrey, £100.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Nurses required — New Zealand, £150; France, Central America (R.C.), Surrey, £100; Canada, £84; Sussex, Wilts, Kent, £80; Yorks, £75. Others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON, January; daily French Governess; girls 9, 5; sewing only. Ditto Surrey; French or Swiss; entire charge children 7, 5; first English lessons.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTIC Help; three in family; no children; some cooking; help given; liberal outings; near station; modern house.—Mrs. Perry, Greystone, Oxted, Surrey.

FOREIGN Mother's Help required, preferably Swiss; au pair; good home; references essential.—Write Box C.513, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to share all household duties and care of two small children, a cheerful, domesticated girl; must be fond of children.—Reply in first place, with full particulars, including age, salary, &c., to Barnes, 18, Abingdon-street, S.W.1.

NURSE-HELP for boy of 2 years; good wages, comfortable home; not over 25 years of age.—Apply immediately 229, Brompton-road, S.W.

NURSE immediately, baby and toddler; work with mother; keep own nurseries and children's washing; must be refined with high moral standards; personal interview and excellent references essential.—Write fully Mrs. Dolton, 48, Crooms-hill, S.E.10.

EXPERIENCED Nannie for baby 2 months and girl 4; London now, willing go abroad later.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 8342, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RELIABLE Nannie or Mother's Help; doctor's house; maids kept; three children; good needlewoman and washer; £52.—Gordon, 26, Queen's-road, Dalston, E.8.

WANTED immediately for baby, six months, young partially-trained Children's Nurse; small household; light housework.—Brown, Park House, Southwell, Notts.

WANTED, Nurse-Housemaid; £45 per annum; must be experienced and good references; good home; cook-general kept.—Apply Kahn, 37, Grove-road, Sutton, Surrey.

URGENT.—Under Nurses and Nurserymaids, must be experienced, are required for town and country.—Apply Regina Bureau (Dept. 26), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

SWISS, French or Austrian Maid wanted now for one lady; service flat, St. James's; live out; either lady's maid willing be useful maid or useful maid accustomed to good wardrobe, needlework, packing; good reference and appearance essential.—Apply by letter in first instance to Secretary, Flat 3, 7, Cleveland-row, S.W.

SEASIDE; travelling; £60; French or Swiss Lady's Maid; dressmaking; girl 15 holidays. Others, London, &c.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

£52.—Useful Maid; flat West End; one lady; five staff; present one nearly two years from Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted middle January for Hostel for pupils connected with Engineering Works in country; five maids kept.—Write Box Z.1055, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Cook-Housekeeper, under 45, required Jan. 3rd; entire charge modern flat St. John's Wood; fifth floor; lady and daughter in family; good cooking and cleanliness essential and able to wait at table; some help daily for cleaning; long references required; preferably in London similar post; wages about £54.—Write Box W.773, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Housekeeper wanted to manage country house; two in family; eight servants.—Mrs. Spottiswoode, Rooksnest Farm, Lambourn, Berks.

COOK, Housemaid, and House-Parlourmaid, end January, for newly married couple; non-basement house, Hampstead.—Write only Miss T., 5, Langford-place, N.W.8.

COOK, experienced, capable, wanted middle January where kitchenmaid; age 35; good references essential.—Mrs. Calder, Hollington, Fareham, Hants.

ASSISTANT Cook or Head Kitchenmaid required Jan. 7th for Oxford for boys' preparatory school; five in kitchen; age not less than 23; £50 wages; good holidays three times a year, with 15s. a week board-wages.—Mrs. Williams, Summerfields, Oxford.

GOOD plain Cook wanted after Christmas; one lady; house and parlourmaid kept; state reference.—Write or call between 12 and 1, Mrs. T., 72, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

GOOD Cook (experienced), 30-40, for Albert Court, Kensington Gore; family four, six maids kept; wages £70.—Apply by letter Mrs. A., 30, Northgate, Regent's Park.

GOOD Cook and Housemaid required for labour-saving flat; electric cooking, &c.; off Park-lane; January; butler; three in family and nurse; good references necessary.—Write Box Z.1077, The Times, E.C.4.

£75 Per Annum.—Wanted, on or about 15th Jan., 1931, good Plain, Single-handed Cook; three other maids kept; three in family; own bed room.—Apply to Mrs. Stone, Hadley House, Barnet Green, Barnet (two minutes from Barnet and bus).

COOKS requiring good situations for Town and country for 1931 should apply Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid for the first week in January; two in family and two children attend school; mother's help kept.—Mrs. Morton-Smyth, 17, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.3.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; two in family; good wages; own bed room; staff three.—Apply Mrs. Wiltshire, Vicarage, Farningham, Kent.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, about January 17th; modern house; separate bed rooms; husband and wife; comfortable home; personal references required.—Write only, 68, Howards-lane, Putney, S.W.15.

TWO capable Maids required to do the work of small convenient house; two in family.—Mrs. Bedford, Ripplesmore Cottage, Wokingham, Berks.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID, single-handed, wanted middle January; thoroughly experienced; valet, carve, good silver cleaner; good references essential.—Mrs. Calder, Hollington, Fareham, Hants.

REQUIRED early January, experienced single-handed Parlourmaid, age 25-30; own bed room; knowledge of telephone and personal reference essential; interview by appointment.—Apply Mrs. C., 44, Brook-street, W.1.

SINGLE-HANDED Parlourmaid, early January; staff five; age about 30; £58; good references.—Write only Lady du Maurier, Cannon Hall, Hampstead.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID at once; experience; live in. London flat, no stairs; constant hot water; good wages and outings.—Telephone Flaxman 6771, or write Mrs. Morgan, 6, More's-garden, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

TEMPORARY House-Parlourmaid required at once for two weeks; experienced.—Mrs. Fairhead, The Elms, Hadley Green, Barnet. 'Phone, Barnet 0608.

YOUNG House-Parlourmaid required early January; two in family; staff four (butler); on bus route; good wages.—Mrs. Hollebane, Shadwell House, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; flat, Bayswater; one lady; £40; own room; two other maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to house-parlourmaids.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

EXPERIENCED Housemaid (slight parlourwork); early January; Regent's Park; £50 to £60; cook and butler kept. Good references essential.—Please write particulars Box 4919, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED immediately or after Christmas, Housemaid, look after ladies' clothes; six servants kept; London, possibly abroad at times short periods.—Apply 45, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

HOUSEMAIDS (experienced Heads, Single-Handed, and Unders) requiring good situations for Town and country for 1931 should apply Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 6053.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL wanted for flat in Town; £52-£55; two in family.—Victoria Domestic Agency, 205, Victoria-street, S.W.1. No fee. Victoria 9420.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

GARDENERS

CAN anyone recommend good all-round Gardener, head of two, for end of January?—Write Box J.1991, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple wanted, January 5th; previous experience necessary; state wages.—Alison, Anchorage, Hatch End.

MARRIED Couple required, woman a good cook and man to assist her in kitchen and look after central heating; outskirts of London; £100 a year, all found.—Write "K. A.," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

ADVERTISERS (leaving through going abroad) are willing to introduce good Couple with personal references to their employers; two in family; entire duties; every consideration; wanted Jan. 1st.—Write 20, Marryat-road, Wimbledon. 'Phone 2695.

CAN anyone recommend Married Couple; very good Cook and House-Parlourman, Valet, &c.; must have long references; able to interview. Family two, nurse, two babies; nursery housemaid kept.—Apply Heagerty, Copley Dene, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey. 'Phone, Burgh Heath 786.

REQUIRED after Christmas, Married Couple or single Manservant for indoors or Valet-Chauffeur; cottage near; must have first-class references; Gloucestershire.—Write Box W.743, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG capable couple wanted, all duties, also house-boy.—Newlands College, Weston Green, Thames Ditton.

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman (now or New Year) by bachelor gentleman; small flat, gas cooker; from £100; state ages.—C. Bevans, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

WANTED, House-Parlourman, single; three other maids kept; personal references essential.—Tufnell, Manor House, Stansted, Essex.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

MRS. Rutherford, Craiglebarns, Heswall, Cheshire, highly recommends her Nursery Governess, 24; excellent teacher children 5-12; usual subjects, French, music, drawing; five years' experience entire charge; understands health.—Write Miss Bland, Craiglebarns, Heswall, Cheshire.

YOUNG Governess, experienced, matriculated; daily post; testimonials.—20, Worthington-road, Surbiton.

AU Pair or salary; German lady (21), learning English, will go as Companion or light duties; immediately.—Write Box Z.1072, The Times, E.C.4.

AU Pair.—Educated German lady, seven months England, wishes home, two months, in good family.—Jacob, West Lodge, Sunbury-on-Thames.

CAPABLE Lady Companion-Help; domesticated; cooking.—Write Box 07167, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COMPANION-HELP, Lady (36), seeks post East Sussex, where maid kept; cheerful, domesticated; good references; small salary; January.—Write Box Z.1057, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (30), capable bookkeeper, chauffeuse, housekeeper, would give services for board-residence.—Write Box 07172, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NO Salary.—Young gentlewoman (domesticated) desires post as Useful Companion to lady wintering abroad.—Write Box 07171, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG lady (24) desires post; two years' university training social study, music, typing, handcrafts, country dancing, experience in girls' institution.—Watson, 3, Redcliffe-parade West, Bristol.

YOUNG Lady, well educated, seeks position as Travelling Companion to another young lady; no salary required.—Box 302, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

AS Matron in school or welfare work, trained nurse and institutional housekeeping; accustomed to full responsibility; £100-£150.—No. 1920, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

BOYS' or Girls' English Governess (trained); Lady O., four years, recommends; prepares well for school; takes entire charge.—T., Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684.

BOYS' or Girls' excellent French Governess; Lady W., two years, recommends; languages, English subjects, Latin, enters into games.—C., Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29A, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nurserymaids, Nursery Governesses, and Helps, Trained Nurses, Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

COMPANION-CHAUFFEUSE desires post, capable, experienced, adaptable, travelled, slight nursing, housekeeping; £60-£80.—No. 1924, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

COMPANION-NURSE desires post; partly trained, very experienced, with excellent references; sympathetic and attentive; £60-£70.—No. 1925, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

ENGLISH certificated Governess; Mrs. O. three years; good French, Latin, music, games; £100.—G., Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.

EXCELLENT Governesses, Nursery Governesses, Lady Nurses, &c., introduced; temporary or permanent.—Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684. Also Schools recommended.

GOVERNESSES' Benevolent Institution. Incorporated by Royal Charter. To Parents: Trained Governesses familiar with best modern methods are always available at the Registration Offices, 8, Cavendish-square, W.1. Tele., Langham 1980. Governesses wishing to obtain engagements may also apply to the Registrar, same address. No fees charged either to employers or governesses.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION, age 26, desires post abroad; Honours B.A., French and German, all English subjects, Latin, elementary Italian; good traveller; excellent references; £120-£150.—No. 1917, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Nurse, temporary or permanent, hospital trained; four years' reference; experience babies; will go abroad.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

LADY Nurse desires post; trained St. Christopher's; 14 years' experience; child from one month up to all ages; good needlewoman; £85-£100.—No. 1922, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess (aged 25) desires post, England or abroad; well educated, English, French, music, needlework, dancing, games, health; £70.—No. 1918, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

SWISS-GERMAN Nursery Governess, 19, fluent French, little experience, willing, good sewer, music, tennis (London); French children's maid, 26.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

USEFUL Companion desires post; domesticated, drive car, games, needlework, musical; help with children; £60.—No. 1923, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

HELPS AND NURSES

IMMEDIATELY.—A Post wanted by an educated gentlewoman (46); help all household duties; plain cooking; London only.—Write Box C.512, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Hirst recommends very highly Children's Nurse, four years' personal reference; free January.—Apply Miss Wheatcroft, 9, Green-street, Park-lane, W.1.

TEMPORARY situation required as Children's Nurse in January between Maidstone and Gravesend; 5 years' experience; children from 3 years of age preferred.—Sage, 10, Waterside, Maidstone, Kent.

AS Nurserymaid; over 16½; £28; in Sussex (Newhaven); for any part; over two years under parlourmaid; good needlewoman.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Closed 25, 26, 27 December.

WELL-RECOMMENDED Nannie, 33; three years' reference; experienced all ages; good needlewoman; Truby King methods; temporary or permanent.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

FRENCH Children's Useful Maid, 21; good sewer; experienced; London only; £52; lady's maid.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

LADY, 37, desires position Resident Secretary; experienced estate work, accountancy, shorthand-typist, supervision household and accounts.—Write Box Z.1073, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

LADY, capable, thorough, conscientious worker, domesticated, good cook, needlewoman, expert shorthand-typist, offers part-time services any capacity in exchange rooms and board, or whole-time services for low salary; highest references; Bayswater preferred.—Box 29, Whiteleys, Queen's-road, W.2.

LADY Housekeeper desires post, supervision of staff, catering, accounts; highly recommended; £100-£130.—No. 1927, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Housekeeper (Scottish, middle-aged, experienced), re-engagement where maids; London or Edinburgh.—Write Box 01937, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY from overseas desires post of trust, Housekeeper or Companion.—Box 197, Smith's Library, Kenton, Middlesex.

COOK, fully qualified, wants situation club or hotel; used large numbers; vast experience.—Miss Parkes, 17, Mornington-avenue, West Kensington.

GOOD Cook recommended (temporary); little girl 6; healthy.—"Bantony," Robertsbridge, Sussex.

COOK or Cook-Housekeeper, age 29, seeks re-engagement; three months' pupil of Marshalls; previous references 1½ and 2 years. Also excellent Scotch Cook (elderly), free now; highest references. A few special temporary cooks still available for Christmas entertaining. —Apply Marshalls School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

COOK, single-handed; kitchenmaid seeking first place, £40.—County Agency, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

COOK-GENERAL, disengaged; reliable country servant; very nice cook; clean, thorough; well recommended; £45.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK-GENERAL, young; excellent cook and worker; £38; free.—County Agency, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, Scotch, mother and daughter; excellent cooking and entire duties; 4½ years' reference; used to country; moderate wage.—Beauford's Agency, Slough. 'Phone 874.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

THE Hon. Mrs. Frank Birch wishes very highly to recommend Cook-General, who has been in her service five years. In every way reliable to take entire charge small flat. Could be interviewed any time between 11 and 6.30, except Tuesday, at 11, Montpelier-row, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5617.

MISTRESSES Free until suited.—Cook-Generals, Generals, Parlourmaids, Housemaids; disengaged; excellent references.—Miss Mann's Bureau, 73, Castle-street, Belfast.

MRS. Stuart has a number of reliable Temporary Servants (all classes), now disengaged, who will stay until after Christmas; Town or country.—550, Fulham-road. Stuart's Agency. Fulham 2133.

PLENTY of good servants and plenty of good situations; good country maids a speciality.—Apply Mrs. George, 49, England's-lane, Hampstead, Agent. Telephone, 4266 Primrose.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid, disengaged; smart country servant; good silver cleaner, waitress, valet; thorough; 2½ years' reference; £42.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

SWISS and German Maids can be supplied from abroad through old-established, reliable Swiss Agency, 118A, Golders Green-road, N.W.11. Speedwell 2017.

THE Wilton Bureau, 124, Wilton-road, S.W., has excellent servants now disengaged; will go anywhere; 2s. 6d. in advance; one guinea engagement.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID or Housemaid, disengaged; nice, willing country girl; neat and clean, good sewer; two years' reference; £28.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, Scotch, young, butler-trained; £36.—Beauford's Agency, Slough. 'Phone 874.

TRAINED Lady House-Parlourmaid seeks post.—Write Box Z.1067, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged; superior North Country servant; excellent worker, nicely trained, good needlewoman; 14 months' reference; £36.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

KITCHENMAID, disengaged; country servant; strong, clean, early riser; cooks nicely; one year and three years' reference; £34.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

GENERAL, 24, now Farnham; good references.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele., 594.

GENERAL, disengaged; strong, superior North Country servant; willing, clean; good cook; fond of children; 16 months' reference; £36.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

GENERAL; £34; trained young country maid; good cook.—Beauford's Agency, Slough. 'Phone 874.

CHARWOMEN, Daily Cooks, and Housemaids can be supplied at the shortest notice; reliable references.—Regina Employment Bureau (Dept. 29), 55, 56, and 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

GARDENERS

GARDENER, Head Working or good Single-handed, seeks situation; 16 years' experience all branches; well recommended; married, no family; free.—Hendry, Kitley-gardens, Brixton S.O., S. Devon.

GARDENER, Head Working, requires situation; life experience; well recommended.—C. Portman, Clematis, Amersham-road, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

WANTED, situation for good all-round Gardener; well recommended by present employer.—Write Box J.1992, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

PROFESSIONAL Nurse and husband would undertake care of invalid and entire work of flat or small house.—Write Box 08113, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MARRIED Couple, both 33; Mrs. Wold will strongly recommend, with her five years; excellent Cook-Housemaid and Gardener-Handyman; now or New Year; £90-£100; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, age 36; exemplary seven years' personal reference; wife good Cook, husband competent House-Parlourman-Valet; now or New Year; £100; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

MARRIED Couple; £110; really good cooking; entire house duties; chauffeur; used to country; abstainers; 5½ years' reference; both under 40.—County Agency, 72, King's-road, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

BUTLER-VALET, single-handed, desires engagement; 35; unmarried; good references; Town or country.—Musgrave, 6, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, W.C.1.

MAJOR Mildmay, who is going abroad, wishes to recommend his Valet-Chauffeur or Butler-Chauffeur; good driver and reliable in every way.—W., 4, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7.

MALE Cook (31) seeks post school, institution or private. —Gonnell, 4, Charlwood-place, Victoria, S.W.1.

MANSERVANT to bachelor or similar; age 35; tall, educated, experienced domestic, clerical work, telephone, cooking, little valeting; London or suburbs; free when suited.—Write Box Z.1065, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAN-VALET, 43, two years' experience; good references; £40; free January 20.—Write Box Z.1074, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN musician and critic highly recommends young man (24) as Personal Servant to bachelor gentleman; no experience, but very willing, adaptable, and intelligent; good appearance and manner; highest character and references.—Write Box J.1715, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER, in Surrey, wants London or near; 26-27; single; R.C.; Scotch; 5ft. 4½in.; £75; 4½ years present place from us as footman, promoted to butler where footman after 1 year's service; leaves Jan. 16 through reduction.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

FIRST Footman or where hallboy; in Wilts; wants Town and country; 22; 5ft. 11in.; £50; two years first footman of two; previously two years footman; well recommended; smart appearance.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MENSERVANTS; good permanent or temporary private staff; personal references.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

ODDMEN, permanent or temporary, sleep in or out, can be supplied at the shortest notice.—Regina Bureau, (Dept. 25), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

ODDMAN (recommended), in London, prefers London; 22; 5ft. 2in.; £50-£52; 2½ years last, footman (titled family).—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

VALET-HAIRDRESSER, experienced, requires post to club or family; go anywhere; single; Irish.—Write Box R.22, The Times, E.C.4.

SECOND Footman; recommended; in Suffolk; 22; 5ft. 9in.; £50-£52; 18 months titled family second footman with boy; previously two years footman.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

CHEF, 42, first-class working, seeks Permanent Position; energetic, reliable for competent catering, banquets, &c.; son 18 could assist; combined wages £6; any distance.—L. M., 1, Gerrard-place, W.1.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR-VALET wanted, single; required for Rolls.—Write full particulars, wages required, Box 01942, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, experienced Chauffeur-Valet; London; must have knowledge Hispano-Suiza; no agencies; private references essential.—Write Box R.19, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEURS, personally recommended Mechanics, Valets, Handymen, &c.; also good Chauffeur-Parlourmen.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Slo. 3515.

CHAUFFEURS Supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Medium for the Motor Industry.—'Phone, Victoria 6031 (Extn. 2).—B.S.M. Agency, 124, Victoria-street, S.W.

CHAUFFEUR, age 32, single; careful driver and good mechanic; good references; willing, and go anywhere. —W. Fenton, 56, Lady Margaret-road, N.W.5.

CHAUFFEUR, disengaged; aged 39; recommended; 10 years' reference; held licence since 1912.—Holland, 243, Princes-avenue, N.13.

CHAUFFEUR, highly recommended; experienced with cars and electric plants; 4 years 9 months personal reference; age 38; married.—Chauffeur, 64, Finborough-road, S.W.10.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Rolls certificate and all high-powered cars; age 28, married, tall and smart appearance; clean licence; abstainer; excellent references.—Davies, 167A, Maida Vale, W.9.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (Scotch); 18 years' experience Rolls-Royce; toured South Africa, knows Continent well, French driving licence; go anywhere; late with High Commissioner of Egypt.—Dowie, 2, Melrose-road, Barnes, S.W.13.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (30), married; 14 years' experience, high-powered cars; abstainer; conscientious, punctual; excellent references.—G., 10, Blacklands-terrace, S.W.

WILL any gentleman offer post to reliable young man as Chauffeur-Valet? Able to do repairs; experienced with horses; Army trained.—Write Box Z.1071, The Times, E.C.4.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

PARISIAN Dressmaker; model gowns; also own materials; high class; moderate.—Louise Mantica, Maison Française, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4362.

LAUNDRIES

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green. Chiswick 4378 and 1695. On parle français.

The Times CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

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The full name and address of the advertiser, not necessarily for publication, must accompany every advertisement.

This form should be addressed to Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; or, if abroad, to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FOR INDEX TO CLASSIFICATIONS SEE RIGHT HAND BOTTOM CORNER OF FRONT PAGE

A copy of "The Times," containing advertisement, will be sent, post free, on payment of an additional 3d.

Law Report, Dec. 16

SUMMARY OF CASES

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese bank notes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Rowlatt dismissed the appeal of the Crown against the decision of the Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax Acts, who held that the respondents were entitled, under section 36 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, to be repaid income-tax on the interest of a company's overdraft which they had guaranteed, and which they had paid out of taxed income. (COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE v. SIR H. C. HOLDER, Bt., and J. A. HOLDER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK
BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese bank notes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] bank notes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Mr. Frederick William Goodman, giving evidence for the defence, said that he had been in the service of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for 50 years and a director of the company since 1906. When Marang first called on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons he was told that the authority of the Bank of Portugal for the printing of the notes would have to be obtained. He (the witness) suggested that Marang's representative, José Bandeira (one of the conspirators) should call on Mr. Romer, a representative of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, who was then at Lisbon.

MR. WELLS.—What did Marang say?—I do not think he raised any objection.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Your idea was that Mr. Romer should go to the Governor of the bank and find out what you were to do and then tell you?—Yes.

DOCUMENTS LEFT FOR EXAMINATION

At the next interview with Marang, the witness said, Marang told them that Bandeira was the brother of the Portuguese Minister at The Hague. When Sir William Waterlow told Marang that he must leave with him for examination the documents which he had produced, Marang was perfectly agreeable to that being done.

When Marang visited Messrs. Waterlow's office in connexion with the printing of the notes he used to look in and see him (the witness) and "pass the time of day."

MR. WELLS.—Were you ever suspicious about him?—Never. He seemed to me to be a very straightforward business man.

Did he ever speak of his relations with the Governor of the Bank of Portugal?—He gave me to understand that he was on very good terms with him.

Did he ever say anything to indicate that there was any difference of opinion on the board of the Bank of Portugal?—I believe he said that there were two parties on the board, and that he and the Governor and the Deputy-Governor were buying shares to get control of the bank.

Mr. Goodman said that "when the thunderbolt came" he thought that probably Marang had been deceived by the conspirators.

Cross-examined, Mr. Goodman said that both he and Sir William Waterlow felt confidence in Marang at the end of the first interview he had with them.

MR. BEVAN.—All you had was the letter of introduction from Messrs. Enschede [a Dutch firm of printers], whom you knew slightly, a passport in which Marang was described as the bearer of letters from the Legation, a certificate as to a power-of-attorney, and two contracts which you could not read?—Yes.

And when he left you had complete confidence in him?—It looked good business. I saw no reason to distrust it.

Were you anxious to do the business?—We should not be good salesmen if we were not.

Did you regard it as vital to get the order, not for the £2,000 which Marang was to pay for the notes, but to keep the Bank of Portugal as your customers?—We thought that it would assist in maintaining friendly relations.

And that it would assist in furthering your business interests in the future?—Certainly.

Mr. Goodman said that they thought that it would be a safeguard if they obtained the authority of the bank to print the notes through Mr. Romer, after Bandeira had "fixed up everything with the Portuguese Minister of Finance and the directors of the Bank of Portugal."

MR. BEVAN.—And then you dropped your safeguard?—The authority came without it.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—You thought it came?

The witness.—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—That is just the risk you ran. If you had stuck to your idea of Mr. Romer going to the bank, you would never have had any difficulty?

The witness.—No, my Lord. Now we can see that.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Sometimes duty requires that you should see things in advance.

The witness.—There were three of us, and we were all equally deceived.

MR. BEVAN.—Did you realize that, when your company handed these notes to Marang, if he put them on the world, they created a liability on the Bank of Portugal?—We did not realize that. We understood that the notes were for Angola.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Surely, if the notes had been overprinted "Angola," they still remained the notes of the Bank of Portugal?

The witness.—We thought that the money for the notes had been provided by the Dutch syndicate.

INQUIRY ABOUT MARANG

MR. BEVAN.—This man, Marang, who came to you with such exceptional introduction, you passed his name through the usual inquiry channels to find out whether he was good for £2,000?—Yes. We inquired about his general standing.

Do you realize that, instead of getting the series and numbers for the notes in the usual way, in the case of Marang's first order, your firm supplied to Marang the directors' signatures and the rotation?—I think they did.

And, in the case of the second order, that you supplied Marang with the details of the series and the numbers of notes in each series?—I was not aware of that.

In all your experience have you ever printed notes for a bank with duplicate numbers?—Not intentionally.

What is the object of having bank notes numbered?—To identify them.

If you duplicate the numbers, the possibility of identification is gone?—Quite so.

Mr. Goodman said that, if a customer instructed him to do a certain thing, he did it. If it appeared that notes with duplicate numbers had been ordered by error he would draw the customer's attention to it.

MR. BEVAN.—Could it be anything but an obvious error?—I could not say.

Mr. Goodman said that later on he knew that Marang and his associates had established a bank in Portugal with the sanction of the Portuguese Government, who, presumably, regarded them as substantial people.

MR. BEVAN.—Did you observe that the emissary of the new bank [Marang] was eager not to have Messrs. Waterlow's imprint on the share certificates?—That is not unusual.

During his re-examination Mr. Goodman was asked by his LORDSHIP whether he remembered any other transaction for the printing and supply of bank notes in which everything was conducted by or through one person.

"It is a most unusual thing," said Mr. Goodman, "but I would not say that we have not had it."

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—You cannot remember one?—No.

Mr. Henry Alfred Woodbridge, a member of the firm of Messrs. H. de Pinna and John Venn, notaries public, of Gresham House, E.C., said that on December 17, 1925, he was shown the two contracts and the power-of-attorney which Marang had produced to Sir William Waterlow. He expressed the opinion that, on the face of them, the contracts appeared to be genuine.

MR. BEVAN (cross-examining).—It was no part of your duty to inquire whether the documents were forgeries or genuine?—Not at all.

MR. BEVAN suggested that the signatures were on the last page of one contract and that the last page but one clearly indicated that there was an intention somehow or other, even at the cost of the tidiness of the body of the contract, to get those signatures on the last page.

The witness said that it appeared that the last page of the contract had been typed at a different time from the rest.

MR. BEVAN.—Do you find exactly the same phenomena in the other contract?—Yes.

Mr. Francis Robert Muir, director in charge of the legal and financial business of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, described how, in 1929, he distinguished the authentic from the Marang notes.

MR. BIRKETT.—Was there anything which you did in Lisbon in September, 1929, that you could not have done in December, 1925?—Nothing.

So far as Messrs. Waterlow were concerned, do you agree with the evidence of Sir William Waterlow that the attitude of the firm after December, 1925, was to assist the bank?—Certainly. We were only too anxious to get into touch with the bank.

Apart from the work of the collection and sorting of the notes which the bank had already done, was the time which you took to check the notes quite short?—Yes. From Monday afternoon to Thursday midday.

Mr. Muir said that, save for some 180,000 notes, all the notes could have been distinguished on sight. As for the 180,000, they could have been called in by the bank and all questions with regard to them settled before December 26, 1925 [the date on which all Vasco de Gama notes were withdrawn and exchanged for other notes].

MR. BIRKETT.—It has been suggested that, when Marang's order came containing the same numbers for the notes as those which had been used for the bank's genuine order, it was somebody's duty to observe it?—It was certainly nobody's duty, as there are no instructions to any department specifically on that point. Personally, I should not like, in view of possible difficulties in which we might become involved, even to suggest that there is an implied duty of that character.

The primary duty of your firm is to carry out the instructions of its customers?—Yes.

Cross-examined, Mr. Muir agreed that in two statements which Sir William Waterlow made in January, 1926, there were inaccuracies about the identification of the notes.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

LAW NOTICES, DECEMBER 17

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (THE MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts (from County Courts).—Hindmarsh v. Edward Johns and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (18); Farleigh v. Parker (19); Hands v. the Great Western Colliery Co., Ltd. (20); Edwards v. Penrikyber Colliery Co., Ltd. (21).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts (from County Courts).—Allvey v. Wilson (22); Hall v. the British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd. (24); Stephenson v. British Insulated Cables (23).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Wilson v. Taylor (pt. hd.) (25).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Henderson v. Shepherd (61); Portslade-by-Sea Urban District Council v. Waugh (62).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Companies Court.—Petition.—Asbestos and Holdings Trust, Ltd. (to wind up—to be mentioned) (206). Chancery Division.—Witness List. Part I.—Connor v. Westminster Bank, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (116); Taylor v. Bermuda Traction, Ltd. (62).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Adjourned Summons.—Re Smith's Patent and re Patents and Designs Acts 1907 and 1928 (to fix a day). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Master's Will Trusts (Assheton v. Curtis) (51); Re Previte (Sturges v. Previte) (not before 2) (53); Re Oxfordshire Press, Ltd., Pension Fund (Hall v. the Oxfordshire Press, Ltd.) (54); Re Wilberforce (Hodgson v. Burrell) (56); Re Bell (Bell v. Bell) (42); Re Stephens (Stephens v. Stephens) (57); Re Robins (Richmond v. Herbert) (58).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Kitson v. Constantinesco (pt. hd.) (17).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Petition.—Re Mrs. Daphne Brown, dec. and re Trustee Act, 1925 (pt. hd.). Motion (with witnesses).—Shallis v. Freeman and Stirling Press, Ltd. Adjourned Summons.—Re Baker (Cobbledick v. Griffiths) (pt. hd.) (38). Motion (with witnesses).—Wertheimer v. Murphy and Winstone and Co. (From Mr. Justice Maugham's List.)—Witness List. Part I.—Re Phillips (Llewellyn v. Phillips) (with witnesses). At 3:—In COURT (as Chambers).—Master Keen.—Re Maple.

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (AVORY, SWIFT, and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Jennings and ors. v. Minister of Health (201); the King v. Confirming Authority for the County Borough of Walsall (ex parte Hancock) (140); Rouse v. Varley (149); McIlligott v. Turner (159); Prosser v. Mountain Ash Urban District Council (161); Tandy v. Karkhis (163).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11:—Motion.—Re Thomas Sparrow Sparke, dec. Revenue Paper.—Brotex Cellulose Fibres, Ltd. and Commrs. of Inland Revenue (pt. hd.); the London Theatres of Varieties, Ltd. and Commrs. of Inland Revenue; A. Manson (H.M. Inspector of Taxes) and Perrys (Ealing), Ltd.; J. T. Young (H.M. Inspector of Taxes) and William Bernstein, Ltd. (in liquidation).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 11:—Special Juries.—To be mentioned.—Ward v. Charles Whittaker Productions, Ltd., and anr. (2406); Dillon v. Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd. (2571). Common Jury.—H. W. Dillon and Sons, Ltd. v. Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd., and anr. (3241). For Hearing.—Non-Jury.—Newman Mfg. Co., Ltd. v. Marrable (pt. hd.) (1168). Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Thrower v. Hughes (3129); Solomons v. Freedman (3224).

COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Foscolo Mango and Co., Ltd. v. Stag Line, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (2674). Order XIV., Rule 8a.—H. J. Lyman, Ltd. v. Merton Ware, Ltd. (3090); Bresloff v. Fox (2794); Adlons v. Palace Garage and anr. (3182).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Trounce v. Port of Manchester Insce. Co.; General Asphalt Co. and ors. v. Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co. Not Attended by Counsel.—Russo British Grain Export Co., Ltd. v. W. Brown Atkinson and Co., Ltd.; Petroleum Refineries, Ltd. v. Redeventa Societa Anon.; C. O. Mansel and Co. v. Cindal Metals, Ltd. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—Banco de Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1617).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Penney v. Photomaton Parent Corpn., Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.) (2236).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (THE PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Divorce Summonses specially fixed.—Application to make absolute the Decree Nisi in the following Cause:—Jackson v. Jackson and Durlacher.—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Evans, M. A. v. Evans, M. (for decree) (220); Horsfield, F. M. v. Horsfield, R. (224); Dalhousie, D. v. Dalhousie, W. (226); Galbraith v. Galbraith and Leeson (227); Covell, J. E. v. Covell, A. W. (228); Robinson, F. A. M. v. Robinson, C. O. (229); Homewood v. Homewood and Purvis (230); Geddes, I. A. J. v. Geddes, J. R. (231); Bowles, J. H. v. Bowles, V. M. (236); Hall, M. M. v. Hall, B. (237); Collier, F. E. v. Collier, W. (238); Smith v. Smith and Longhurst (239); Purnell v. Purnell and Sharpe (245); Foster, M. L. H. v. Foster, G. M. (247); Charlton, R. E. v. Charlton, R. (248); Mackenzie Penderel v. Mackenzie Penderel and Hatton (249); Gooden, F. v. Gooden, J. H. (255); Nixon, M. du P. v. Nixon, L. G. (256); Barker, F. M. v. Barker, W. F. (257); Baird, E. v. Baird, E. (258); Shearsmith, W. D. v. Shearsmith, E. A. (259); Slater, A. C. v. Slater, A. B. J. (260); Greene v. Greene and Comica Javal (261); Phipps v. Phipps and Flynn (262); Lees, E. H. v. Lees, D. M. (263); Dedman v. Dedman and Warburton (264); Fishlock v. Fishlock and Prosser (265); Jameson, D. v. Jameson, R. R. C. (270); Walton, L. L. H. v. Walton, G. (273); Taylor, M. v. Taylor, A. E. (276); Butt, K. v. Butt, G. K. (277); Wright v. Wright and Horsley (278); Wyncoll v. Wyncoll and Carli (279); Heard, F. M. v. Heard, W. H. (280); Parish, J. v. Parish, A. J. (281); Lord, M. E. v. Lord, E. D. C. (284).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Bremen. 1930 (Owners of ss. British Grenadier v. Owners of motor-vessel Bremen), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (for judgment). Not before 11.15:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Dicketts, A. F. (by her guardian, Dicketts, W. A. C.) (219); Parris, M. v. Parris, G. S. (233); Kent v. Kent and Statham (234); Angel v. Angel and Bomberg (240); French, E. v. French, L. J. B. R. (246); McKnight, E. M. M. v. McKnight, E. A. (243); Miller, J. v. Miller, G. J. (244); Robinson, D. B. v. Robinson, M. A. (250); Roberts v. Roberts and Underwood (251); Huckfield, L. J. v. Huckfield, A. T. (252); Morrish v. Morrish and Middleton (253); Back, L. S. v. Back, H. T. (254); Stephenson, H. B. v. Stephenson, V. W. F. (266); Mason v. Mason and Buxton (267); Schofield v. Schofield and Hewitt (268); Perrow v. Perrow and Evans (271); Harmer, C. v. Harmer, W. H. J. (272). Summons Adjourned into Court.—Tarn, M. E. v. Tarn, N. A.

Official Referees

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Archer v. Wheeler; James v. Heyl; Person v. Shoot.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Crest Cigarette Co. v. Poland.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Freedman, S. (orse. S. Freedman and Sons); Farris, C. S. (orse. Farris and Co.); Draper, G. A.; Barder, H. L.; Ames, F. M.; Brownlow, H. R.; Corbu, G. I.; Adams, W. (orse. Electrovacs); Carr, A. R.; Bonnick, F.; Evans, J. W.

IN CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Morris, H.; Mills, M.; Owen, R.; Petns. (1,092, 1,100, 1,108 and 1,115 of 1930); Adjd. Petn. (1,090 of 1930). At 11.30:—For evidence of Act of Bankruptcy (1,163 of 1930). At 11.45:—Lee-Smith, G. At 12:—Appln. to rescind Receiving Order (1,060 of 1930); Vann, P. At 2.15:—Adjd. Petn., disputed (1,022 of 1930).

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—H. Gale, first meeting. At 11.30:—C. H. Horton, ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—V. F. Walshaw, first meeting. At 11.30:—G. W. Shaw, ditto. At 12:—M. Rick, ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In CHAMBERS—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Rhodesia Border Mining Corporation, Ltd.; Vulcan Copper Mines, Ltd.; Broad Street Press, Ltd. At 11.30:—Maurice Freres, Ltd.; Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co., Ltd.; Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. At 12:—Dominion Gramophone Records (Foreign) and Co., Ltd.; Winchester Wharves, Ltd.; Burnards (Established 1899), Ltd. (Burnard v. Burnards (Established 1899), Ltd. At 12.30:—George Smith (Clapham Junction, Ltd.; Thomas Salt and Co., Ltd.; Walter Jones and Sons, Ltd. At 2.15:—Central Import and Export Co., Ltd. At 2.45:—British Phototone, Ltd. At 3.15:—Same. Room 69.—At 11.30:—Smyrna Races and Sports, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—Consolidated Assurance Co., Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.30:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). At 12.30:—R. I. and Varley, Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.15:—F. Hammett and Wright, Ltd. At 2.30:—Chester Queen Railway Hotel Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. At 12:—Same. At 12.15:—Hotel Cecil, Ltd. At 2.30:—Gladys Cooper Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). Room 68.—At 11.30:—Chichester Diocesan Training College, Brighton, Ltd. At 12:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.); Same (Same v. Same). At 12.30:—Anglo-Canadian Lands (1912), Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Rowleys Garages, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories; Childs and Sheffield, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Wysil, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Ball, Simner, Baker, Moseley, and Burnand.

TAXING MASTER.—Hughes Onslow.

MASTER of the CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); Blake (on Eve, J.); Ritchie (on Maugham, J.); Jolly (on Bennett, J.); Hicks Beach (on Clauson, J.); More (on Luxmoore, J.); Andrews (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—I. Hertzberg, A. Fidler (1); L. Everington (2).

COURT II. (THE RECORDER of LONDON).—At 11:—For Sentence.—H. F. R. Jacques: For Trial.—B. Hutchings, A. Hutchings (1); C. Tucker (2); P. Lynch (not before 2) (3).

COURT III. (THE COMMON SERJEANT.—At 10.30:—For Sentence.—L. C. Rossiter. For Trial.—A. Ali (1); G. Pagesmith (2); A. Agombar, T. W. Farrell (3); J. Groves (4); R. Dunn, A. Southwell (5).

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—J. F. Laidlaw, C. C. Popham, B. White (pt. hd.) (1).

CHANCERY DIVISION
DISPUTE ABOUT GRAND OPERA SUBSIDY
FORD v. POSTMASTER-GENERAL

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

Mr. Robert Moffat Ford, of East Lodge, Park-row, Albert-gate, London, to-day gave notice of discontinuance of the proceedings which he began against the Postmaster-General to restrain him from paying to the British Broadcasting Corporation £17,500 a year for the purpose of grand opera, and, in particular, £5,000 on account, which, it was said, he proposed to pay forthwith for that purpose.

Mr. Ford appeared in person; Mr. C. Stafford Crossman for the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Ford said that he had very carefully considered with his legal advisers the technical objections to the proceedings, and on the advice which they had given him he realized that the difficulties of bringing the matter before the Court, even if such a course was not unsuitable or unduly quixotical in a private citizen, appeared to be insuperable. He had hoped that the Postmaster-General would come into the open and face the music. He had a stronger reason for deciding not to continue the proceedings. He had been assured that those responsible now realized that the money must not be used in that way.

His LORDSHIP.—Do you want to move your motion?

Mr. Ford.—No. My object has been served.

Mr. CROSSMAN.—It is untrue to suggest that the project has been withdrawn. The proposal has from the first been made subject to the approval of Parliament. Evidence has been filed in answer to the applicant's affidavit.

His LORDSHIP.—I understand that Mr. Ford is going to give notice of discontinuance.

Mr. CROSSMAN.—Then I must ask for the proceedings to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Ford said that he asked that the Court would exercise its discretion as to the costs.

His LORDSHIP.—You object to the taxpayer contributing towards subsidizing opera, and the taxpayer may object to contributing towards the costs which you have made the Postmaster-General incur.

Mr. Ford submitted that he had practically succeeded apart from the technical difficulties with regard to the procedure.

His LORDSHIP refused the motion, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. John J. McIntyre; the Solicitor to the Postmaster-General.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

RETURN TO FIRST WIFE: SECOND WIFE'S PETITION
EVANS, M. A., v. EVANS, M.

Originally a suit for judicial separation, this petition was amended, by leave of the President, to one for dissolution of marriage.

The petitioner, Mrs. Maud Adeline Evans, *née* Wall, of Valleyfield-road, Streatham, prayed for a decree of divorce from Mr. Montagu Evans, an architect and surveyor, on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Maude Evans, formerly his first wife, who had divorced him. The petition was not defended.

The marriage which it was now sought to dissolve took place on June 16, 1926, at Croydon Register Office, and it was alleged that while the parties were living at Oak Lodge, Northside, Streatham Common, in July, 1929, the respondent asked the petitioner to divorce him so that he could remarry his former wife and look after his two children by the former marriage. The petitioner refused to take the suggested course, and the respondent, it was alleged, went in January last to live with his former wife at a flat in Belgrave-road, Victoria.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Mark Goodman for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that the respondent had been divorced by his former wife, and he subsequently made the acquaintance of the petitioner, who had nothing to do with the previous domestic relations of the respondent. She (the petitioner) was so unfortunate as to accept his offer of marriage. Fortunately there were no children by the second marriage. The respondent was fond of his children by the former marriage. They were growing up, and he resumed his association with them and the former wife for the sake of his children, as he said. Then he appealed to his present wife to divorce him and, very naturally, she said that she would not.

Eventually, she took proceedings for a judicial separation. She had now established grounds for divorce, and on her application to-day the petition had been converted into one for divorce. He (his Lordship) realized that the petitioner had made a great sacrifice of her own feelings and self-respect in taking that course. The adultery established was adultery in the legal sense, though the other person concerned was formerly the respondent's wife. The case would be put in the list to-morrow as a petition for a decree *nisi* for dissolution.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Waterhouse and Co.; Mr. R. J. Bell.

DECREE NISI FOR A COLONEL
MILVAIN v. MILVAIN AND MARSHALL

In this undefended suit Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Roland Milvain, a retired Army officer, of Eglingham Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Kathleen Highatt Milvain, *née* Mitchell, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Walter John Marshall.

The marriage took place on April 25, 1912, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the petitioner then being a widower.

It was alleged that the petitioner, after his return from a visit to Norway in 1928, was told by his wife about her association with the co-respondent, a married man living in the neighbourhood, and that in January last the respondent and co-respondent committed adultery at the Forest Park Hotel, Brockenhurst, Hampshire.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale) granted a decree *nisi*, with custody of the two children, and costs against the co-respondent, and against the respondent, limited to her separate estate.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co.

Mr. Justice Acton was unable to take his seat in the King's Bench Division yesterday owing to indisposition.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
INTEREST ON GUARANTEE: LIABILITY TO TAX
COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE v. SIR H. C. HOLDER, BT., AND J. A. HOLDER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT)

His LORDSHIP dismissed this appeal by the Crown against the decision of the Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax Acts, who held that the respondents, Sir Henry C. Holder, Bt., and Mr. J. A. Holder, were entitled to repayment of income-tax under section 36 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, in respect of interest charged by a bank on the overdraft of a company guaranteed and ultimately paid by the respondents out of taxed profits without deduction of tax.

At meetings of the Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax Acts held on June 24, 1929, and July 9, 1929, the Commissioners heard the claim of the present respondents for repayment of income-tax under section 36 of the Income Tax Act, 1918.

Section 36 (1) stated:—

> Where interest payable in the United Kingdom on an advance from a bank carrying on a *bona fide* banking business in the United Kingdom is paid to the bank without deduction of tax out of profits or gains brought into charge to tax, the person by whom the interest is paid shall be entitled, on proof of the facts to the satisfaction of the Special Commissioners, to repayment of tax on the amount of the interest. . . . Provided that no repayment shall be made unless the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are satisfied that the interest has been or will be brought into account in the statement delivered or to be delivered for the purposes of income-tax by the person making the advance.

The respondents were interested in a company which had been indebted for many years to its bankers. To secure the company's indebtedness to the bank, guarantees were given from time to time by the respondents, in some cases individually, in others jointly and severally. The total liability ultimately enforceable against the guarantors was limited to a definite sum.

From 1920 onwards the company was indebted to the bank continuously in large amounts. The interest on the amounts owing from time to time to the bank was debited half-yearly in the company's account, and the amount due to the bank, with the exception of the half-year to December 31, 1924, increased each half-year.

The whole indebtedness of the company to the bank was finally satisfied by the respondents on November 17, 1926, by means of a loan made by the bank to the respondents personally.

The respondents, in the terms of section 19 of the Finance Act, 1925, claimed repayment of income-tax under section 36 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, on the interest which amounted to £17,861 16s. 5d. debited half-yearly to the company's account with the bank from January 1, 1920, to November 17, 1926, when the respondents satisfied the company's indebtedness to the bank.

THE CONTENTIONS

For the respondents it was contended:—(*a*) that the payment by them to the bank on November 17, 1926, was a payment of principal and interest and included a payment of interest as such; (*b*) that the debiting of the interest in the account did not amount to payment of the interest; and (*c*) that the rule in Clayton's case did not apply, and that repayment of income-tax should be made for the year 1926-27 in respect of the whole of the interest.

It was contended on behalf of the Crown, *inter alia*, (*a*) that the whole of the payment made by the respondents to the bank was in satisfaction of the debt due under the guarantee, and that no part of the payment was interest as such (Bradford Old Bank v. Sutcliffe; [1918] 2 K.B., 833); (*b*) that in view of the bank's practice of adding the interest each half-year to the amount advanced the interest was in effect paid each half-year, and that for that reason also no part of the payment made by the respondents (except the amount of interest charged from July 1, 1926, to November 17, 1926) was interest; and (*c*) that, alternatively, the interest for the first three of the half-years had, under the rule in Clayton's case (*supra*), been satisfied by the subsequent payments by the company into the account (Deeley v. Lloyd's Bank (29 *The Times* L.R., 1; [1912] A.C., 756).

The Commissioners held that, having regard to the decision in Parr's Banking Company v. Yates ([1898] 2 Q.B.D., 460), the payment made by the respondents on November 17, 1926, included interest paid as interest. They further held that the interest was not in effect paid each half-year by being added to the amount of the advance. They accordingly admitted the claim for repayment for the year 1926-27 under section 36 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, but decided that under the rule in Clayton's case the interest debited in the account for the first three half-years to June 30, 1921, must be regarded as having been paid by the company, and that accordingly the respondents' claim must be restricted to the interest charged from July 1, 1921.

The Crown appealed.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. R. P. Hills appeared for the Crown; Mr. Spens, K.C., and Mr. Cyril King for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in giving judgment, said that the respondents claimed to be repaid the income-tax which they had not deducted when they paid the interest out of their taxed profits or gains.

The Attorney-General had taken two points. First, that a guarantor, paying as the respondents did, was not within section 36 (1) at all because he was not the person who had had the accommodation, but was merely a friend who had suffered by the loss of his friend. He (his Lordship) could not see where that was to be found in the section and there was no reason for cutting the section down.

It was true that a curious result might happen. The guarantor might pay the interest and then later be repaid by his principal debtor out of capital. He would only be entitled to be repaid the amount which he had actually paid. In those circumstances the Crown would lose the tax on the interest which had been found out of a fund which had not been taxed for profits or gains.

It seemed to him that the guarantor was in just the same position as the principal debtor.

The Attorney-General's second point was that the interest when taken was transformed into principal because it had been adopted in the account in the ordinary way. There had been cases where special arrangements had been made between the parties, but here one was not concerned with the particular arrangement for capitalizing those sums; one was simply concerned with the section. Why should it be treated as capital? It was simply arrears of interest, and he could not see why the Crown should say that it was capital. The interest which the respondents paid to the bank had been charged to income-tax. How was it charged?—as interest. If it was interest for one purpose it was interest for another.

The Commissioners were right, and the appeal must be dismissed, with costs.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Peacock and Goddard, for Messrs. Shakespeare and Vernon, Birmingham.

CHANCERY DIVISION
BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM AND APPOINTMENT TO A BENEFICE
NOTLEY v. BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

On April 2 last Mr. John Notley and the other patrons of the perpetual curacy of St. Aidan's, Small Heath, Birmingham, obtained an order on a motion for judgment in default of appearance by the defendant, Dr. Ernest William Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, that the defendant should admit and licence to the benefice the Rev. G. D. Simmonds, who had been nominated by the plaintiffs.

MR. VAISEY, K.C. (with him Mr. Kenneth Macmorran), for the plaintiffs, to-day said that he had a further motion in this matter. There were now two respondents—the Bishop of Birmingham and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He understood that Mr. Errington, who appeared for the Archbishop, desired that the motion should stand over until an early date next term. It was undesirable to go further into the matter now, but he would like to say that the object of the motion was to pray the aid of the Provincial authority, that was, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to supplement the resources of appeal to the Diocesan authority—namely, the Diocesan of Birmingham.

MR. F. H. L. ERRINGTON, for the Archbishop of Canterbury, said that he would like to add a personal word. He had held a watching brief for the Bishop of Birmingham on the former occasion. The Bishop now released him and was quite willing that he should represent the Archbishop. He (counsel) had only seen the notice of motion yesterday. The matter was one which might greatly affect the position of the Archbishop and his successors and was of great importance. On those grounds he asked for an adjournment.

MR. VAISEY.—It is a matter which will necessitate some research and it is agreed that, with your Lordship's approval, it shall stand over until January 23.

His LORDSHIP assented.

MR. VAISEY.—Will your Lordship retain it?

His LORDSHIP.—No; I won't.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Vizard, Oldham, Crowder and Cash; Messrs. Lee, Bolton and Lee.

ILLEGAL LOTTERY
PROMOTER SENT TO PRISON

GEORGE MORTON REID, 55, of Stamford Brook-road, Shepherd's Bush, and JAMES MALCOLM MURRAY, 54, of Edward-street, Hampstead-road, were charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Fry, with publishing a scheme for the sale of tickets in an unauthorized lottery called the Empire Anti-Prohibition Society Annual Christmas Draw.

The scheme was stated to have been banned by the police as the result of communications from chief constables in various parts of the country. In all 1,000 prizes were offered, the first prize being worth £40.

Mr. E. B. Knight, prosecuted for the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Edmond O'Connor defended. Both defendants pleaded "Guilty."

Reid, against whom several previous convictions were recorded for similar offences, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Murray was fined £10 and ordered to pay £10 10s. costs. Notice of appeal was given on behalf of Reid.

Mr. Knight said that some thousands of books of 6d. tickets were circulated throughout England and Scotland. On November 18 Murray was warned by Inspector Holland that the lottery was illegal, and he promised that the matter should be placed before the committee. Later Murray undertook that the scheme would be discontinued, but in spite of that tickets continued to be sent out. The note-heading of the Empire Anti-Prohibition Society bore the names of several well-known persons calculated to inspire confidence. These included the Marquess of Huntly, Mr. G. V. S. Dunn, J.P., Mr. C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, Dr. A. T. Masterman, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Rigall, who were at one time members of the committee, but they all resigned many months ago, and the use of their names in connexion with the lottery was wholly unauthorized.

Mr. O'Connor emphasized that the lottery was being conducted perfectly honestly.

Sub-Divisional Inspector Maslen said that in 1924 Reid, in the name of George Frederick Dew, was at Bow-street sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour and ordered to pay £52 10s. costs for offences under the Lottery Act, and there were several convictions against him since for similar offences committed in the names of Martin King and Martin Puddock. Murray, who had not been convicted, occupied a subordinate position in this lottery.

In cross-examination, the inspector agreed that prizes to the amount of £340 had already been ordered from one firm alone.

Mr. O'Connor, addressing the magistrate, said that the Empire Anti-Prohibition Society had a membership of 30,000, and if the sale of tickets had been confined to members no offence would have been committed. Neither of the defendants was to receive any personal benefit from the lottery. The balance of the funds were in his (Mr. O'Connor's) hands to be dealt with.

The MAGISTRATE said that the case appeared to be one of an extremely unpleasant character. The lottery was persisted in after the police warning, but the most unpleasant feature was that the names of well-known persons were being used without authority for the purpose of creating confidence in the public.

MANUFACTURER'S INCOME
ALLEGED FALSE RETURNS FOR SUPERTAX

THEOPHILE JEAN BAPTISTE DESNOS, 55, chemical manufacturer, of Hillside House, Richmond, Surrey, again appeared before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday in answer to adjourned summonses alleging that he had made false statements in returns submitted by him for super-tax purposes. The proceedings were taken under the Perjury Act, 1911.

It was alleged that Desnos had omitted to disclose a total of £100,000 in his income-tax returns and business accounts dating back to 1910. The tax payable on that sum was £40,000, of which he had paid £35,200 on account. During investigations Desnos told of having won £80,000 in 1914 and 1915 by gambling at Monte Carlo. In defence it was pleaded that Desnos's accountants had satisfied themselves that his returns were in order.

Mr. F. J. Fernau prosecuted for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Graham defended.

Mr. Albert Charles Grover, of the firm of Messrs. Grover and Son, accountants, of Byward-street, E.C., said that in August, 1927, Desnos told him he had heard from the Inland Revenue authorities that they were not satisfied with his taxation affairs. At his request the witness investigated his accounts, and found that in one year Desnos had bought £20,000 worth of War Bonds. He explained his possession of part of that sum by saying that he had won a lot of money at Monte Carlo and elsewhere. No disclosure had been made of profits totalling about £19,000 derived from the Melbourne branch of the Tasmania Eucalptus Oil Company, Limited, between 1910 and 1924.

The witness said he ultimately computed Desnos's tax liability at £10,000, and that sum was paid. At the same time Desnos wrote to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that he had no idea he was required to return his profits on the Melbourne business, as these had already been subject to tax in Australia. He also said that he had omitted other items through ignorance. In January, 1928, the Commissioners wrote that they would follow their practice of not taking proceedings provided a full and complete disclosure of all irregularities was made. The witness accordingly prepared a schedule from Desnos's books showing that about £30,000 worth of income had been omitted from his supertax returns as between 1921 and 1927. The schedule further showed an increase in capital of £66,000 as between 1914 and 1927. When asked to account for this, Desnos explained that he had won £50,000 or £60,000 at Monte Carlo and other places. He was unable to produce evidence of the winnings, but he showed documents proving that he was at those places at the times indicated. He also said that he could call witnesses who were with him at the gaming tables, and who knew that he won a great deal of money.

Mr. Roland Oliver mentioned that accountants were now engaged in making a thorough investigation of Desnos's affairs, and the hearing was again adjourned.

ABLE SEAMAN KILLED AT WHALE ISLAND

An inquest was held at Portsmouth on Monday on the body of George William Streamer, 21, able seaman, of H.M.S. Excellent, who was killed last Thursday by a live cartridge which had got accidentally mixed with dummy cartridges during Lewis gun instruction. Petty Officer Leonard John Williams, who was instructing the class when the accident happened, said that he took some cartridges out of a bag and put them into the magazine of the gun for demonstration purposes; the live cartridge must have been among them, although he could offer no suggestion as to how it got there. When he was loading the gun he turned his head to listen to an order, and thus did not see the cartridges as he was placing them in the magazine. Lieutenant W. J. Yendell, R.N., said that Petty Officer Williams was a very good and reliable instructor, and an experiment made since the accident had shown that when cartridges were mixed it was possible for one to put a live cartridge into the magazine with dummies, if at the time one's attention was distracted by listening to an order. The live cartridge should not have been in the instruction room with the dummies, and how it got among them could not be explained. Surgeon Commander G. D. Macintosh said that Streamer was shot through the lung and died within an hour. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

NO QUORUM IN COMMITTEE ON RABBITS BILL

The House of Commons Standing Committee dealing with the Rabbits Bill yesterday again failed to secure a quorum. Four meetings had been summoned, and yesterday was the second time that the requisite number of members had not attended. After 20 minutes' delay the number had crept up to 19, but there was no sign of one more member to complete the minimum muster, and SIR LAMBERT WARD (in the chair) announced the adjournment to the first Tuesday in February. The Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Hanbury (North Dorset, U.), empowers county councils who receive complaints to serve 14 days' notice for abatement of nuisance caused by rabbits, and failing abatement to enter land, and take action themselves.

ESTATE AGENT'S FRAUDS

At the Leeds Assizes yesterday FRANK HUBY, 31, auctioneer and estate agent, of Doncaster and Barnsley, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division for fraudulent conversion of moneys paid to him as deposits on the purchase of businesses. The sufferers were mainly persons in humble positions, with small businesses for disposal. Huby was also found guilty of incurring credit without disclosing the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

TAXING SITE VALUES
OPPOSITION OF ESTATE AGENTS

The following memorandum has been issued by the Council of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute:—

The council has considered the King's Speech and the Land Valuation Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons on June 6 and was printed on July 30, 1930. The Bill provides for the valuation (with a few special exceptions) of all the land in England and Wales, without disclosing the purpose of the valuation.

The council is of opinion that there is no necessity for such a Bill, for the following reasons:—

1. Since 1894, the operation of the Death Duties has resulted in payments in that respect equalling the whole of the land value, and in a great number of cases the whole of the total value of property, which has been in that way actually transferred to the State. This is an answer to the claim that the unimproved land value of all land, whether developed or otherwise, should be appropriated to the State.

2. In 1879 it was urged that "access to land" was difficult. Only the Lands Clauses Act and the Public Health Act, 1875, were then in operation, but since that time a great number of Acts of Parliament have been passed, until at the present time every public need can be supplied by the application of compulsory powers, with compensation.

3. The payment of rates, which rests on assessment based on annual value, is governed by the principle of "benefits received." Under Clause 3 (3) of the original Bill, a copy of the valuation when completed was to be furnished to the Rating Authorities. An additional rate on unimproved land values will be in conflict with this principle, and will work most unfairly between respective ratepayers.

"A BAD PRINCIPLE"

4. Should the valuation be used for taxation of unimproved land value, it has been the practice beyond memory that taxes should be based on "ability to pay" out of income received, and the living have never paid taxes on capital value. It is a bad principle that taxes should be paid out of capital and spent as income.

5. With regard to the possible use of such a Bill for increment duty, the council would point out this is fully met by Death Duties, and if land does increase in value the State takes its toll on death. The increment value duty under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, worked most hardly in the case of land developed by houses, and apparently it was found impossible to distinguish between the rise in real land value as compared with the rise in the total value of the whole hereditament.

6. Some advocates of the Bill consider that local authorities pay too much for land when required for public needs, but the council would point out that when a local authority requires land and a loan is necessary, the price for the land has to be sanctioned by the Government departments concerned, who employ a Government valuer to advise them as to the price. It follows that no owner can come to an agreement with a local authority unless the Government valuer is satisfied with the amount and the price. Further, in case of disputed compensation the price is fixed by one of the two official arbitrators, whose award is final, on the question of fact.

7. Valuation of all hereditaments in the country at the present time will be in direct opposition to the ideals of town planning and the provision of private open spaces.

If taxation is made on the valuation, then owners of houses which are in a town-planned area of, say, 12 houses to the acre, will be penalized on the areas of their gardens, as compared with older properties which stand on a much less area.

8. It appears, therefore, that during the last 50 years there have been great changes through legislation since Henry George started these ideas, and there is no equitable or economic reason for reviving them.

Great expense would be incurred should a Bill for land valuation become an Act. The Council, representing as it does some 6,000 estate agents, auctioneers, and surveyors, is strongly of opinion that such a Bill should not be given a second reading.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE
RAILWAY COMPANIES' PUBLICATION

In the Railway Rates Tribunal Court yesterday MR. BRUCE THOMAS, K.C., told the Tribunal that on January 1, 1931, the railway companies would publish a "General Classification of Merchandize" which would not contain any entry that did not appear in the classification as determined in the first instance by the Rates Advisory Committee, or since added to by the Railway Rates Tribunal Court, retaining, however, the references to Exceptional Rate Lists. But if the entries in the statutory classification were added up and also those in the proofs of the proposed clearing-house publication, the total of the latter would far exceed that of the former. That was largely a question of indexing. The new list, which would be published every January, would furnish traders, so far as was possible, with the statutory classification up to date. In the case of the list for next January, it would be quite up to date.

SIR WALTER CLODE, K.C., said that he understood that the Court was not invited to approve the proofs of the new list, but to act as a kind of megaphone by which that information could reach the traders.

MR. BRUCE THOMAS.—That is so, Sir.

MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER'S AFFAIRS

A sitting was appointed to be held yesterday before MR. REGISTRAR MELLOR at the Bankruptcy Court for the public examination of the Marquess of Winchester, described as of 1, Portland-place, W., company director. The receiving order was made on November 6 on a creditor's petition, and an order of adjudication followed on November 8, 1930. A statement of affairs has been lodged showing total liabilities £462,182, of which £289,642 is expected to rank for dividend purposes, and assets £1,025, absorbed in the preferential claims.

MR. V. ARMSTRONG, Assistant Official Receiver, in applying for an adjournment, stated that the trustees and the Official Receiver desired further time for investigation purposes, and that the debtor had been granted leave to go abroad on business matters.

By consent the examination was adjourned until February 10 next.

LAND BILL IN COMMITTEE
FINANCIAL CLAUSES
COST OF DEMONSTRATION FARMS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.).

On the clause which deals with interpretations, MR. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) moved an amendment to provide that societies administering allotments should not include "any body of persons whose funds are used for political or quasi-political purposes."

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, said that societies which administered allotments were not political bodies, and he hoped they never would be so. He had no objection, however, to the amendment being made, if the words "quasi-political" were omitted.

Several Ministerial members expressed doubts as to the advisability of the proposed amendment, and MR. A. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that, while he had no intention of opposing it, the Committee might have reason to regret the inclusion of the proposed words, which might be capable of a wider interpretation than the mover intended. The words might be held to include women's institutes, which sometimes pursued political ends.

DR. ADDISON said he would review this question before the Report stage, but meantime he was advised that the amendment was all right. If, however, he found that the fears which had been expressed were well grounded, he would propose the necessary changes on Report.

MR. R. W. SMITH (Aberdeen and Kincardine, C., U.) protested against the suggestion that women's institutes were political bodies. Mr. E. BROWN explained that he had not said those societies were political; his words were that they sometimes pursued political ends.

The amendment, from which the words "quasi-political" were deleted, was agreed to.

LAND CORPORATION

The Committee then considered the financial clause of the Bill. On the first part of it, authorizing the Treasury to issue an amount not exceeding £1,000,000 for financing the operations of the Agricultural Land Corporation in acquiring land for large-scale farming, MR. C. WILLIAMS moved an amendment to reduce this amount to £500,000. He said no idea had been given to the Committee of the amount which the Minister of Agriculture proposed to expend upon the large-scale farms which the Land Corporation were to set up, nor were they told the limits that would be placed upon its operations. In those circumstances £500,000 would be a sufficient amount for Parliament to authorize.

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) said he believed the proposed £1,000,000 would not be used for the benefit of agriculture, and that it could be much better used for other purposes. A sum of £500,000 ought to be sufficient to allow the Minister to prove whether the scheme of large-scale farming was to be successful or not.

The amendment was defeated by 31 votes to 21.

FARMS AND RECONDITIONING

A further amendment to reduce from £5,000,000, as proposed in the Bill, to £2,000,000 the sum authorized for the purpose of establishing demonstration farms and reconditioning land, was moved by MR. C. WILLIAMS. He argued that the Minister ought not to be granted the large sum which was proposed unless he gave clear proof that the money could be spent for the benefit of agriculture.

SIR JOSEPH LAMB (Stone, U.) said he would not wish to prevent the Minister of Agriculture doing something that would be of advantage to agriculture, but it was desirable to limit the amount that could be lost by him. There were many demonstration farms throughout the country on which money was being lost, although the work done on them might be of some value to farmers. There would be no sense in reconditioning land which would come into competition with other land on which no profit was being made.

DR. ADDISON said the purpose of this part of the Bill was to help to improve the productivity of land which, for various reasons, was badly equipped or neglected. The expenditure proposed for demonstration farms was a mere fleabite compared to what was spent on roads in a year, and those farms were not to be regarded as commercial propositions, because the work which would be carried on would be of an educational character. There would be abundant opportunities for the money being spent usefully.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) said the problem in agriculture to-day was not to recondition land but to prevent good land going out of cultivation, and that would continue to be the problem until the Government faced the question of how farmers were to get better prices.

The amendment was defeated by 31 votes to 23.

SMALL-HOLDINGS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) then moved an amendment for the purpose of limiting to £5,000,000 the amount which the Minister of Agriculture could spend in one year for the provision of small-holdings. No limit is stated in the Bill. He referred to the losses which had been formerly incurred in the settlement of small-holders, and urged that it was necessary to set a limit upon the money which the Minister could spend in this way. Our financial coat ought to be according to our financial cloth, and the country could not afford to go in for costly experiments.

DR. ADDISON, who would not agree to accept the amendment, stated that the experiments in placing ex-Service men on the land as small-holders after the War were carried out at a time when everything was costly. It would now be possible to carry out the work of settlement with much more frugality and with more careful selection of candidates than was possible at that time, and the whole undertaking would be under review by the Minister of Agriculture, over whom Parliament exercised control.

After further discussion the amendment was negatived by 32 votes to 23.

The Committee adjourned until this afternoon.

CHINA INDEMNITY BILL

The text of the China Indemnity (Application) Bill presented by Mr. Dalton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is published. It makes further provision with respect to the application of the China Indemnity Fund, and of moneys paid on account of the China Indemnity. It confirms the settlement reached between the British Minister in China and the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs described in *The Times* of October 9 and November 22.

Sporting News

RACING

DERBY MEETING

NO WINNING TICKETS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

For the first time since the totalisator was used on a racecourse in England a race has been won by a horse for which not one winning ticket was sold. This winner was Angel Pavement, who won the Duffield Selling Hurdle at Derby yesterday afternoon. The totalisator paid £16 13s. 6d. for a place, or just less than 166 to 1. If some one had taken one 2s. ticket for a win he would have received more than £160, the odds being more than 1,600 to 1. As no one backed the winner the money was refunded in full on all horses backed to win.

The racing, apart from this incident, was dull, and as the weather was most unpleasant there is little that needs to be written about it. Mist made it impossible to see much of the running. Golden Buckles and Barkham Square, who finished first and second in the opening race, the Derwent Selling Steeplechase, were without a quotation in the betting on the race, as were the first three to finish in the Duffield Selling Hurdle, which was won by Angel Pavement, as already recorded. Angel Pavement, who was owned and trained by Cockton, was sold after the race to Mr. T. F. Hooley for 115 guineas. Nursewood and Abelard, each of whom won last time out, were backed against the field for the Anglesey Hurdle, for which the former started at odds on. Nursewood, who cost his present owner only 50 guineas after he had won on the Flat at Newcastle in October, was an easy winner, although he beat Abelard by only a length and a half. Nursewood made all the running, so that as the going was very heavy he can certainly stay well. This was his third victory in succession, and he must be one of the best young hurdlers seen out this season. Another horse to win for the third time in succession, during the afternoon was Winnersh, who won the Long-Distance Hurdle, in which he had to carry a penalty. Winnersh was just in front of Sanpere at the last hurdles and, running on gamely, just hung on to his advantage long enough to win by a short head. Master Billie, who once promised to be a great steeplechaser, was third.

Brave May was made a very short-priced favourite for the Derbyshire Steeplechase, the most valuable event of the afternoon. She was going well when she slipped and fell about a mile from the finish. Apostasy, who had been in front from the start, continued to hold a commanding lead and landed over the last fence some four lengths in front of Wise Dott. Once on the Flat Wise Don made a great effort and only just failed to get up, Apostasy winning by a neck. Wise Don would surely have won if he had not been carrying a penalty for his last win. Brave May belongs to Mr. F. Keen, whose Balius was apparently expected to make amends for her defeat by winning the last race of the afternoon, the Elvaston Steeplechase. Owing to fog very little could be seen of the running in this event, but when the colours could be discerned in the Straight it was seen that Wonderful Love was leading. She continued in front until the winning-post had been passed, winning from Friar Dominic, with the odds-on favourite third. Wonderful Love, who is by Chivalrous, is only a four-year-old, so should in time make a useful steeplechaser.

WINDSOR PROSPECTS

1.0.—MILL HURDLE (2m).—Knight of Knockeevan, who won at Lingfield, apparently is not to be started, which seems to leave MERANO, who won at Birmingham, with the best chance on public form. He is, therefore, my selection. Winter Prince and Orvello, who have run only once each over hurdles, may also run well, for each might with experience make a good hurdler.

1.30.—RAYS SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m).—DISPOSALS is a moderate animal even for a selling steeplechaser, but he seems the best of the probable starters here.

2.0.—WINDSOR STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The form here is no better than good plating form, so that CYLVIDA, with only 10st. 7lb., must have quite a fair chance of success. He has won his last two races, and will be ridden this afternoon by Stott. He seems to me the best selection.

2.30.—WEDNESDAY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Ormuzd was second at Sandown Park, and has a chance here on that form, as has Irish Lord, who has won his last two races and will be ridden by Magee, who can claim the apprentice allowance. The probable winner, however, seems to me to be THE TYKE, who so very nearly beat Residue at Lingfield last week. In the absence of The Tyke, IRISH LORD would seem to be the best selection.

3.0.—OAKSIDE HURDLE (2m.).—PUTTACOTA, who will be ridden by McGonigal, was quite useful last season, and does not seem at all harshly handicapped here. The opposition is not strong, and he may win.

3.30.—FOREST AMATEUR RIDERS' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—RENDER, who will be ridden by Mr. Sclater, won his last race and seems to have a winning chance here.

DERBY RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The DERWENT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

GOLDEN BUCKLES, br g. by Golden Orb—Mistress of the Robes (Mrs. G. Shorrock). aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Farrell 1
BARKHAM SQUARE, br g. by Sir Berkeley—Ironle II. (Mr. R. Renton), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... Mr. Elliott 2
FAIRFIELD, br g. by Crenagate—Jujube (Mr. H. D. Dennis), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... K. Piggott 3

Labrador (Mr. J. P. Johnson), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Cabriolet (Mrs. S. H. Oxenham), aged, 10st. ..... F. Gurney 0
Dunbarry Star (Mr. A. T. Threlfell), aged, 10st. ..... A. Waudby 0
Kwango (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... J. Dillon 0
Musical Catch (Mr. D. E. Hutchinson), 5 yrs. 9st. 9lb. ..... W. Parker 0

(Winner trained by J. Davies, at Kingsteignton)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Musical Catch, 9 to 4 Fairfield, 7 to 1 Dunbarry Star, 8 to 1 Labrador, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 24s. 9d.; places, 6s. 6d., 8s., 3s. Total win pool, 1,862 units; total place pool, 1,384 units.

Won by six lengths; one length separated second and third. Cabriolet was fourth and Dunbarry Star last.

The winner was bought in for 55 guineas.

1.30 ((1.31).—The DUFFIELD SELLING HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

ANGEL PAVEMENT, b g. by Transcendent—Peony (Mr. J. Cockton), 3 yrs. 10st. 3lb. R. Mulcaster 1
GRANDBOW, b g. by Grand Parade—Sunbow (Mr. Jones), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... W. Newton 2
PRINCE OTTO, b g. by Hapsburg—Broxi (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... McGrath 3

Jazz-bar (Mr. F. Hutsby), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... Mr. Hutsby, jun. 0
Top Note (Mr. S. Elliott), 4 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... Mr. Elliott 0
Treasure Island (Mr. Forwood), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... Rezan 0
Tetraset (Mr. J. C. Lund), 6 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... K. Parker 0
Rillson (Miss R. Taylor), 6 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... Mr. Groves 0
Tavistock (Mr. W. Parrish), 6 yrs. 11st. 10lb. (car. 11st. 12lb.) ..... F. Rees 0
Red Sunset ((Mrs. J. I. Power), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
Solvent (Mr. H. T. Creighton), 3 yrs. 9st. 12lb. ..... C. Hank 0
Bedlington (Mr. W. Seaward), 3 yrs. 9st. 10lb. (car. 10st. 2lb.) ..... N. Simms 0
Santa Giustina (Mr. F. Sedgwick), 3 yrs. 9st. 12lb. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ..... H. Whiteman 0

(Winner trained by Cockton, at Little Stukeley)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Tavistock, 9 to 2 Tetraset, 6 to 1 Top Note, 8 to 1 Red Sunset, 10 to 1 each Jazz-bar and Santa Giustina, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Money refunded in full on all horses backed to win. Angel Pavement being unbacked. Prices: £16 13s. 6d., £3 16s. 9d., £2 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 1,797 units; total place pool, 1,181 units.

Won by half a length; six lengths separated second and third. Santa Giustina was fourth and Rillson last.

The winner was sold to Mr. T. F. Hooley for 115 guineas.

2.0 (2.0).—The ANGLESEY HURDLE of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

NURSEWOOD, ch c. by Hevereswood—Nursery (Mr. F. Armstrong), 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1
ABELARD, b c. by Chevalrous—Missal (Mr. A. B. Deniel), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... R. Lyall 2
HOOPS, b c. by Sir F. by Orb—Pram (Mr. T. B. Donnelly), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... J. Wood 3

Napoo (Mr. C. E. Boran), 11st. 2lb. ..... J. Handley 0
Oats Crusher (Brig.-Gen. Chespe), 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Richardson 0
Steel Boy (Mr. W. Lister), 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Cooke 0
Buddy (Mr. J. Mosley), 10st. 7lb. ..... F. Gurney 0
Priestar II. (Mr. J. S. Milner), 10st. 7lb. W. Newton 0
Tossking (Mr. W. J. Peck), 10st. 2lb. ..... A. Cooper 0
Embers (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 10st. 2lb. ..... S. Parker 0
Alexie (Lady Sassoon), 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Mason 0
Palo (Mr. W. R. Smith), 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Waudby 0
Priory Lad (Mr. J. W. Turner), 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Parker 0

(Winner trained by F. Armstrong, at Middleham)

(Continued in next column)

WINDSOR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The MILL HURDLE RACE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN (Mr. A. R. McAlpine). ..... Poole	4	12	5
aMERANO (Mr. V. Emanuel). ..... Duller	4	12	2
VOLTELLA (Mr. C. C. Beechener). ..... Beechener	5	12	0
MAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp). ..... Barrett	a	12	0
POMMARIN (Mr. A. Law). ..... A. Law	5	12	0
PHILSO (Mrs. T. L. Parke). ..... W. Cockton	5	12	0
CLAMBENT (Mrs. G. Robinson). ..... Phillis	5	12	0
KENNEYS (Mr. H. Sidebottom). ..... Powell	5	12	0
APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace). ..... J. Peary	5	12	0
aRAILSBOW BRIDGE (Mr. F. Cobb). ..... Cobb	a	12	0
aWYETER PRINCE (Mr. H. Abraham). ..... W. Nightingall	4	11	9
KUDOS (Mr. H. Arnold). ..... F. Hartigan	4	11	9
BLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	4	11	9
CYPRIANUS (Lord Glanely). ..... L. Anthony	4	11	9
TREMOLITE (Mr. C. Langlands). ..... C. Langlands	4	11	9
SILVOSO (Sir Darcy Lindsay). ..... Edwards	4	11	9
BORODINO (Mr. J. R. Porter). ..... Porter	4	11	9
CORKAREE (Wing-Commdr. W. Read). ..... Woodland	4	11	9
CADENABBIA (Major W. Roderick) R. Gordon	4	11	9
DIANA DEAR (Lord Stalbridge). ..... Stalbridge	4	11	9
MEANDAR (Mr. M. Stephens). ..... Blair	4	11	9
aWHITE EAGLET (Mr. J. Tarr). ..... Torr	4	11	9
aBOOMSTREAK (Mr. J. H. Whitney) J. Anthony	4	11	9
ORVELLO (Mr. G. Johnstone). ..... E. Piggott	5	10	7
BALLANTRAE (Mr. E. A. Pearce). ..... Private	5	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MERANO, J. McKinney; FLAMBENT, Mr. Philip, jun.; APACHE, W. Stott; RAINBOW BRIDGE, —; WINTER PRINCE, W. Speck; CUPBEARER, D. Morgan; TREMOLITE, G. Hardy; CORKAREE, —; CADENABBIA, G. Pellerin; MEANDER, Foley; WHITE EAGLET, J. Crotty; HOOKSTRETCH, R. Everett; ORVELLO, K. Piggott.

1.30.—The RAYS SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
APRIL FOOL (Miss D. Paget). ..... S. Bennet	a	12	7
SOME TOFF (Lord Allendale). ..... E. Gordon	a	12	5
ROYAL LANCE (7lbs ex) (Mr. H. Lee) J. Reardon	5	12	0
LAVANDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson). ..... Hedges	6	11	11
SOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mr. W. Hutchinson). ..... Hedges	6	11	0
LABRADOR (Mr. J. P. Johnson). ..... Pendarves	a	10	12
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves). ..... Pendarves	a	10	9
ARREOLA (Mr. R. C. Petre). ..... Petre	a	10	7
aDISPOSALS (Mr. H. Hands). ..... Thrale	a	10	7
APOLOGETIC (Mr. E. W. Brook). ..... R. Thompson	a	10	7
WOLVERTON (Mr. R. C. Pearson). E. Piggott	a	10	5
THE JOKE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a	10	5
TAKE NOTICE (Mr. P. E. S. Grayes) De Moleyns	a	10	0
aFLAX BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson). Hedges	a	10	0
aHORACE (Mr. J. Pendarves). ..... Pendarves	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

APRIL FOOL, J. Simnit; SOME TOFF, J. Haney; SOLOMON'S CHOICE, F. Prendergast; DISPOSALS, M. Feakes; WOLVERTON, Connors; FLAXES BOY, —; HORACE, W. Parvin.

2.0.—The WINDSOR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KINGSFORD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. Platt). ..... Poole	a	13	0
BONAR BRIDGE (Colonel R. L. Birkin). ..... W. Payne	6	11	11
SAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood). Ringwood	a	11	8
RELATION (Mrs. R. D. Cohen). ..... Powell	a	11	8
MOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. F. C. Parker). ..... Kelly	5	11	0
RUIN (Mrs. R. Fellowes). ..... F. Hartigan	5	11	0
SUNBRONZE (Mr. A. C. Bostwick). I. Anthony	6	10	13
CROCKANORE (Mr. H. S. Henderson). Powell	a	10	12
HIRAM (Major R. L. Mortreer). I. Anthony	6	10	10
PRINCE ROWLAND (Mrs. F. B. Bibby). ..... E. Piggott	a	10	8
aDUNSHAUGHLIN (Miss D. Paget). ..... A. Law	5	10	7
CYLVIDA (Captain C. B. Petre). ..... Petre	a	10	7
CANDLEMAS (Lady Lindsay). ..... Blair	6	10	7
CONGO (Major Stevens). ..... Stevens	a	10	7
aOBSERVATORY (Mr. D. Crosman). ..... Whitaker	5	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BONAR BRIDGE, W. Payne; RELATION, W. Parvin; MOUNTAIN SLIP, F. Brookes; RUIN, T. Cullinan; SUNBRONZE, Owner; CROCKANORE, —; PRINCE ROWLAND, E. Piggott; DUNSHAUGHLIN, R. Everett; CYLVIDA, W. Stott; OBSERVATORY, J. Haney.

2.30.—The WEDNESDAY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PHAROAH (Miss A. M. Arnott). ..... Hedges	a	12	0
aORMUZD (Mr. P. Beaumont). ..... Gore	a	12	0
ASCALON (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). ..... Blagrave	a	12	0
aFRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins). ..... W. Payne	6	12	0
MARTONIA (Mrs. E. Coltman). ..... Butchers	6	12	0
CAVALIERO (Mr. J. S. Counsell). ..E. Piggott	5	12	0
BLUSH (Mr. J. L. Davis). ..... Thrale	5	12	0
KING'S COLOUR (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant). ..... W. Smyth	5	12	0
THE TYKE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) Poole	5	12	0
aDAZZLER (Mr. J. Mayo). ..... F. Morgan	6	12	0
EXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	a	12	0
LEASINGHAM EARL (Mr. O. F. Mosley) ..... O. Mosley	a	12	0
TAXIMETER (Mr. W. Parnell). ..... Roberts	6	12	0
ALDEN (Mr. E. A. Pearce). ..... Private	6	12	0
NORSTEINER (Mr. J. Pendarves). Pendarves	a	12	0
MINNIE HA HA (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	12	0
SONNY (Mr. J. G. Storey). ..... Gosden	6	12	0
AUDITOR (Mr. A. G. Whiteman). ..... W. Smyth	5	12	0
aBARBARA JOAN (Sir E. Wills). ..... Nugent	a	12	0
aIRISH LORD (Mr. S. Wootton). ..... F. Wootton	5	12	0
CITRONOTA (Mr. J. Baylis). ..... Hackett	4	11	9
ROCK BOTTOM (Mr. E. Lester). ..... J. Scott	4	11	9
LOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) W. Nightingall	4	11	9
BALDERNOCK (Mr. E. N. Lyons). ..... Thrale	4	11	9
HIT THE DECK (Mr. A. D. McAlpine). ..... Barthropp	4	11	0
PHONOS (Mr. Pearse). ..... Rintoul	a	11	0
aCHANAR (Mr. A. Savile). ..... Hedges	4	11	0
WHITSUEY (Mr. Hunter Simmonds). ..... Dick	4	11	0
KETTLE (Sir Mathew Wilson). ..... Tabor	4	11	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ORMUZD, G. Goswell; FRIAR GRAY, W. Payne; CAVALIERO, E. Piggott; THE TYKE, W. Stott; DAZZLER, —; EXCLAMATION, Sidney; NORSTEINER, A. Brown; BARBARA JOAN, W. Parvin; IRISH LORD, S. Magee; CITRONOTA, L. Rees; ROCK BOTTOM, N. Dixon; CHANAR, F. Prendergast.

3.0.—The OAKSIDE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
MICHAELMAS DAY (10lb. ex.) (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth). ..... Poole	5	13	3
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. McAlpine) barthropp	a	12	5
HARRAGON (Mr. J. D. Roberts). ..... Fulton	a	12	2
aPOLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton). ..... Killaloe	a	12	2
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens). Stevens	a	11	12
TOM DRESSING (Mrs. G. H. Peacock) Rennison	a	11	7
aYEARLY (Mr. R. Warner). ..... O. Anthony	5	11	2
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton). ..... Butchers	5	11	2
SOMNUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis). ..... W. Payne	6	11	2
aPUTTACOTA (Mr. S. Wootton). ..... F. Wootton	5	11	0
PARADEISOS (Mr. J. A. Clement). ..... Clement	a	10	10
BOREALIS (Princess Wiasemsky). ..... Powell	a	10	4
FLAMENCO (Mr. S. Robinson). ..... Philips, jun.	a	10	0
aIRISH SPINNER (Mr. J. Reardon). ..... J. Reardon	a	10	0
aCREVECOEUR II. (Mr. C. W. Reader) Faulkner	a	10	0
aSOUTH ERA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt). ..... J. Anthony	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HARRAGON, W. Parvin; POLISH PATRIOT, H. Graves; TOM DRESSING, Mr. L. Whitfield; YEARLY, G. Pellerin; DANDY DENNIS, D. Butchers; SOMNUS, W. Payne; PUTTACOTA, J. McGonigal; PARADEISOS, K. Piggott; FLAMENCO, Mr. Philip, jun.; IRISH SPINNER, D. Reardon; CREVECOEUR II., G. Hardy; SOUTH ERA, R. Everett.

3.30.—The FOREST AMATEUR RIDERS' STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Donn). ..... C. Langlands	6	12	0
MUSTER (Mr. B. Ancil). ..... V. T. Ancil	a	12	0
LADY VICTORIA (Mrs. Digby Whitehead) ..... Private	a	12	0
DON SANCHO (Mr. V. H. Smith). F. Hartigan	a	12	0
CROCKANORE (Mr. H. S. Henderson). Powell	a	11	7
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	a	11	7
ALIKE (Mr. R. K. Mellon). ..... Law	a	11	7
INNER TEMPLE (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	a	11	0
RUIN (Mrs. R. Fellowes). ..... F. Hartigan	5	11	0
EASTWARD BOUND (Sir P. G. Lawson) Gosden	6	11	0
RESIDUE (Major H. Peel). ..... Poole	5	11	0
THE BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	11	0
THE SAINT V. (Mr. J. Bourne). ..... Private	5	10	7
MIDDLE AGES (Mrs. N. Colls). ..... Woodland	a	10	7
aPOLYMOUS (Mr. H. Lester). ..... J. Scott	5	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

IRISH TEMPLE, Mr. L. Whitfield; RUIN, —; EASTWARD BOUND, Owner; RENDER, Mr. Sclater; MIDDLE AGES, Captain Sassoon; POLYDROUS, —.

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Nursewood, 5 to 2 agst Abelard, 6 to 1 Alexie, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 15s. Total win dividend, 3,481 units; total place pool, 2,062 units.

Won by a length and a half; four lengths separated second and third. Steel Boy was fourth and Firestar II. last.

2.30 (2.29).—The LONG DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles and three-quarters.

WINNERSH, b f. by Furore—Lady Fairstead (Mr. W. E. Peck), 4 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ..... R. Fawcett 1
SANPERE, b g. by Santair—Perisse (Mr. G. P. Shakerley), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... T. Cullinan 2
MASTER BILLIE, b g. by William Rufus—Getocide (Mr. W. Parsonage), aged, 10st. 4lb. W. Stott 3

Sanbra (Mr. H. G. Hunt), 6 yrs. 12st. ..... Owner 0
Young Middleton (Mr. A. Marsh), 6 yrs. 12st. Owner 0
Fair Pauline ((Mr. H. Adams), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0
All Over (Lord Marchamley), 6 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Turner 0
Starkader (Miss M. Drake), aged, 10st. 11lb. R. Lyall 0
Spontoon (Major T. Jesson), aged, 10st. 8lb. P. Powell 0
Duplicator (Mr. G. K. Barker), aged, 1st. 2lb. ..... Owner 0
White Mountain (Major N. Hillas), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... H. Richards 0
Lembury (Mr. A. D. McAlpine), 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Petard (Mr. J. Herrington), 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..... F. Gurney 0
Goldicote (Mrs. N. Roberts), 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..... J. M.dleton 0
Hereford Lad (Mr. M. Vasey), aged, 10st. 1lb. ..... Hodgkinson 0
Backsome Lady (Mr. W. R. Bissill), 4 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... F. Wilkinson 0
Murky Past (Mr. E. Osborn), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... W. Parker 0

(Winner trained by Hurst, at Helmsdon)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Starkader, 4 to 1 Master Billie, 7 to 1 each Fair Pauline and Winnersh, 10 to 1 each Sanpere and Petard, 100 to 8 Young Middleton, 100 to 6 Murky Past, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 9d.; places, 4s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 4s. Total win pool, 3,282 units; total place pool, 2,713 units.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. Duplicator was fourth and Goldicote last.

3.0 (3.1).—The DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

APOSTASY, br m, by Cerilian—Faithless (Lady Lindsay), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... F. Brookes 1
WISE DON, b or br g. by Lorenzo—Puzzle (Miss Bromet), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Gurney 2
MOREKEEN, br g. by Drinmore—Conkeen (Miss D. Robinson), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... J. Cooke 3
Brave May (Mr. F. W. Keen), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Spear o' War (Lady Lindsay), aged, 12st. 1lb. ..... F. Rees 0
Kingsdown (Mr. H. E. Turner), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Moloney 0

(Winner trained privately)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Brave May, 5 to 2 Wise Don, 9 to 2 Morekeen, 7 to 1 Apostasy, 10 to 1 Kingsdown, 100 to 8 agst Spear o' War.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 9d.; places, 6s. 6d., 4s. Total win pool, 3,091 units; total place pool, 1,098 units.

Won by a neck; 10 lengths separated second and third. Kingsdown was fourth and Spear o' War last.

3.30 (3.29).—The ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

WONDERFUL LOVE, b g. by Chivalrous—Beauty (Mr. F. W. Carr), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... R. Lyall 1
FRIAR DOMINIC, b g. by Friar Marcus—Welfare (Mr. A. C. Scott), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... J. Haney 2
BALIUS, bl g. by St. Girons—Ruth (Mr. H. A. Keen), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... T. Cullinan 3

Hurricane James (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... K. Piggott 0
Crousantha (Mr. W. J. Rimell), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Bedgrund (Mr. E. W. Brook), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Brown 0
Georgetown (Mr. J. Cockton), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... S. Muicaster 0
Politician (Mr. H. E. Cram Ewing), 6 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Regan 0
Bluebeard (Mr. S. Oram), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Elliott 0

(Winner trained by Briscoe, at Leamington)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Balius, 9 to 2 agst Friar Dominic, 6 to 1 Wonderful Love, 7 to 1 Bluebeard, 10 to 1 Crousantha, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s.; places, 3s., 3s. 6d., 3s. Total win pool, 2,940 units; total place pool, 1,472 units.

Won by a head; eight lengths separated second and third. Bluebeard was fourth and Politician last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE.

NURSEWOOD and WINNERSH.—Dividend, £5 15s. Pool, £444; 69 winning tickets.

THE TOTALISATOR

SOME SUGGESTIONS

A meeting of the Royal Statistical Society was held yesterday in London, when Mr. A. P. L. Gordon read a paper entitled "Statistics of Totalisator Betting."

The paper included an analysis of the betting on 1,051 races between the Lincoln and St. Leger Meetings of 1930. The totalisator's return to winning backers was better than that made by the bookmakers on 60 per cent. of these occasions, but the advantage was most marked in the case of races won by outside chances. About a quarter of the races were won at a price of 8 to 1 or more, and in this range the totalisator had the advantage on 83 per cent. of the total occasions. In the case of more fancied horses, on the other hand, the totalisator was more rarely the better form of investment; nearly a third of the races were won at odds of 2 to 1 or less, and in this range the balance of advantage lies with the bookmaker. In the two classes of most heavily supported winners the bookmakers made the better return in three cases out of every four.

The success of the totalisator depends upon the size of its turnover, which can only be increased if the larger business is attracted. This business is concerned chiefly with well-backed chances, and is likely to be influenced by the relative odds paid. If the totalisator could secure a reputation for generosity where fancied horses are concerned it would have gone some way towards solving its financial difficulties. The present position may be attributed in part to the manner in which bookmakers arranged their commitments; but it is also due in large measure to the internal policy of the totalisator.

The profit taken on each pool is 6 per cent., plus an uncertain amount represented by fractions of 3d. The latter varies according to the number of winning tickets, and is, therefore, greatest when the dividend is low; when the dividend is 2s. 3d. (odds of 1 to 8), the expectation of profit is 10.7 per cent., and the actual profit may be as high as 15.4 per cent. The totalisator, in other words, virtually backs the favourite; this is unavoidable in any system based on a fixed minimum profit. The situation cannot be improved by raising the percentage deduction.

IMPROVING THE LOW DIVIDENDS

Mr. Gordon suggested, as a desirable alternative, the establishment of a fixed expectation of profit. He based his calculations on a figure of 7½ per cent., which was roughly the same as the average profit taken in 1929. The paper contained an account of the methods by which the fixed expectation could be arranged, and a table illustrating the advantages secured. A dividend of 4s. (even money), for example, would be declared when the winning bets amounted to 47½ of the total pool; at present this dividend cannot be paid when the winning percentage is over 47 per cent.; in the case of odds-on chances the improvement would be still more substantial.

Diversity in the number of runners introduced a new factor capable of exerting an important influence. In Mr. Gordon's view statistical investigation on these lines might lead to an even greater improvement. The rather intricate reckoning necessitated by the method described would be done once for all; the calculations made on the racecourse would be shorter and simpler than those involved under the present system; in this way it should be possible for the dividend to be declared more rapidly than is now the case.

CHELMSFORD RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The TINDAL SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BOLD BUCCANEER, ch g. by Theo Bold—Quibble (Mr. Greenaldai), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... G. Wilson 1
NURSEMAID, b m. by Etheric—Lady Praesmore (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... Owner 2
ROYAL SALOON, b g. by Regal—Soft Repose (Mr. J. Purlonger), 4 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ..... R. Henton 3

Also ran:—Kilmoon (H. Haley), Spigot Lodge (W. Parvin), Solihull (W. Redmond), Court Scandal II. (F. Prendergast), Prudent Pat (Mr. D. Willett), Hennapyn (M. Scratchley), Ringdown (J. Orriss).

(Winner trained by J. Hall, at Fenny Compton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 each agst Bold Buccaneer and Royal Saloon, 5 to 1 each Kilmoon and Court Scandal II., 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 3s., 2s. 3d., 6s., 9d. Total win pool, 1,188 units; total place pool, 960 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths separated second and third. Spigot Lodge was fourth and Polish Patriot last.

The winner was bought in for 55 guineas.

1.30 (1.31).—The CHELMSFORD HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

COLENSO, br g. by Spion Kop—Pellisse (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... A. Escott 1
WRETHAM, br g. by Spion Kop—Dumurrage (Mrs. Hannay), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... C. Keeble 2
OLIVER CROMWELL, br c. by Sir Galahad—Marie Galante (Mr. A. C. Scott), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... Mr. W. West 3

Also ran:—Tully Wood (C. Richards); Master Buttal (Mr. G. Langlands); Chichester Cross (L. Adams); Gala Prince (F. Prendergast); Velvetex (H. Hasley).

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Colenso, 7 to 2 Oliver Cromwell, 9 to 2 Velvetex, 5 to 1 Wretham, 7 to 1 Tully Wood, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s., 5s. Total win pool, 1,623 units; total place pool, 1,207 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; six lengths separated second and third. Velvetex was fourth and Gala Prince last.

2.0 (2.0).—The RODNEY OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile four furlongs and about 300 yards over seven flights of hurdles.

RONDEAU, br c. by Braxted—Rondel (Mr. E. N. Bennett), 11st. 3lb. ..... A. Escott 1
MUTUAL BENEFIT, ch g. by Zria's Charm—Marie Rose (Mr. E. L. Glasspool), 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Leader 2
ITALIAN ROSE, ch f. by Rose Prince—Piazza (Mr. A. Pendleton), 7lb. ..... J. Redmond 3

Also ran:—Lucius (H. Haley), Monte Flume (G. Wilson).

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Mutual Benefit, 5 to 2 Rondeau, 7 to 2 Lucius, 7 to 1 Italian Rose, 10 to 1 agst Monte Flume.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 1,562 units; total place pool, 519 units.

Won by one length; a head separated second and third. Lucius was fourth.

2.30 (2.30).—The SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BRIDGEMORE, ch g. by Drinmore—Bridge at Midnight (Mr. P. S. Akroyd), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Wilson 1
'REDSHANK, br g. by Redwood—Ayah (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... P. Prendergast 2
LITTLE WAVELET, ch g. by Wavelet's Boy—Ultima

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM BEATS ALL RECORDS

W. Lindrum created a new world's record in his game in the international tournament with McConachy at Thurston's Hall yesterday when he increased a break of 3 (unfinished) to 3,905.

In doing so Lindrum beat his previous highest break of 3,262, which he made last season in London, and also the break of 3,304 made by W. J. Peall so long ago as 1890, when the spot stroke was not restricted. Lindrum played all through the afternoon session, at the end of which the break had realized 2,378 (unfinished), and altogether he was playing approximately for three hours in making the break, at the end of which, having lost the white, he left his opponent a double balk. In the course of the day Lindrum reduced McConachy's lead from 5,160 to 1,163.

If Lindrum is able to win this match, after all, it will represent one of the greatest achievements of his career. Lindrum has beaten all of his opponents by a large margin, on level terms, but the concession of a long start is a bigger test than if a match on level terms had been won by a corresponding margin. McConachy played so well during the first week of the match that Lindrum was able to score only 108 points more than his opponent, but Lindrum gave a most remarkable display yesterday afternoon, and played all through the session, which lasted for an hour and three-quarters, increasing a run of three (unfinished) to 2,378 (unfinished), which is a world's record for a single session's play.

The incidents of the match and the important bearing it may have on the result of the tournament has caused very great interest to be taken in the game, and there was a very large attendance when Lindrum continued his small unfinished run. Lindrum had scored three points by means of a red loser, and he increased the run to four figures during the first 39 minutes of the play. Lindrum's play was so accurate that the only real difficulty he experienced in scoring the first 1,000 points was when he had to make a difficult *massé* stroke at the end of a run of 110 cannons. Lindrum paid great attention to this phase of the game. He made other runs of 78, 69, and 76 cannons, and he passed the 1,000 in the course of a run of 100 cannons.

After reaching four figures Lindrum scored with the same ease in the top-of-the-table game. Although there had been so much cannon play, there was never any suggestion of monotony, and the enthusiasm with which his achievement was greeted showed clearly that the public has not tired of either the four-figure break or long runs of nursery cannons. When the break had been increased to 1,137 Lindrum had to make a cannon by playing on to the side cushion first, but the stroke was made so accurately that he was able to continue without the slightest trouble. At 1,271 there appeared to be a considerable prospect of the break ending. A kiss caused the balls to run very badly, the two object balls being left near the top cushion about 18in. apart. Lindrum was in hand, but he made a beautiful deep screw cannon, leaving the red ball over the left top pocket. A little later he had to make two more clever strokes to regain position, a very thin loser and a difficult long jenny when the red ball was below the middle pocket and near the cushion. Lindrum's artistry was so pronounced that the spectators applauded him repeatedly for the cleverness of his play, and when he completed the second 1,000 there was prolonged applause, and, what is a little unusual in a billiard hall, a good deal of cheering. Lindrum was rather slower in scoring his second 1,000 points, which included runs of 85, 93, and 100 cannons, but he scored the 2,000 points in an hour and a half and went on to play out time with what is undoubtedly one of the greatest breaks of his career. Although obviously he was very tired, Lindrum continued to score quickly, and in the last quarter of an hour he added 378 points, including another run of 80 cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (receives 7,000), 17,552; Lindrum (in play), 14,767.

Lindrum won the snooker at 70 to 53, the scores then being:—Lindrum, 1,001; McConachy, 809.

When he continued the break in the evening Lindrum added nearly 100 points, largely by losing hazard play. He got the balls to the top of the table, but played a cannon so gently that the balls touched and were spotted. Lindrum increased the break with a run of 80 cannons, but on this occasion the balls ran wide, and he had to break up the position a little before the middle pocket was reached. In scoring the first 300 points Lindrum seemed to play with a little more deliberation than usual, but he played all the time with the greatest confidence. Although he experienced minor difficulties, Lindrum was never in any actual trouble. He made a very thin ball-to-ball cannon to correct a slight misjudgment of the strength of his previous stroke, and, after making another run of 65 cannons, he scored with the same complete mastery by a series of winners and cannons at the top of the table. Lindrum's judgment in the strength of his strokes almost invariably was perfect. He increased the break to 3,000, after he had been playing for half an hour, in the course of a run of 76 cannons. A little later Lindrum, who was playing beautifully, beat another record—the break of 3,304 which was made by W. J. Peall in 1890 before the spot stroke was restricted. There remained nothing more for him to do in the way of creating new records, but he continued to play with such precision that his break will rank not merely as the highest ever made, but the greatest in the long history of the game.

The break had a curious, and perhaps a slightly unlucky, ending. Lindrum was playing a middle-pocket loser when the two object balls were almost touching. He played rather sharply at the stroke and missed it, but scored by means of a thin cannon. The balls were left in a bad position and, although Lindrum made a very good cushion cannon, he lost the white in doing so, and in the end he left a double balk when the break had realized 3,905.

The closing scores were:—McConachy (receives 7,000) (in play), 17,676; Lindrum, 16,508.

McConachy won the snooker in the evening at 75 to 22, the closing scores being:—Lindrum, 1,023; McConachy, 884.

NEWMAN v. DAVIS

Newman again took the lead from Davis when he scored 1,076 against 393, when their match was continued at Plymouth yesterday afternoon. At the interval he led by 129 points. Newman took an unfinished break to 350, and afterwards made 134, 151, 108, and 159, Davis making only one run of note, namely, 270. The averages were 98 and 39 in Newman's favour.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (received 7,000), 19,076; Davis (received 7,000, to play), 18,947.

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000) (in play), 20,118; Newman (receives 7,000), 19,460.

The first round of the Stock Exchange Billiard Handicap was continued at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when G. Barrack (owes 20) beat D. P. Thrés (receives 40) by 29 points, and C. Chapman (receives 100) beat E. C. Collins (receives 30) by 10 points.

RACKETS

THE NOEL-BRUCE CUP

The order of play to-day for the first round of the Public Schools Old Boys' Competition for the Noel-Bruce Cup at Queen's Club, West Kensington, is as follows:—

12 NOON.—WELLINGTON (I.) (R. P. Harding and J. R. Duckworth-King) v. WINCHESTER (II.) (N. McCaskie and R. H. Priestley).

1 P.M.—WELLINGTON (II.) (D. G. M. Middleton and G. May) v. RADLEY (P. I. Van der Gucht and W. H. Vestey).

2 P.M.—ETON (I.) (N. Hair and K. A. Wagg) v. CHARTERHOUSE (P. W. Kemp-Welch and J. H. Strachan).

5 P.M.—ETON (II.) (Captain G. N. Scott-Chad and Sir John Child or R. Aird) v. HARROW (I.) (A. M. Crawley and N. M. Ford).

6 P.M.—MARLBOROUGH (B. R. Newman and S. A. Block) v. WINCHESTER (Lord Aberdare and R. H. Hill).

RUGBY (D. S. Milford and J. C. F. Simpson) have had two walks over, and are already in the semi-final round.

GOLF

THE RYDER CUP

Preparation for Great Britain's defence of the Ryder Cup, which they won at Leeds in 1929, is already in hand, and it has been provisionally arranged that the team to oppose America's professionals will sail for the United States on June 10, 1931, on the White Star liner Majestic. The date of sailing means that the players will arrive in the United States on or about June 16, and they will go direct to the Scioto Club, Columbus, Ohio, where the Ryder Cup match is to be played. This will allow about nine days' practice, as the match takes place on June 26 and 27.

SQUASH RACKETS

THE R.N. AND R.M. CHAMPIONSHIP

The semi-final round of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Squash Rackets Championship (holder: Sub-Lieutenant G. S. Salt, R.N.) was played at the United Service Club yesterday, and as a result Commander J. C. Leach and Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Kershaw reached the final.

Commander J. C. Leach beat Captain P. Macnamara by three games to one (9—2, 10—8, 6—9, 9—2). Leach, a left-handed player with a very big reach, played some particularly clever drop strokes, and, though he hit a good many of these drops down, his tactics paid him in the end. Macnamara having to do an almost unfair amount of running forwards and backwards in the court, which is a very different thing from running from side to side. Macnamara knows the game very well indeed and his length with a perfectly time stroke hit low above the board was always excellent when he had made himself an opening. Leach led 3—0 and 5—0 in the first game, which he won easily. In the second game Macnamara made a run of four aces in his first hand. Macnamara held on to a vanishing lead and reached game-ball when Leach was 6. Leach won a fine rally to put Macnamara out at this most important moment in the match, and drew level at 8—8 in his next hand. Macnamara was in three times in the set 2, but could not score an ace. Leach led 4—0 in the third game, having made a sequence of five aces. Macnamara drew level with a run of four aces, and after many hands reached game-ball—4. Leach made two aces in his next hand, but he hit a drop down and Macnamara won the game with a service. Leach scored one point in his first hand in the fourth game, and in his next hand made a run of four aces, two by services, which virtually finished the match.

Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Kershaw beat Lieutenant M. H. Bliss by three games to none (9—3, 10—8, 9—6). Kershaw is very fit and very fast and he has now a real knowledge of what to play for at squash rackets. Bliss plays rackets in a squash rackets court and, though he makes some beautiful kills, he also hits too many balls down, not realizing the great importance of safety play in this game. Kershaw won the first game somewhat easily. Kershaw led 6—3 in the second game, but Bliss hit very hard and kept the ball low to draw level at 7—7 and lead game-ball—7. Bliss failed to win the important point and Kershaw won the game after all. In the third game Bliss led 4—1, and if he had scored two more aces quickly Kershaw might have let that game go. He decided to try for it, however, and playing very steadily he won it after some good play.

The final will be begun at 11.30 a.m. to-day.

AMATEURS v. PROFESSIONALS

An interesting match between Amateurs and Professionals will be played at the Bath Club to-day. The teams will be:—

AMATEURS.—Captain V. A. Cazalet (captain), F. D. Amr Bey, K. C. Gandar Dower, W. D. Macpherson, and P. Q. Reiss.

PROFESSIONALS.—C. R. Read (Queen's Club) (captain), C. Arnold (Bath Club), D. Butcher (Conservative Club), J. Dear (Prince's Club, Knightsbridge), and A. Johnson (Royal Automobile Club).

The Professionals give the Amateurs three points in each game.

The pairing of the players has been left to the captains of the two sides. It is presumed that Cazalet, as the Amateur Champion, will play Butcher, who won the Professional Championship from Read on Monday. W. D. Macpherson, who won the Amateur Championship in 1924 and 1928, but who has not entered for it in the last two years, would probably be considered the Amateurs' second string, for he is a beautiful, as well as a very experienced, player and in full practice. Both Amateurs and Professionals have undoubtedly, chosen the five best representative players. F. D. Amr Bey in the semi-final and K. C. Gandar Dower in the final of this year's Amateur Championship led by two games to one against Cazalet. P. Q. Reiss, beaten by Cazalet in an earlier round, is never at his best against Cazalet in the Bath Club court, fine player though he is in the Royal Air Force court, but he is invariably good against anyone else.

HOCKEY

MIDLAND COUNTIES TRIAL

Whites beat Colours by five goals to three in the first of the season's Midland Counties' trials at Burton-on-Trent yesterday.

P. Harries-Jones, A. S. Hurd, and G. Joyce each scored a goal for the Whites in the first half, but in the second period, during which Harries-Jones netted twice for the Whites, F. H. Wagner, T. W. Stadden, and W. L. Whitby, the Colours' inside forwards, each scored once.

The teams were:—

WHITES.—K. W. Thorndyke (Nottinghamshire), goal; W. G. Waymouth (Warwickshire) and C. F. McL. Kexy (Leicestershire), backs; S. Russell (Leicestershire), D. H. Shaw (Warwickshire), and W. E. Tait (Worcestershire), half-backs; E. H. King (Warwickshire), P. Harries-Jones (Northamptonshire), A. S. Hurd (Leicestershire), G. Joyce (Leicestershire), and H. W. Gibbons (Worcestershire), forwards.

COLOURS.—J. Herbert (Worcestershire), goal; P. N. White (Nottinghamshire) and C. L. Hall (Shropshire), backs; G. C. D. Smith (Worcestershire), L. H. Birch (Staffordshire), and A. Jacques (Derbyshire), half-backs; J. A. Lloyd (Staffordshire), F. H. Wagner (Nottinghamshire), T. W. Stadden (Nottinghamshire), W. L. Whitby (Derbyshire), and E. Doherty (Warwickshire), forwards.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES TRIAL

The amended teams for the Southern Counties Trial match, which will be played on the ground of the Furness Houlder Prince Sports Club at Footscray-road, New Eltham (bully-off 2.30 p.m.), to-day, are:—

WHITES.—G. Russell (Kent), goal; H. M. Spackman (Berkshire) and B. J. W. Coxeter (Middlesex), backs; W. C. Jones (Berkshire), D. M. Goodbody (Oxfordshire), and S. Clarke (Kent), half-backs; F. J. Davies (Middlesex), G. F. Nelson (Surrey), J. C. Marsden (Hampshire), D. L. Utting (Middlesex), and R. T. Smith (Kent), forwards.

COLOURS.—L. W. Childs (Middlesex), goal; A. Leggett (Bucks) and H. Counsell (Oxfordshire), backs; R. L. Milstead (Middlesex), J. H. Evans (Kent), and A. J. Stuart (Middlesex), half-backs; T. K. Brown (Middlesex), A. W. Woolley (Sussex), R. J. Robins (Kent), C. S. Petheram (Middlesex), and J. F. Alston (Sussex), forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

NEW ELTHAM.—Southern Counties Trial.
POOLE.—Dorset "A" v. Hampshire "A."
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Worcestershire.
CHISWICK.—Middlesex v. Kent (Women).
SALE.—Cheshire v. Lancashire (Women).
CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. Essex (Women).
CHATHAM.—Royal Engineers v. Beckenham.
WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. War Office Owls.
WYE.—Wye College v. 2nd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
CAMBERLEY.—Staff College v. Royal Air Force.
CAMBERLEY.—Owls (Camberley) v. H.M.S. Dolphin.
READING.—Reading University v. R.A.S.C. (Aldershot).

EMPIRE BUTTER

LORD MAYOR'S WELCOME TO SHIPS

The Lord Mayor of London, as Admiral of the Port, and the City Sheriffs visited Hay's Wharf, Tooley-street, in state yesterday, on the arrival of early consignments of butter from Australia and New Zealand, which opened a new Empire butter season.

Alongside the wharf was a tug which had brought four barges with cargoes of butter, unloaded from ships farther down the river. Various mottoes were written on banners carried by the tug and the barges, such as "The Empire's record butter output," "Back to pre-War prices," "10,000,000lb. a week for Britain." The Lord Mayor, who on his arrival at the wharf was greeted with a fanfare by the trumpeters, was piped on board the tug, where he was received by the High Commissioner for Australia (Sir Granville Ryrie) and the High Commissioner for New Zealand (Sir Thomas Wilford), and representatives of the shipping companies engaged in the butter-carrying trade. The Lord Mayor said afterwards that he doubted whether any previous Lord Mayor had been asked to give, as Admiral of the Port, an official welcome to a merchant fleet bringing the wealth of the Empire to the Port of London.

When he came ashore a decorated lorry with the dairymaids was brought alongside the tug and the presentations were made of the cow and bouquet modelled in butter. A procession was then formed, and the members of the party entered the wharf buildings "to take wine" with the hosts for the ceremony—the New Zealand and Australian producers and importers, and the proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Limited. Mr. OWEN HUGH SMITH presided, and he was supported by Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, Mr. J. E. Humphery, Mr. J. T. Clark (President of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom), and the Town Clerk of Bermondsey.

The LORD MAYOR, in proposing the toast of "Success to the Empire butter trade," said he was there to congratulate the producers of the Empire on their wonderful feat in sending us the greatest quantity of butter they had ever exported to the Homeland.

SIR GRANVILLE RYRIE, in reply, said he hoped this season would be the best on record for Empire butter. The more Australian butter and other products that were bought in this country, the more articles of British manufacture Australia would be able to buy.

SIR THOMAS WILFORD also replied, and said in New Zealand they had had a 600 per cent. increase in the production of butter in 29 years.

FULHAM POWER STATION

THE EXTENSION SCHEME

ENGINEERS' EVIDENCE

The inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend their generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham, was continued yesterday at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, Victoria Embankment. The Commissioners are Sir John Brooke (chairman), Mr. W. W. Lackie, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., Mr. Graham Robertson, K.C., and Mr. Sydney Turner are counsel for the Fulham Borough Council. The London County Council, the City of Westminster, the Royal Borough of Kensington, and the Borough of Chelsea are all represented by Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C., Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Thorpe. Other parties are the London Power Company, represented by Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., and Mr. Craig Henderson, K.C., and the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, represented by Mr. John Hodson.

The London County Council, which jointly with the Westminster City Council, the Royal Borough of Kensington, and the Borough of Chelsea is opposing the application, presented a statement of objection in which it is explained that the Council objects to the application, "being gravely apprehensive that the present proposal is a menace to the health and well-being of the citizens of the county of London, and if carried out will result in the pollution of the atmosphere and will seriously imperil ancient buildings and historic monuments, as well as other properties, for many of which the Council is responsible."

GROWTH OF OUTPUT

The case for the applicants was opened by Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., on Monday, and yesterday was occupied with the hearing of evidence in support of the application.

Mr. H. Hobson, supply engineer to the Central Electricity Board, stated that the policy of co-ordination of electricity supply was adopted to enable the generation of electricity to be carried out at a relatively small number of efficient generating stations. The lesser stations would gradually close down. This would enable the cost of production to be reduced and would increase the availability of electricity in at present undeveloped districts. In the south-east electricity scheme the Fulham station was scheduled as an electric station in view of the growing requirements of the western area.

The Commissioners' statistics for the country as a whole had, during the last year or two, pretty well lived up to the estimates made. It was common knowledge, however, that the output of electricity in the North, in Central Scotland, and in North-West England had fallen very much short of the estimates. There had been a progressive increase in the south-east area. In the past they had been accustomed to thinking of the growth, particularly in London, taking place in the east, where the consumption of electricity had been very much greater than in the west. But within the last few years the rate of growth in the western section had been quite as large as in the east.

Questioned as to the urgency of the Fulham station extension, Mr. Hobson said the only alternative would be bulk import from some other district. The Fulham station was regarded by the board as a matter of the utmost urgency.

Mr. SINGLETON, K.C., representing the London County Council and other opponents of the application, questioned the witness on the subject of nuisance. The witness said it was the considered view of the Board that the extended station could be used to the fullest extent without causing a nuisance.

Mr. SINGLETON.—May I ask when they considered the matter?—The Board have arranged with the Fulham Council that this station should be extended in this way, and that the council should make this application to the Commissioners. The Board naturally would not be behind an application of this sort unless they were reasonably satisfied that the station could be worked without causing nuisance.

Will you tell me when the Board came to the conclusion that a station could be erected at Fulham without being a nuisance to anyone?—Finally, after the publication of the second report of the Government Committee a month ago.

Have the Board considered at all what methods should be adopted at Fulham?—They have been in touch with the engineers.

Have the Board considered any tests on the proposed new plant at Fulham?—No.

Do I understand that the Board would consider the matter again and consider placing the station elsewhere if it were felt that the Fulham station could not be used without causing a nuisance?—If the Board thought so, yes.

Witness further stated that he did not know of anything having been done with regard to the elimination of sulphur fumes, apart from the experiment of the London Power Company and those at Fulham.

Mr. J. R. Beard, of the firm of Merz and McLellan, consulting engineers to the Central Board, was asked to give his view on a suggestion that if a station were placed down the river, the cables might be placed under the Thames. He said cables could not be placed under water unless they were treated with some special form of copper armour, and that would add enormously to the cost.

ELIMINATING SULPHUR FUMES

Mr. J. H. Ryder, of Preece, Cardew and Ryder, consulting engineers, consulting engineer to the Fulham Borough Council, said that from the moment he began the designs of the Fulham generating station he had had in mind the question of sulphur fumes, and he had been considering the elimination of sulphur in connexion with another undertaking. At Fulham there would be no danger to property from coal dust, as the coal would be stored under water. There could be no humming nuisance if the transformers were properly made. With regard to the elimination of sulphur fumes, there was no difference in principle between the Battersea and Fulham systems. They both concerned the scrubbing of gases with water, with or without added chalk or lime. The system was based on the Modave system, which was in use abroad for the removal of dust. It consisted of one unit containing a series of tubes let into a flue, and provided for a limited application of water to the on-coming gases. The apparatus in operation at Fulham consisted of the repetition of this unit along a horizontal flue. Five units were in operation consecutively operating on the flue gases. The gases after passing through induced draught fans were taken to the floor above the boilers into the sulphur removal plant.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

LUNCHEON TO BARON VON NEURATH

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON presided at a luncheon given yesterday at the House of Commons by the Anglo-German Association in honour of the German Ambassador.

Proposing the health of Baron von Neurath the CHAIRMAN said that the Anglo-German Association were pioneers in an enterprise of great moment, fraught with happiness and prosperity both to Germany and England if only they could develop along wise lines.

The GERMAN AMBASSADOR, in reply, expressed appreciation of the cordial reception given him. He said he could not help feeling that they had over-rated German achievements and rather under-estimated their own efficiency. As a matter of fact, both countries were at this moment faced with very similar troubles, which found their most vivid expression in the number of unemployed. In Germany the number had risen to 3,700,000, and it was feared that it might rise to something like 4,500,000 before the winter was over. It was evident that under these conditions they had to look forward to a few more exceedingly difficult winter months, and he need not refer to the psychological and political difficulties which arose in consequence. He was glad that that association had been formed in order to help both nations to understand one another and to cooperate where possible.

ESCAPED PRISONER RECAPTURED

George Herbert Harding, the prisoner who escaped from a working party at Wandsworth last week, was recaptured last night within a short distance from the place from which he ran away. He was charged as a suspected person, and will appear at South Western Police Court to-day.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

CHEMICAL WARFARE COMMITTEE

Captain R. S. MacFarlan, who has just been studying at the Senior Officers' Tactical Course, has been selected to succeed Captain R. B. Ramsay as Vice-President of the Chemical Warfare Committee, when the latter completes two years in this post in March. The offices of this Committee are at 14, Grosvenor-gardens. Captain MacFarlan has just completed 35 years' naval service. He became a lieutenant in 1903, and specialized in torpedoes. When the War began, he was torpedo lieutenant-commander of the battleship AUDACIOUS, which was sunk off Lough Swilly by a mine in October, 1914. Three months later he joined the WARSPITE, then newly-completed, and for his services in her at Jutland he was commended in dispatches and promoted to commander. During 1918 he was on the VERNON staff, and he was promoted to captain in June, 1922, after being commander of the RESOLUTION. He has since commanded the cruiser CARLISLE, in China; the target-ship CENTURION; and the DEFIANCE, torpedo school-ship at Devonport.

VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA

The aircraft-carrier EAGLE, Captain H. E. Dannreuther, D.S.O., of the Mediterranean Fleet, is now undergoing repairs at Malta in readiness for her voyage to South America early next year, to represent the Royal Navy at the British Industry Exhibition at Buenos Aires. The programme of the cruise is not yet announced, but the opening of the exhibition by the Prince of Wales is fixed for March 14. The EAGLE is the largest of the British aircraft-carriers, and the only one mounting 6in. guns.

ARMY PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

It is notified in an Army Order that the periods of military history selected for the examinations for promotion of Majors of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Royal Army Veterinary Corps for the year 1932, are as follows:—

1. Majors, Royal Army Medical Corps. (In sub-head (b) (v.), App. X., King's Regulations, 1928.) March to October, 1932.—"The medical services during the operations in the Sinai Peninsula and Palestine, as covered by Chapters XXI. and XXII. of the Official History of the War, Medical Services, General History, Vol. III."

2. Majors, Royal Army Veterinary Corps. (In sub-head (k) (ix.), Appendix X., King's Regulations, 1928.) March, 1932.—"The veterinary services in Italy, Gallipoli, and the Balkans, as described in the Official History of the War, Veterinary Services." October, 1932.—"The veterinary services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917, as described in the Official History of the War, Veterinary Services, and pages 251 to 276 and pages 594 to 628 of the Official History of the War, Veterinary Services."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The War Office announces that Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Saunders-Knox-Gore, D.S.O., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been appointed Assistant Director (Small Arms), the War Office, with effect from January 1, 1931.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Riddell-Webster, D.S.O., has been selected for command of the 2nd Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. MacAllan, whose tenure expired yesterday.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ABADAN, Dec. 14.—Effingham left for Sir Abu Nu Air.
ADEN, Dec. 14.—Emerald arrived.
AUCKLAND, Dec. 15.—Diomede arrived.
BASIDU, Dec. 14.—Folkestone left.
BASRA, Dec. 14.—Triad left for Sir Abu Nu Air.
CHINKIANG, Dec. 14.—Cockchafer left for Shanghai.
COLOMBO, Dec. 14.—Hermes arrived.
DEBAI, Dec. 14.—Folkestone arrived.
DEVONPORT, Dec. 15.—Marlborough left for Sheerness.
ELEPHANT BAY, Dec. 14.—Carlisle left for Simonstown.
HANKOW, Dec. 14.—Ladybird arrived.
HONG-KONG, Dec. 15.—Otus arrived; and Sandwich left for Kienli.
ICHANG, Dec. 14.—Mantis arrived.
KIPULI, Dec. 13.—Ladybird left for Hankow. Dec. 14.—Peterel left, and arrived Dec. 15.
NANKING, Dec. 13.—Magnolia left for Shanghai.
PORT SAID, Dec. 14.—Hirdustan left for Aden.
PORT SUDAN, Dec. 14.—Endeavour arrived.
SAIGON, Dec. 13.—Petersfield left for Bangkok. Dec. 14.—Kent left for Bangkok.
SHANGHAI, Dec. 14.—Magnolia arrived.
WUSUNG, Dec. 15.—Cockchafer arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

REAR-ADMIRALS.—E. A. Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G.; the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, D.S.O., and F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., to Senior Officers' Tactical Course, Portsmouth (Jan. 5).

CAPTS.—E. J. Hardman-Jones, O.B.E., T. H. Binney, D.S.O., H. Boyes, C.M.G., R. Leatham, R. V. Holt, D.S.O., M.V.O., A. T. B. Curtis, M. L. Clarke, D.S.C., J. V. V. Magrane, and C. M. Graham, to Victory, for Senior Officers' Tactical Course, Portsmouth (Jan. 5).

COMMRS.—C. W. A. G. Hamley, G. W. T. Robertson, F. C. Bradley, the Hon. F. W. E. Fellowes, A. G. Lilley, R. S. Benson, P. F. Glover, G. T. Philip, D.S.C., W. R. Patterson, L. H. Bell, and E. P. Thomas, to Victory, addl., for Senior Officers' Tactical Course (Jan. 5).

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—H. R. M. Laird and J. A. Binnie, to Victory, addl., for Senior Officers' Tactical Course (Jan. 5).

PAYMR. COMMR.—J. G. Johnson, to Victory, for new entry supply ratings technical course (Jan. 27).

PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—E. J. Nightingale, to Eagle; and D. F. Forbes, to President, for duty with N.P.C. (Jan. 1); J. H. B. Herbert, to Victory XI., for duty with Capt.-in-charge, Portland (Jan. 15); and G. Calcutt and T. E. Nave, to Victory, for Accountant Officers' Technical Course (Feb. 10).

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—P. C. Le Gras, to Furious (Jan. 1); L. B. H. Budge, to Rodney (Dec. 23); and S. A. Jolliffe, to Victory, for Accountant Officers' Technical Course (Feb. 10).

PROMOTIONS

LIEUTS.—L. B. Whetstone, W. G. B. Mackenzie, P. W. W. Wootten (F/O., R.A.F.), H. C. Cumberbatch, R. A. B. Edwards, H. B. F. Moorhead, G. S. Windeyer, C. R. Garrett, F. H. Jefferson, W. E. Wilson, R. H. Kennedy, P. A. Berry, M. Richmond, D. H. Johnston, A. B. Russell, E. P. A. Brooks, G. K. Whitmy-Smith, M. A. G. Child, J. M. Rodgers, R. P. Mack, R. Heathcote, J. N. Sparks, E. R. Wilson, B. H. Wilkinson, and C. O. H. de Lacy Bacon, to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (seny. Dec. 15).

LIEUT. (Rtd.).—H. Thorman, to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (Rtd.) (seny. Dec. 15).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUTS.—W. R. Botheras, to Snapdragon (Jan. 3); and J. W. Allingham, to Marlborough (Jan. 17).

PROBY. PAYMR. SUB-LIEUTS.—C. C. Mayne, to Champion (Jan. 3); and C. E. Millson, to Concord (Jan. 10).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—I. Calvert-Jones, promoted to Sub-Lieut. (seny. Dec. 4).

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON

PRINCIPAL ON FINANCIAL NEEDS AND POLICY

The eleventh commemoration dinner of King's College, London, was held at the Waldorf Hotel, last night, when the Principal, Dr. W. R. Halliday, was in the chair.

LORD MACMILLAN, Chairman of the University Court, proposing the toast of the college, remarked that one of the lessons he had got from his recent visit to America was that scholarship was in danger of being submerged in too much apparatus. Every college and university was erecting new laboratories and he sometimes thought that they might lose sight of real scholarship and real endeavour in the midst of the extraordinary equipment with which they were now surrounded.

DR. HALLIDAY, in reply, said the college was flourishing. Their financial policy remained one of rigid economy in administration and the carrying out of such improvements as the results of economy would pay for. The aggregate result was impressive. For example, in 1908 the floor area of the college was 140,000 square feet; at present it was 223,000; and that extension of premises had been achieved without the aid of any large capital grant and with no more serious debt than one of £25,000, which would be extinguished in 24 years.

The Court was making it financially possible to start the anatomy building next Easter. Anatomy would cost £60,000, and chemistry at least a further £20,000. In another direction the success of the college was causing some embarrassment. The number of students entering the college was increasing, and there was every sign that the pressure was likely to continue. It seemed almost certain that some machinery of limitation and selection would have to be devised. At the present moment there was an opportunity of securing premises adjacent to the college which were adaptable for students' quarters, and it would be a very real step forward in the development of the college if they could seize that chance and provide the students with decent quarters in which the present over-stringent regulations would not be necessary. The difficulty, of course, was financial.

There existed, he knew, persons who cherished the curious superstition that an Officers' Training Corps encouraged militarism in the young. The pedigree of that superstition might be described as being by Hot Air out of Ignorance, and he would not be putting any money on the horse. (Laughter). In his experience the O.T.C. had shown itself the most successful of University institutions for promoting intercollegiate understanding, and in addition to the valuable moral and technical lessons which the discipline of the various arms afforded, its camps helped to supply a focus for corporate fellowship which had a very special value in a non-residential University. He was not surprised to learn on very high authority of the exceedingly favourable opinion held at the War Office of the success and efficiency which the corps under Colonel Filon had achieved.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, DEC. 16

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 10

R.N.V.R.

Proby. Surg. Sub-Lieut. A. P. Trimble to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Nov. 8, 1929.

DECEMBER 11

R.N.

Eng. Lieut.-Com. R. K. Crisp placed on Retd. List at own request (Dec. 4).

DECEMBER 12

Admiral Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, G.C.B., M.V.O., has been placed on the Retd. List (Dec. 12).

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—vice-Admiral Sir John D. Kelly, K.C.B., to be Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., M.A., to be Vice-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet; Captain F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., to be Rear-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the above the following promotion on the Retd. List takes place from the same date:—vice-Admiral W. M. Ellerton, C.B., to be Admiral.

DECEMBER 12

R.N.

In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, Admiral Sir Walter H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., has been appointed First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, in succession to Admiral Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, G.C.B., M.V.O. (Dec. 12).

DECEMBER 12

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. A. G. Luckham, L. J. Sedgwick, D. R. F. Campbell, E. A. Blundell, R. F. Leonard, R. A. Villers, A. F. Black.

DECEMBER 1

R.N.V.R.

Act. Sub.-Lieut. W. G. Swanson to be Sub.-Lieut. (Dec. 10).

DECEMBER 13

R.N.

Cd. Engr. W. C. E. Hodgson placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (E.) (Dec. 13).

R.N.V.R.

Comdr. J. E. Nicol, V.D., placed on Retd. List at own request (Dec. 10).

DECEMBER 15

R.N.

Comdr. W. H. W. Ridley placed on Retd. List (Dec. 14); Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) the Hon. T. T. Parker, D.S.C., to be Comdr. (Retd.) (Dec. 14); Cd. Engr. R. Coxon placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (E.) (Dec. 15); Engr. Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Duncan placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Comdr. (Dec. 15).

Payr. Sub-Lieuts. to be Payr. Lieuts.:—A. K. Tucker, G. D. Godfrey (Dec. 15).

DECEMBER 17

R.N.

Elect. Lieut. E. C. Offer placed on Retd. List (Dec. 17).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

Miss L. A. S. Parker, Sister, has resigned, to date Dec. 22.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 16

REGULAR ARMY

Col. V. M. C. Napier, C.M.G., D.S.O., on ceasing to be empld., is placed on h.p. (Dec. 11); Col. O. M. Harris, D.S.O., from h.p., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 17).

THE FOLLG. LT.-COLS. TO BE COLS.:—A. G. C. Dawnay, C.B.E., D.S.O., from C. G'ds (Dec. 15), with seny. July 1, 1929; A. R. MacAllan, from Cameronians (Dec. 16).

THE FOLLG. LT.-COLS., FROM R.A.M.C., TO BE COLS.:—

L. N. Lloyd, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Jan. 3, 1927), with seny. March 1, 1919 (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1927).

E. P. Connolly (Feb. 1, 1927), with seny. March 1, 1919, vice Col. J. W. H. Houghton, D.S.O., M.B., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Feb. 25, 1927).

Bt. Col. F. S. Irvine, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B. (June 3, 1927), with seny. Sept. 29, 1920, vice Col. H. Herrick, C.M.G., D.S.O., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of June 7, 1927).

J. F. Martin, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B. (Dec. 20, 1927), with seny. Dec. 26, 1921, vice Col. L. Humphry, C.M.G., promoted (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 20, 1927).

Bt. Col. J. W. West, C.M.G., M.B., K.H.S. (Dec. 26, 1927), with seny. Dec. 26, 1921, vice Col. H. D. Packer, C.I.E., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 30, 1927).

E. McConnell, D.S.O., M.B. (Dec. 26, 1927), with seny. Dec. 26, 1921, vice Col. G. M. Goldsmith, C.B.E., M.B., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 30, 1927).

B. B. Burke, O.B.E., D.S.O. (Aug. 28, 1928), with seny. Dec. 26, 1921, vice Col. N. J. C. Rutherford, D.S.O., M.B., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 28, 1928).

Bt. Col. (temp. Col.) J. C. Kennedy, C.B.E., M.D., K.H.P. (May 30, 1928), with seny. March 8, 1922 (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of May 29, 1928).

L. M. Purser, D.S.O., M.B. (March 26, 1929), with seny. Dec. 28, 1921, vice Col. H. Ensor, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B., promoted (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of March 26, 1929).

W. L. Steele, C.M.G. (Oct. 13, 1929), with seny. Jan. 31, 1922, vice Col. H. E. M. Douglas, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., promoted (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Oct. 15, 1929).

E. W. Powell (March 20), with seny. April 4, 1922, vice Col. J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P., promoted (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of March 21).

C. D. Myles, O.B.E., M.B. (April 14), with seny. Aug. 28, 1922, vice Col. C. R. Evans, D.S.O., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of April 15).

H. R. Bateman, D.S.O. (April 15), with seny. Act. 10, 1922, vice Col. H. C. R. Hime, D.S.O., M.B., promoted (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of April 15).

J. Mackenzie, M.B. (June 3), with seny. Aug. 8, 1928, vice Col. E. P. Sewell, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of June 6).

S. M. W. Meadows, D.S.O. (June 30), with seny. Nov. 20, 1928, vice Col. M. H. Babington, D.S.O., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of July 1).

W. W. Browne, O.B.E. (July 10), with seny. Dec. 4, 1928, vice Col. H. S. Roch, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., to h.p. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of July 11).

W. D. C. Kelly, D.S.O., M.B. (July 27), with seny. Dec. 5, 1928, vice Col. T. E. Fielding, D.S.O., M.B., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of July 29).

R. C. Wilmot (Aug. 28), with seny. Aug. 18, 1929, vice Col. H. H. Norman, C.B.E., M.B., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Sept. 5).

H. B. Kelly, D.S.O., M.B. (Sept. 15), with seny. Nov. 1, 1929, vice Col. C. C. Cumming, C.B., M.B., ret. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Sept. 16).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Maj.-Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Comdr. 14th Inf. Bde. (Dec. 14); Col. (temp. Brig.) W. A. Blake, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King, Comdr. 13th Inf. Bde. (Dec. 15), and the temp. rank of Brigadier; Col. H. H. Lee, D.S.O., Offr. i/c. Inf. Record and Pay Office, Leith (Dec. 16).

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. F. S. G. Piggott, D.S.O., from G.S.O., 1st Grade, War Office, to be Dep. Mil. Sec. and Asst. Sec. of the Selection Board, War Office (Dec. 15), and is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier; Col. A. G. C. Dawnay, C.B.E., D.S.O., to be G.S.O., 1st Grade, War Office (Dec. 15); Col. A. R. MacAllan to be Offr. i/c. Inf. Record and Pay Office, Leith (Dec. 16); Capt. A. F. Harding, M.C., Somerset L.I., to be G.S.O., for Weapon Trg. (Cl. CC), Southern Comd. (Dec. 8).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. C. J. Heath retires on ret. pay (Dec. 14); Capt. J. S. Wilkins, M.C., to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. P. Hallifax, M.C. (Oct. 20); Capt. P. G. Calvert-Jones, M.C., is secd. for serv. on the Staff in India (Nov. 12); Lt. P. W. C. Van Straubenzee is secd. for serv. with the Royal Corps of Signals (Nov. 28); Lt. A. R. E. Parsons retires, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 14).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Clk. of Wks. Sergt.-Maj. R. C. Loveday to be Lt. (Surveyor of Wks.) (Dec. 14).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

The follg. Lts. to be Capts.:—H. H. Anthony (Dec. 17), W. A. Peachell (Dec. 17).

FOOT GUARDS

C. G'DS.—Maj. L. M. Gibbs, D.S.O., M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (Dec. 15); Capt. R. V. Martyn to be Maj. (Dec. 15).

INFANTRY

THE BUFFS.—Lt. J. Cartwright retires, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 17).

CAMERONIANS.—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. T. S. Riddell-Webster, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Dec. 16); Capt. D. A. H. Graham, M.C., to be Maj. (Dec. 16).

INNISKILLING FUS.—Lt. R. E. FitzG. Brabazon, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 15).

HAMPSHIRE R.—Lt. H. C. Phillips is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (Nov. 5); Lt. D. E. Hook, M.B.E., M.C., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 18).

K.R.R.C.—Capt. F. V. L. Dundas is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 17).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. A. O'B. Traill, O.B.E., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 16).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt. W. J. F. Eassie is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (Nov. 17); Lt. F. W. Clarke to be Capt. (Dec. 17).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt. A. H. Weston, M.B., resigns his commn. (Dec. 17).

STAFF FOR ROYAL ENGINEER SERVICES

Maj. (Inspr. of Wks.) S. W. Harrison to be Lt.-Col. (Suptg. Inspr. of Wks.) (Dec. 14).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—

Capt. G. de V. Weichman, O.B.E., R.A., Capt. Instr. in Gunn. (Survey), Sch. of Arty. (Dec. 9); Capt. P. M. B. Hammond, R.A., Asst. Inspr. (Cl. C.C.), Inspn. Dept. (temp.) (Dec. 6); Maj. A. A. Cummins, R.A., Exptl. Offr. (Cl. Z), Optical Research Dept. (Dec. 6).

The follg. appts. are made:—

Capt. C. B. Wainwright, R.A., to be Capt. Instr. in Gunn. (Survey), Sch. of Arty. (Dec. 9); Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune, R.A., to be Asst. Inspr. (Cl. C.C.), Inspn. Dept. (temp.) (Dec. 6); Capt. P. J. K. Warren, R.A., to be Asst. Inspr. (Cl. C.C.), Inspn. Dept. (temp.) (Dec. 6); Capt. D. S. C. Evans, R.A., from Asst. Inspr. (C. C.C.), Inspn. Dept. (temp.), to be Exptl. Offr. (Cl. Z), Optical Research Dept. (Dec. 6).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Maj. C. W. Foreman, O.B.E., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Dec. 17).

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. C. J. Heath (ret. pay), to be Maj. (Dec. 14), with seny. Nov. 14, 1916.

FOOT GUARDS

I. G'DS.—Capt. C. J. H. O'H. Moore, M.C., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Nov. 20); Sec. Lt. R. Gamble, M.C., ceases to belong to the Res. of Off., on account of med. unfitness (Dec. 17).

INFANTRY

LEICESTER R.—Lt. A. Cummins, having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (July 6).

H.L.I.—Lt.-Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) W. H. E. Segrave, D.S.O., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Nov. 28).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. A. O'B. Traill, O.B.E. (ret. pay), to be Capt. (Dec. 16), with seny. June 23, 1923.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. P. I. V. Boulger having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Dec. 16).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

The follg. to be Sec. Lts. (Dec. 17):—

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Sec. Lt. C. A. M. Oakes, from Gen List, T.A.

ROYAL TANK CORPS

E. R. S. Castle (late Cadet Corpl., Blundell's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.); J. L. Marsh (late Cadet Corpl., Bradfield Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

YEOMANRY

LEICESTER.—D. F. Beatty, Visct. Borodale (late Lt., R.N.) to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

NORTH'D H.—The appt. of Sec. Lt. J. M. Pumphrey is as now described and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 5.

ROYAL ARTILLERY

79TH (LOWLAND) FD. BDE.—D. H. Hillson (late Offr. Cadet, Glasgow Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

85TH (E. ANGLIAN) FD. BDE.—Capt. H. O. Bryer resigns his commn. (Oct. 9).

88TH (2ND W. LAN.) FD. BDE.—The follg. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.:—E. H. Leigh (Dec. 9); A. G. Leigh (Dec. 10); J. F. V. Gatty (Dec. 12); J. A. Spencer (Dec. 15).

90TH (C. OF LOND.) FD. BDE.—H. Falkner (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Malvern Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

92ND (5TH LOND.) FD. BDE.—R. C. Austin (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., C. of Lond. Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

53RD (LOND.) MED. BDE.—Sec. Lt. H. S. Hunt to be Lt. (Nov. 9).

DURHAM HEAVY BDE.—Sec. Lt. H. W. Turner to be Lt. (Dec. 6).

PEMBROKE HEAVY BDE.—Sec. Lt. E. D. James to be Lt. (Dec. 1).

51ST (LOND.) A.A. BDE.—Lt. M. H. Colley to be Capt. (Nov. 29).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

42ND (E. LAN.) DIVL. ENGRS.—Capt. F. H. Neill, R.E., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Nov. 24); Lt. H. J. Bourne, R.E., to be Adjt. and is granted the temp. rank of Capt. in the T.A. (with pay and allces. of a Lt.) whilst holding that appt. (Nov. 24).

56TH (1ST LOND.) DIVL. ENGRS.—E. W. Smith to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

28TH (LOND.) A.A. SEARCHLIGHT BN. (L.E.E.).—P. T. Carpenter to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHT COMPANIES

KENT AND MIDD'X GROUP.—Tpr. J. E. S. Ricardo, from Inns of Court, O.T.C., to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

INFANTRY

4TH/5TH BN. R. SCOTS.—Capt. A. M. Bowman, M.C., from T.A. Res. of Off., to be Capt., with seny. Aug. 11, 1927 (Dec. 17).

4TH BN. KING'S OWN R.—J. C. Maxwell (late Cadet, St. Bees Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17); K. Cummings to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

6TH BN. LAN. FUS.—F. H. Haworth to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

5TH BN. K.O.S.B.—Capt. R. I. Hewat to be Maj. (July 28); Lt. E. W. Ross to be Capt. (July 27).

6TH/7TH BN. BLACK WATCH.—Sec. Lt. F. Wallace is secd. under para. 135 T.A. Regs. (Dec. 11); Sec. Lt. J. Berry to be Lt. (Dec. 14).

BUCKS BN. OXF. AND BUCKS L.I.—Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) P. A. Hall, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., retires on completion of tenure of comd. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Dec. 2); Maj. O. V. Viney, T.D., to be Lt.-Col. (Dec. 2).

4TH BN. ESSEX R.—Sec. Lt. A. Noble to be Lt. (Nov. 20).

8TH BN. MIDD'X R.—Sec. Lt. G. Hartley to be Lt. (Dec. 15).

5TH BN. N. STAFFORD R.—Sec. Lt. C. G. M. Boote to be Lt. (Nov. 21).

7TH BN. A. AND S.H.—Lt. D. C. Provan to be Capt. (Sept. 14).

16TH LOND. R.—Lt. K. Hargreaves to be Capt. (Nov. 5).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

22ND (LOND.) ARMD. CAR CO.—R. A. Kinnersly (late Cadet C.S.M., Sherborne Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Dec. 17).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

GENERAL LIST.—Capt. W. T. G. Boul, M.B., resigns his commn. (Oct. 9).

GENERAL LIST

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

CAMBRIDGE UNIV. CONTGT. (ARTY. UNIT), SEN. DIV.—Capt. T. R. B. Sanders ceases to serve with the Contgt. (Nov. 11).

ST. LAWRENCE COLL. CONTGT., JUN. DIV.—Sec. Lt. G. H. Aldis resigns his commn. (Dec. 17).

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Col. C. W. Ponder, from Active List, to be Col. (Dec. 17).

INFANTRY

Lt.-Col. B. Fletcher, T.D., having attained the age limit retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Dec. 17).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. A. Clarke having attained the age limit, relinquishes his commn. and retains his rank (Dec. 17).

REGIMENTAL LIST

INFANTRY

4TH BN. LOYAL R.—Lt. J. K. Lawson, from Active List, to be Lt. (Dec. 17).

4TH BN. R. BERKS R.—Capt. C. G. Marks, from Active List, to be Capt. (Dec. 17).

3RD BN. MON. R.—Maj. R. Glynne-Jones, O.B.E., T.D., having attained the age limit, retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Dec. 17).

12TH LOND. R.—Capt. A. F. Dunlop, from Active List, to be Capt. (Dec. 17).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

GENERAL LIST.—Lt.-Col. J. R. Pooler, O.B.E., M.B., having attained the age limit, retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Nov. 23).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

SUMMER CAMP ATTENDANCE

It is officially announced that the *Daily Telegraph* Challenge Cup, awarded annually in the Territorial Army for the best attendance at camp, has been won this year by the 6th (Lanarkshire) Battalion, The Cameronians, with an attendance of 95.87 per cent. The runners-up were the 10th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, with an attendance of 95.86 per cent. Other units which reached a percentage of over 90 were the following:—

Unit	Percentage attendance
5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters	94·76
The Northumberland Hussars	94·26
The Warwickshire Yeomanry	93·58
6th Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment	92·88
Tynemouth Heavy Brigade, Royal Artillery	92·58
82nd (Welsh) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery	92·29
8th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters	91·39
6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters	91·22
55th (Northumbrian) Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery	90·62
61st (North Midland) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery	90·54

AIRCRAFT APPRENTICES

The Civil Service Commissioners announce that open competitive examinations for the entry of aircraft apprentices and apprentice clerks into the Royal Air Force will be held in Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Chatham, Edinburgh, London, Plymouth, and Portsmouth on April 21. The limits of age are:—Aircraft apprentices, 15-17 on August 1, 1931; apprentice clerks, 15½-17 on July 1, 1931. Forms of application will be sent in response to requests, preferably by post-card, addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT

LIBERAL CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

LENDING OF NATION'S PICTURES

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, DEC. 16

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

WORKS OF ART AND OVERSEAS LOANS

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, moved the second reading of the British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bill. He said the Bill was simply one to carry out the report of the Royal Commission appointed in July, 1927, and presided over by Lord D'Abernon, which unanimously recommended that the Trustees of the British Museum and the National Gallery should be empowered to lend objects of art and pictures for exhibition in places outside Great Britain. He thought the general purpose of the Bill was approved by every one, on the ground that it was important that the British position in the world of art should be better understood abroad than it was at the present time. Differences arose on two points—the risk of damage to the objects lent and the limitation of the objects lent to works of art of the British school. The Royal Commission fully considered the question of risk and reported that there was no evidence of damage of any real or lasting character having been done to pictures sent abroad under careful supervision. If there was risk the risk would apply equally to pictures or objects of art painted or made by English artists as to those of foreign artists which are now located in England. It was a striking fact that, in our late international exhibitions, pictures and objects of art numbering over 100 had been sent to this country from 11 countries which were not the product of the art or artists of the countries concerned.

The Royal Commission recommended that Parliament should be asked to pass a short Act to empower the Trustees of the British Museum, including the Museum of Natural History, and the Trustees of the National Gallery, including the Tate Gallery, to make loans overseas under such precise and proper safeguards as might be determined by the authorities of those institutions. The Royal Commission pointed out that, so far as they could ascertain, the museums of all other countries had the power of making those loans, whether the works were those of their national artists or not. The Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum, the London Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, the Royal Botanic Gardens, the Zoological Museum, the Royal Scottish Museum, the Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and the National Library of Scotland possessed the powers with which it was now proposed to invest the trustees of the British Museum and the National Gallery. Sir Robert Witt had stated that there were pictures which it was desirable to exhibit abroad now lying in the cellars of our galleries. Why should those pictures not be exhibited abroad? The Foreign Office, in a memorandum on this question, had pointed out that the only difficulty that had arisen was in requesting other countries to lend us manuscripts and books, while we on our part would not allow such documents or records to be exported in order that foreign students might study them. There had never been any risk of damage or loss of such books and manuscripts. He (Lord Parmoor) thought it would be a great misfortune if the House refused to give a second reading to this Bill, having regard to the report of the Royal Commission, which was unanimous, and the courtesy shown towards us by foreign countries in this matter.

He thought that the distinction between the product of a home artist and the product of some other artist which had found its way into a British museum was difficult to establish. But that question could not be decided on the second reading of this Bill. He could give an undertaking on behalf of the Government that if the second reading was carried the next stages would not be taken for some weeks, so as to allow a thorough investigation of the subject. Every care would be taken to consider any objections which might be put forward, not in any antagonistic spirit but with a view to arriving at agreement.

REJECTION MOVED

BRITISH MUSEUM TRUSTEES' VIEWS

LORD HANWORTH moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that as Master of the Rolls he was *ex officio* a Trustee of the British Museum, and he had been authorized by the Standing Committee of the Trustees to oppose the Bill. It had been pointed out to the Government that only two or three words were necessary to make the Bill satisfactory to the Museum Trustees, but although more than two months had passed no assurance had been forthcoming from the Government that they were ready to meet them in that sense. The Trustees were therefore very reluctant to allow the measure to go through that day. The British Museum Trustees were in no way opposed to the principle of reciprocity with other nations. They were conscious of the courtesy which had been extended to this country in lending art treasures by Belgium, Holland, Italy, and other countries. Subject to some observations which he would make later, they were quite ready to satisfy the demand for reciprocity.

The Bill would remove the existing statutory prohibition against sending any of the objects in the British Museum for exhibition overseas. That statutory protection was given to the Trustees of the Museum by an Act passed in 1753, and they were unwilling to forgo it. But for the purposes of reciprocity they were willing to accept the Bill if the objects to be lent were limited to "objects representative of British arts and crafts." These words were in the original draft of the Bill, but the Government objected to them; and for that reason the Trustees felt compelled to oppose the Bill. As Master of the Rolls he was charged with the superintendence of the archives of the nation. On two occasions during the seven years he had occupied the office he had been asked by Ministers who had returned from visits to foreign countries whether he would allow some of the treasures of the Record Office to be sent for exhibition to those countries, and when he pointed out that there was a statutory obligation on the Master of the Rolls not to part with a single document under his charge, his reply was accepted as satisfactory. That was the statutory protection which the Trustees of the British Museum desired to retain against similar requests being made to them in regard generally to the treasures they had under their control. He therefore asked their lordships not to read the Bill a second time unless a definite Parliamentary undertaking was given that the limiting words he had quoted would be accepted by the Government.

The EARL of CRAWFORD said Lord Parmoor's speech was based upon a fundamental misapprehension. He asked why, if British pictures were to be sent abroad, should there be a refusal to send foreign pictures abroad? If discretion could be exercised about the one, why not about the other?

LORD PARMOOR explained that he did not intend to say that there was no distinction between pictures which could be sent abroad and pictures that could not be sent abroad. A large number of pictures could not be sent abroad; but, taking the same class of pictures, he did not see why any distinction should be made.

The EARL of CRAWFORD said it would be deplorable if there had to be lists of pictures which should be sent abroad and pictures which should not be sent abroad. The next thing that would have to be done would be to make out a schedule of places abroad to which pictures were or were not to be sent. Did Lord Parmoor not see the risks of diplomatic friction which the Bill would produce? Notwithstanding the assurance which had been given about the freedom with which the Trustees had been able to act, pressure had been and was being brought to bear upon them. The Trustees of the British Museum asked that the Bill should be introduced in the form in which it was first submitted to them by the Government, but there had been a change of attitude on the part of the Government. The opinions of the Trustees were to be disregarded; their discretion was to be taken away from them by the terms of the Bill. It was commonly said that in view of the wonderful generosity shown to us by foreign countries we must reciprocate by sending our pictures abroad. But informed foreign opinion was by no means so friendly to those international exhibitions.

There was no use disguising the fact that there was a good deal of politics in those international exhibitions; one country made a wonderful show, and it became the duty of another country to make an equal show or a better one. But he could state on his own personal authority and knowledge that responsible custodians of national collections in several Continental countries were anxious that this country should take upon itself the responsibility of putting a check upon those international exhibitions. Custodians of works of art were horrified last winter when they learned that the Leonardo da Vinci, with its precious cargo, was encountering heavy seas on her way to this country. Happily the ship arrived and returned safely, but those people were horrified at the risks which had been run. He felt that he could never be a party to encouraging any other nation to take risk, or incurring any risk on our own part, with those dangers in view. He did not think that the proper compliment to pay to Italy or other countries was to lend them examples of their own art, but rather to send them examples illustrating British artistic supremacy from 1760 to the death of Turner. That was the way in which real reciprocity could best be manifested. He begged Lord Parmoor to give a more explicit pledge to the House than he had already given, so that their Lordships could agree to the second reading of the Bill *con amore*.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that he was a Trustee of the British Museum, but the reason why he had not attended any meetings of the Trustees was the pressure of work entailed on him by the Imperial Conference and the Indian Round-Table Conference. He wanted to make an appeal. He was in a very great personal difficulty, because as a Trustee of the British Museum he was very much impressed with the arguments he had heard that afternoon from Lord Hanworth and others for the first time, and he was also conscious of the fact that he was a member of a Government which could not at this moment assent to this amendment. He would like to have an opportunity of putting the arguments of Lord Hanworth and others before his colleagues in the Government, but if their Lordships rejected the Bill on second reading he would be precluded from doing so. There was a section of the Bill which everybody wanted; and he suggested that they should not endanger the measure if it was possible to arrive at an agreement on certain other parts of it. He would certainly undertake to bring the arguments that had been advanced against the Bill before the Government with a view, if possible, to bringing forward amendments at a later stage. That was one way of dealing with the matter, and another was that Lord Parmoor might agree to the adjournment of the debate on second reading.

LORD GAINFORD urged that the better course would be to adopt the Lord Chancellor's second suggestion and adjourn the debate.

VISCOUNT LEE of FAREHAM said that as a Trustee of the National Gallery he felt that their present position and future peace were greatly menaced by the proposals of this Bill as it stood. They would be subjected to constant and most embarrassing pressure. He had been greatly alarmed by the reference of Lord Parmoor to the views of the Foreign Office in this matter. He thought the House was left without proper guidance from the Government in this important matter. Had the Government consulted the Directors of the British Museum and the National Gallery? If reports had been received from them as to the advisability or otherwise of removing the prohibition on loans to foreign countries they ought to be published. The compromise suggested was a very reasonable one. It would add to the prestige of British art abroad and would satisfy the desire for reciprocity. He had reason to know that if representative examples of British art were sent to the exhibition which was in contemplation in Rome it would be regarded as an adequate return for the exhibition of Italian pictures in London. He was sorry he could not accept the proposal to postpone decision on the Bill. Postponement would give rise to controversy; political and other considerations would be brought into play; and the Trustees of the British Museum and the National Gallery would be brought under fire in the Press and elsewhere.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said he did not think the position of the Trustees of the British Museum had been fully considered by the Royal Commission. He was not sure that the Trustees of the British Museum were not putting upon themselves a very considerable risk in expressing their willingness to allow even objects of British arts and crafts to be sent for exhibition abroad. Some of the greatest treasures of British arts and crafts were in the possession of the British Museum, and were most unsuitable to be sent anywhere overseas.

The objections of the Trustees of the British Museum to being entrusted with the power of lending objects which had come to them from other countries were mainly threefold. They objected to the disturbance of study. The collections in the British Museum formed a whole in which every single part had its place. Students came to the Museum from every part of the world, and, if some part were missing, however unimportant it might seem to others, the whole usefulness of their visit might be prejudiced. The world-wide reputation of the British Museum was due to the fact that scholars knew that they would find the valuable collections there available in their entirety. Their second objection was the danger of damage or destruction, and he could not agree that those were negligible, when the brittle character of some of the most priceless treasures was considered. It was because accidents were accidents that they defied all calculations of probability. Lastly, there was the difficulty of resisting pressure which would be brought to bear. It was said that the matter would be in the discretion of the Trustees, but they would be placed in a difficulty if they were asked to send valuable treasures abroad and they had to refuse. That would cause misunderstanding if not offence. At present the Trustees had a simple, clear, sufficient answer, which was entirely satisfactory and would be universally understood, that it was inconsistent with the character of their trust to send any of those objects abroad. The Trustees asked that they should not be deprived of that entirely unobjectionable line of defence.

Whatever happened he hoped that their Lordships would not suppose that the British Museum Trustees had adopted this attitude lightly, or without a full sense of their responsibility. They had nothing but a single-minded desire to preserve inviolate the priceless treasures which had been committed to their care.

LORD PARMOOR said he thought that it would meet the best interests of all parties if he moved the adjournment of the debate.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said he was disappointed that a more satisfactory assurance had not been given by the Government, but he thought that their Lordships might assent to the motion for the adjournment of the debate, at the same time warning the Government that if when the debate was resumed they were not able to give better assurances that the objections raised would be met the second reading of the Bill would not be agreed to.

The debate was adjourned.

CUNARD INSURANCE AGREEMENT

LORD AMULREE, Secretary of State for Air, moved the second reading of the Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill, which has already passed through the House of Commons.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said he was inclined to think that the policy adopted by the Government in this matter would be of value to the country, apart from the much-needed employment which the building of the vessels would afford.

The Bill was read a second time.

EPISCOPAL PENSIONS

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY moved to resolve: "That in accordance with the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, this House do direct that the Episcopal Pensions (Sodor and Man) Measure, 1930, be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent." He explained that the purpose of the Measure was to extend to the Bishop of Sodor and Man the Measure passed in 1926 to provide pensions for Bishops drawn from an annual contribution from the see, in proportion to its revenue, and from the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The motion was agreed to.

THE IMAM OF THE YEMEN

LORD LAMINGTON asked his Majesty's Government if they could give any information as to the present position of our relations with the Imam of the Yemen, and whether he held any hostages of the Aden Protectorate.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Colonies, said the relationships remained unchanged. The Imam did not seem to be able, and might feel that he was not entitled by his religion, to recognize the Sovereignty of his Majesty's Government over people at Aden who were Moslems. The British Resident stated that the Imam had given no indication of hostile activity on the frontier. Of the 40 hostages detained by him in May, one had died and two had escaped. The Resident did not think that useful representations could be usefully made at present, and he (Lord Passfield) could see no alternative to accepting that advice.

CEREAL FARMING

LORD LOVAT asked the Government when an announcement was to be made on the Government policy on "cereal farming" to implement the pledge given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and reaffirmed by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture on November 19 in the House of Lords. Unless something was done soon, he said, to put cereal farming on an economic basis a considerable change in the agricultural system of this country must take place. He challenged the idea sedulously put about by the Government that cereal crops were really a minor part of any agricultural scheme in Great Britain. A great amount of land would go down to grass unless some action was taken. Agriculturists wanted an answer soon. The record of the Government in this matter was not a good one. Agriculturists from England and Scotland had interviewed the Prime Minister a long time ago, and they were informed that nothing could be done until after the Imperial Conference. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had also promised that action would be taken to put cereal farming on an economic basis. The Imperial Conference was over, and he could find nothing which should prevent a decision being taken by the Government, if they had a policy. The Government had been particularly unfortunate in their treatment of the problem of unemployment. There were very few farms in Scotland—and he believed that the same was true of England—where more men could not be employed if cereal farming was encouraged. The Government had failed to take any effective steps for the relief of unemployment. They neglected the 150,000 potential labour centres provided by the farms which hired men, and the more work there was to be done on these farms obviously the more agricultural labourers would be employed. The record of the Government in the matter of employment was not so good that they could afford to waste the opportunity afforded them of doing something in that respect by standing up to their promise and taking early action in placing cereal farming on an economic basis. (Hear, hear.)

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, said he fully appreciated the reasonableness of the noble lord in asking for an interpretation of the pledge given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But he would point out that it was a question of great difficulty; it was too great even for the late Government to deal with, though they had a much longer time to devote to it than the present Government. It was all very well for the Leader of the Opposition to say that he had adopted the quota, but the Government must consider the details of the question. The Government were endeavouring to work out a practical policy, and the noble lord might comfort himself with the assurance that they were definitely taking steps for the alleviation of cereal farming.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said the reply of the Minister was most unsatisfactory.

Their lordships rose at half-past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, DEC. 16

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) asked the Secretary for War if he could state the steps he had taken, or proposed to take, to stimulate recruiting, in view of the existing volume of unemployment.

Mr. SHAW, Secretary for War (Preston).—A special recruiting campaign will be undertaken early in the New Year, when efforts will be made to arouse local and county interest, and recruits will be given every opportunity of joining their county regiments. The Army authorities will welcome the good will and assistance of any hon. members and public authorities who desire to help in the steps which are to be taken. As men are asked to join the Army of their own free will no special pressure will be brought to bear on unemployed men.

LOWER COAL OUTPUT

FIRST DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS

Mr. SHINWELL, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department (Linlithgow), replying to SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, N., U.), said:—I am informed by the Central Council that the first district allocations made under the provisions of the Central (Coal Mines) Scheme in respect of the first quarter of 1931 are on the basis of a lower level of output than obtained in the March quarter of this year. Output in the latter quarter was, however, at a high level and since then there has been a steady fall in the demand. I understand that in fixing the allocations the Central Council acted after consultation with the district executive boards and full consideration of the probable demand for coal in the first quarter of 1931. If it should be found that in any district the allocation is insufficient to enable the demand to be met, application can be made for an increased allocation, machinery being provided under the provisions of the central scheme for dealing promptly with any such application. There is, in my view, no ground for assuming that the Central Council will attempt to limit the output of coal at a level below the effective demand, and accordingly the suggestions made in the questions as to the effect of these allocations on employment, earnings of the workpeople and cost of coal to the consumer do not arise.

SIR K. WOOD.—Is it true that the allocation means a decrease of some 10 per cent.? Mr. SHINWELL.—Yes. Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.).—Does this mean a reduction of 6,000,000 tons a quarter? Mr. SHINWELL.—Theoretically that is so; in practice it is not so.

MINERS' WELFARE LEVY

Mr. SHINWELL, replying to Mr. LEES (Belper, Lab.), said that the Government hoped to introduce a Bill early next Session providing for the continuance of the miners' welfare levy at its present rate. He took this opportunity of informing the industry of the Government's intentions.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION IN AUSTRALIA

In reply to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.), MAJOR POLE (Derbyshire, S., Lab.), Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.), and Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.), Mr. THOMAS said:—It is my intention to review the question of representation of the United Kingdom in the Commonwealth of Australia, but I am not in a position to make any statement at the present time.

THE TARIFF TRUCE

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), informed Mr. EVERARD (Melton, U.) that the following countries which were represented at the Preliminary Conference on Concerted Economic Action held at Geneva in March last, have not, so far as he was aware, yet ratified the Commercial Convention drawn up at that Conference:—Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION

Mr. G. H. HIRST (Wentworth, Lab.) asked the Secretary for Mines whether he could give any further information in connexion with the explosion which occurred at the Houghton Main Colliery in Yorkshire on Friday, when of 17 men who were badly burned 14 were admitted into hospital and four had since died.

Mr. SHINWELL (Linlithgow) said:—This accident is still under investigation, and I have at present very little to add to the accounts which have already appeared in the Press. I understand that the explosion followed upon the firing of a shot in the ripping of the main loading gate of a conveyer face, and the flame of the explosion spread for some distance both to the right and to the left of the gate. There was very little coal dust present, and it does not appear to have entered into the explosion. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. I feel sure that the House will join me in sending a message of deep sympathy to the injured men and to those who have been bereaved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WINTERTON (Loughborough, Lab.) asked if the investigation into automatic gas detection could not be hastened.

Mr. SHINWELL said it was much too early to assume that there was any close connexion between the gas detectors and the explosions which had occurred recently. That matter was now under consideration, and until a report had been presented it was impossible to speak with accuracy on the subject.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.) presented a Bill to amend the law relating to proceedings for the recovery of penalties under the Sunday Observance Act, 1780.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) brought in a Bill to exempt firemen from service on special, common, and other juries.

VIVISECTION EXPERIMENTS

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the application of public money to vivisection experiments. He said that it was unfair that taxpayers who objected to the experiments should be called upon to find from £130,000 to £145,000 a year to carry them on.

MAJOR CHURCH (Wandsworth, Central, Lab.) opposed the Bill on behalf of the Medical Research Council.

Leave to bring in the Bill was refused by 170 votes to 156—majority, 14.

UNEMPLOYMENT

LIBERAL PROPOSALS

On the formal motion for the adjournment of the House,

SIR T. WALTERS (Penryn and Falmouth, L.) said that it would hardly be decent for the House to adjourn for the Christmas recess without taking stock of the work that was being done for the relief of unemployment. He asked what money was being spent and how many people were being placed in employment as the result of the first year's operation of the Government's schemes. He could not understand why, at a time like this, the Government did not call into conference some of the back-bench members from each part of the House who had knowledge of the particular matter in question to assist in devising and carrying out a scheme. Nothing effective would be done until the House insisted on being consulted and kept on badgering the Government until the Government gave the fullest information and got to work on some real schemes.

To his amazement he found that in the building trade 143,731 persons were unemployed. These men could build 100,000 houses in 12 months and another 100,000 could be employed in connexion with the provision of material. That was to say, if the Government set to work now and built 100,000 houses 250,000 men out of work would be given employment. If to that were added the saving that would accrue in unemployment benefit they would get the 100,000 houses at what would be an economic rent. That was worth considering. There were hundreds of architects and surveyors out of work who would tackle a scheme like that and would not take many weeks to do it. If he had the job of building 100,000 houses and no one to interfere with him and no officials to say a word he would have them up and inhabited in less time than it would take to make a report on the matter. What was needed was to get on with the job.

He would like to see some Department of the State live enough, sane enough, and bold enough to undertake the task of building 100,000 houses forthwith for the agricultural labourers. If they were to wait until the small rural authorities got up steam they would have to wait until the crack of doom. If it was not desired that the State should own these houses, they could be passed on to the local authorities, on a capital basis that would not involve them in any loss. Why, in the name of reason and common sense, did not the Government tackle things like that? Why try to create work and make things that were not wanted? (Hear, hear.) Such a scheme for agricultural houses would add 100,000 people to those who would be employed on housing, making 350,000 in all. He would also like to see a national regional planning committee set up at once, to make a survey as to sites and as to the direction in which future developments would take place.

But housing was not the only direction in which development could take place for absorbing the unemployed. He could not understand why the Postmaster-General was so slow and timorous over his telephone schemes. Why should this country continue to be tenth on the list of telephone users? Something like 30,000 technical men were at present employed in making telephone apparatus and installing telephones. Why not double that number, and have, in addition, another 20,000 or 30,000 labourers to lay cables and do other manual work? He understood that the answer of the Post Office was that they were keeping pace with the demand. That he could not accept. (Hear, hear.) If they were keeping pace with the demand there was something very wrong with their sales department, which would bring into bankruptcy any ordinary concern.

There was also the question of harbour development. He wished the Government would begin in Cornwall and enlarge and modernize the harbours there. There was also the question of rural water supply. He did not think the House realized how inadequate and, indeed, dangerous rural water supplies in this country were. A great deal of work could be undertaken in this direction if Government assistance were given. If the Government took action with real vigour it would have no warmer supporters than the Liberal Party. The achievements of the Government had not been equal to its desires. They should put more vigour into the business and they should be bold. Big things wisely conducted were no more dangerous than small things unwisely conducted. We were a law-abiding people in this country, but the inactivity of the Government was making rebels. He should be very sorry if his own eminently respectable career were terminated by an epitaph of this kind: "Tory by nature, Liberal by grace, rebel by the inaction of a Socialist Government." (Laughter.)

GOVERNMENT POLICY

MR. MORRISON'S REVIEW

Mr. H. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), referring to the suggestions of Sir T. Walters regarding housing, said that, as one nurtured in local government, the doctrine of taking service after service out of the hands of local government and concentrating it in the hands of dictators did not appeal to him. He still believed that a spirit of local self-government was a vital thing in British administration. He could assure the hon. member that, if harbour and water supply undertakings would put their proposals before the Government, the Government would give them consideration. They had got quite favourable terms, which would enable harbours and small ports to meet their difficulties, but they could not adopt a system by which every local authority in the country could solve its problems by passing on the burden to the Government.

He proposed to deal broadly with the unemployment situation. We were faced with a world depression of exceptional severity. The depression of 1920-21 was not as great nor as difficult, nor was there so severe a collapse in the prices of primary products. The collapse in primary commodity prices worked round in a vicious circle and the trouble was international in scope, affecting other countries equally with Great Britain. It was estimated that so far as the decline of manufactures in the United Kingdom was concerned, for the three quarters of 1930 there had been a decrease of 9.9 per cent. as compared with the same period of 1929. In Germany there was a decrease of 20.4 per cent. So far as America was concerned, the index of manufactured products of the Federal Board from June to August, 1930, showed a decrease of 23.5 per cent. compared with June to August, 1929. Germany and America were protectionist countries, and therefore the figures indicated that one must set aside in this connexion the controversy of free trade and protection and look somewhere wider. Already it was possible to detect, both at home and abroad, a marked change in the prevailing feeling as to the industrial future of Great Britain. While the Government would strongly deprecate any spreading of the feeling of economic and industrial defeatism, yet they would be wrong and open to censure if they did not put forth every effort to deal with the present emergency with the greatest possible energy in order that recovery might be promoted at the earliest possible moment.

Works of economic reconstruction approved by the present Government under Part I. of the Development Act, which included railways, docks, water, gas, and electricity schemes, amounted to £28,500,000. Schemes sanctioned under Part II., the unemployment grant schemes, including sewage, reclamation, and drainage, sea defence works, and £6,000,000 of unclassified road works, amounted to nearly £47,000,000. The Colonial Development Act schemes, including £3,300,000 to be spent in this country, and exclusive of incorporated schemes under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act amounting to £4,820,000, totalled £8,375,000. The Road Fund schemes, which absorbed the previous programmes for 1929-30, amounted to £49,000,000, and miscellaneous schemes came to £3,300,000, making a grand total of approximately £136,000,000. These figures were up to the end of September only. He had been asked to give the number of men actually working on these schemes, but that was a request that he was reluctant to meet if it were on the basis of firm figures. One had to choose between encouraging people to get on with the work and compelling people all over the country, including companies, to fill up numerous forms from Whitehall. If they were going to compel every local authority and company undertaking these schemes to fill up, presumably week by week, the actual number of men employed, they would be devoting more of their attention to the collection of statistics and less attention to getting on with the work. The best estimate that they could make was an estimate based upon what information was available. The local authorities made certain returns, but they were by no means always up to date. But approximately the number of men employed at the end of October, 1930, direct and indirect, on roads was 60,000 and on Unemployment Grants Committee schemes 86,000, making a total of 146,000. In addition there were other schemes as to which there was no information, and the schemes under Part I. of the Development Act actually in operation, amounting to £11,000,000. In other words schemes under the Home Development Act had been approved to the amount of 31.4 million pounds and schemes involving £11,000,000 were in actual operation. There were, too, schemes in connexion with Colonial development which had been approved to the amount of £9,000,000 and actually in operation schemes amounting to £4,500,000.

It was estimated that for every £1,000,000 of expenditure employment was found for 4,000 men direct and indirect for a year. The figures which the Liberal Party had so far estimated provided for 5,000 men. Taking into account the other schemes for which he could not give figures in men it was fair to estimate that up to the end of the year the number of men in direct and indirect employment upon State assisted schemes would be towards 200,000 persons. That was a much larger figure than was ever secured by any previous Government. The Treasury could not say with precision how much money would pass in aid of these schemes by the end of the year. (HON. MEMBERS:—"How much has already gone?") It would not matter which Government is in office, they could not give the information precisely, they could only give approximate figures in the same sense as the approximate figures already given. He would, however, see whether the figures could be given.

WORK ACHIEVED

Relating to the total expenditure, the number of man years involved, on the basis of 4,000 men employed direct or indirect for each £1,000,000 of expenditure, was 500,000 man years, or over 150,000,000 days of work. That within a year of effective work was more than any other Government had achieved. They were still going on, and were willing to give favourable consideration to useful economic schemes which could be usefully assisted by State funds and encouraged. Clearly a policy merely confined to the institution of works of economic development would not be adequate and could not possibly be complete. Therefore, the Government must pursue every available avenue, having as its object the promotion of industrial efficiency and industrial reorganization. He would mention the Coal Mines Act; the reorganization of the coal industry presented complex problems in every direction, and problems which had not been faced by any previous Administration. They faced the problem in their first Session and were going forward as rapidly and as energetically as possible with the reorganization of that industry.

Mr. DE ROTHSCHILD (Isle of Ely, L.).—How many more miners are employed as the result of that Act? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MORRISON said that question was quite unreasonable, as he had stated that the Act was for the reorganization of the industry. To come along with how many more miners were at work was quite outside the question. The House would remember that just before the election there was a newspaper agitation in connexion with 20-ton wagons. They had had to do their best in that matter in view of the difficulties that arose. The railway companies would be assisted in that matter, and what they obtained from the Development Act would be passed on to the other industries. The Government was in close contact with the cotton industry, and was trying to deal with it on a basis of helpfulness and mutual cooperation. It must not be assumed that nothing had been done because Bills on the subject were not before the House. The same observations applied to the iron and steel industry. The Bankers' Industrial Development Company had been floated by the banks to assist financial reorganization. Steps were taken by the Government to secure the building of the Cunard ship or ships. The Treasury had given attention to monetary conditions, and it was believed that its policy in connexion with the floating debt and the conversion loans would free a good deal of money for the use of ordinary industry. Insisting on the importance of our export trade, he said they must further it as far as they possibly could. The Government had organized the Overseas Trade Development Council, and missions had been sent abroad. Fourteen additional Overseas Trade Commissionerships had been created or restored. Export credits, which began in 1926, reached a total of £5,661,000 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1930, and for the six months ended September 30 this year the figure was £5,041,000.

ELECTRICAL SCHEMES

The Central Electricity Board had gone ahead with energy in the direction of the national grid. Six hundred local authorities and company undertakings were being encouraged to go forward with various schemes. They were assisting the standardization scheme of frequency on the North-East Coast. Eight schemes prepared by the Electricity Commissioners and adopted by the Central Electricity Board covered now under the Act of 1926 all England and Wales and Central Scotland. The schemes covered 63,000 square miles, which was 72 per cent. of the total territory, and the population covered by the grid schemes of the Central Electricity Board was 41.2 millions, equal to over 97 per cent. of the entire population. That had been done since the passing of the Electricity Supply Act of 1926—(Unionist cheers)—encouraged with great vigour by the present Government. Up to the end of 1929 the Central Board had placed contracts for £12,000,000; during 1930 it placed contracts to the extent of £7,500,000 taken by the grid and £3,500,000 for standardization. To-day there were over 400 miles of main transmission lines in operation; a further 500 miles had been constructed or were under construction, and further sections would be brought into operation at an early date. The representations made as soon as the Government took office to supply undertakings that the industry was one which could legitimately anticipate the demands of the consumer in the future secured some response, and that was followed by a circular sent out to the undertakings by the Electricity Commissioners asking them to go forward with the laying of mains and so on to improve the efficiency of the undertakings and provide employment. In order that that effort should be followed up he was arranging for a conference or conferences of the various electricity supply undertakings to discuss with them ways in which they might go forward still more in the development of electricity supply. They were particularly keen that the supply undertakings should pursue a progressive policy. The local supply undertakings varied enormously. All they could do with supply undertakings which were under local control was in the existing state of legislation to urge them to carry forward and to assist them in every possible way. After referring to housing development, agricultural legislation, and the organization of employment exchanges, he said he believed that as a result of the Government's activities the country would come out of the depression better than would otherwise be the case.

NEW TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

The latest Liberal proposal for dealing with unemployment included the establishment of a body to investigate regional town-planning schemes, and it was urged that the carrying out of public works would probably employ 150,000 men at an early date. Subsequently, it was urged that a national Development Board should be established to carry through these schemes. There was disagreement between various experts as to whether it would be wise to establish a national Development Board with executive powers in replacement of local authorities. The appointment of an Executive Board for regional development would be inconsistent with the policy which the Government had so far pursued of working through local self-governing bodies, using them as partners and to some extent agents of the central Government at Whitehall. Bearing in mind all those considerations, the Government had thought that the proper course to adopt was to set up a body composed of recognized experts in the main classes of works which arose under town planning, as, for instance, roads, garden cities, satellite towns, general public works, land valuation, &c., together with some leading representative men in local government. It was not proposed that State officials or politicians, as such, should serve on the committee. It would be rather of a technical and expert character, and not committed, so far as the House was concerned, to the grounds of controversy he had mentioned. The Government proposed to attach to this body as assessors expert representatives of the Government Departments concerned. They would be there, not as members of the committee—(cheers)—but as assessors, to give the committee whatever information or guidance the committee might wish to obtain.

The terms of reference of this body, which the Government proposed immediately to set up, would be: To consider the reports issued by the regional planning committees—many of which were, of course, in existence or in process of being set up under existing legislation—and to recommend (*a*) what schemes of work could be put in hand with due regard to the return to the community from the expenditure incurred, the need of pressing forward with the work as expeditiously as possible and of avoiding the delay of other works now being or shortly to be executed; and (*b*) what measures should be taken in order to secure that the works should be speedily carried out, with an estimate of the probable cost of the several schemes, the economic return, and the amount of employment likely to be afforded by them. Immediately that report was received, elements of considerable policy would obviously arise which they would all have to consider and on which the Government would come to the necessary conclusions. Immediate steps were being taken to appoint the committee and get it actively at work. The names could not be given at present. What was needed to-day was a spirit of hope and determination. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. BOOTHBY'S CRITICISM

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen and Kincardine, Eastern, U.) said that while Mr. Morrison had urged the need of restoring a measure of prosperity to the basic industries he had not suggested how the Government proposed to do it. The hon. gentleman ignored altogether the tremendous burden of taxation on industry. How could he appeal to British industry to march forward with confidence when the Government had increased the burden of direct taxation by £40,000,000, and, so far as one could see, when it was going to be absolutely impossible not still further to increase this burden in the next Budget? It was that, more than anything else, that was undermining confidence in British industry. (Cheers.) Under present conditions this country was the dumping ground for the surplus products of every important manufacturing country in the world. What had been the contribution of the Government in this connexion? Not only had they not afforded British industry greater protection, but they had taken away from it all the protection they possibly could. The only chance of extending foreign markets was to extend trade with the Dominions, but the contribution of the Government had been to smash the Imperial Conference on the economic side. (Cheers.)

As to unemployment insurance, the Government had continued to allow the fund to run into debt. They had come to the House three times for authority to increase the borrowing powers, and now they had thrown the whole thing over to a Royal Commission—about the twentieth Committee they had set up since they came into office. (Cheers.) They had, indeed, abrogated the whole powers of government. They had failed completely to realize the gravity of the emergency. Mr. Morrison had indulged in fatuous optimism about the future, but there was no sign of any lightening of the situation. Were the Government satisfied with their existing machinery? Were they satisfied that the organization of the Cabinet was adequate to meet the situation? Were they satisfied with the legislative machine? It would be stupid to pretend that the pull between organized labour and the employers had come to an end. Unless the Government got down to the roots of the problem the country would be threatened next year with a series of wage reductions that would precipitate a crisis greater than they had ever known. The Unionist Party claimed that protection would obviate the necessity for any such struggle. (Cheers.) It was no use talking about cooperation in industry when they were making no attempt to cooperate in politics, but were doing everything to extend the play of the most bitter party strife. One was not even able at present to give a dinner party! (Laughter.) Meanwhile there sat the footlers in a row on the Treasury bench. (Laughter.)

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) (pointing to the Unionist front bench).—And there, too! (More laughter.)

Mr. BOOTHBY (pointing to the Liberal benches).—There may be some members who would say: "And there, too!" (Renewed laughter.) Meanwhile, added the hon. gentleman, the country went on sinking into the trough of a very grave economic and industrial depression. If they went on as they were, people would take things into their own hands, as they did in 1916.

A LABOUR CRITIC

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said that the speech of the Minister of Transport made it perfectly plain that there was not in sight any policy for dealing with unemployment sufficiently comprehensive to deal with more than the fringes of the problem with which we were confronted to-day. The Minister had refused to say whether the £135,000,000 that had been spent on Government schemes covered a period of one year or five years. Supposing that there were now 200,000 persons on work on Government schemes, that represented one-fifth of the number of unemployed when the Government took office, but it represented also one-fifth of the number of persons who had lost their jobs in the same period. The complete unreality of politics to-day was traceable to the circumstance that no party when in Government applied the remedy that it advocated when in Opposition. If Parliamentary democracy broke down in this country it would not be because of the conscious efforts of revolutionaries, but because the plain man in the street reached the conviction that he could not be worse off and that there was no real hope in established institutions. He would say to the old men in the House that the country was getting very tired of them, and, unless something could be done to bring about more relation between politics and the desire of the people for food and employment, the responsibility for the result would not rest on the heads of the Mosleys, the Browns, or the Maxtons, but would rest on those who were not statesmanlike enough to modify their machinery and adapt their institutions before they perished.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said that the Government were living under a death sentence, though the date of their execution was uncertain. The House of Commons also was under sentence of death. He had never seen a Parliament which had lost its resilience so soon as had that unhappy House. They had had about 20 days of these unemployment debates during the present year. Not one had produced any practical results. The only general outcome of all those debates was to point to the certainty that nothing effective would be accomplished in the present Parliament. All this revealed an element of decay in our Parliamentary system. There was no country in the world showing less mental grip of its vital affairs or sinking more rapidly in the scale of nations. The Liberal Party had not been helpful in these matters, and perhaps Mr. Lloyd George would say what contribution he and his friends proposed to make to the present unfortunate state of affairs. That right hon. gentleman seemed to have four propositions. The first was that unemployment was vital, urgent, and a danger; the second that he had a real cure by borrowing large sums of money to be spent on houses, roads, and telephones; the third that the Government would not adopt his scheme and carry it out; and the fourth that he would therefore keep the Government in office for a year, or it might be two years, in order to obtain the alternative vote. The country might well ask how a Government so humiliated could be expected to discharge all the great functions of the British State and Empire. The Conservative Party did not agree with Sir O. Mosley's proposals for import boards and the placing in the hands of officials of the whole machinery by which the supplies of grain were brought to this island. Neither could any business men or manufacturers accept protection for industry on the terms that it should be hampered at the same time that it was protected. The policy of protection plus Socialism would neutralize any of the beneficial effects that might follow from a tariff and speedily lead us along the path that the great Continent of Australia had found to lead if not to disaster to immense disappointment and contraction. No one pretended that any single remedy was a complete cure for the present difficulties. But there were many remedies which applied together might be beneficial, and there were tendencies which could be encouraged which would be helpful. There was stimulus to productive industry such as would follow the imposition of a tariff on imported manufactured articles. He had always believed the reduction of freights would be found to be more helpful in getting an improvement in the heavy basic industries than many of these direct schemes of giving work for the unemployed. It was essential that the Government should not neglect their duty to reform the unemployment insurance scheme and should take steps to purge it from the gross abuses which had grown up. The greatest of all needs was the restoration of confidence. Last year he predicted that a cheerless period lay before us, but little did he know how disastrous this year was to prove in every branch of our economic and social life. Worse would certainly follow unless and until the country was free from a Government which in its weakness, in its pretensions, in its incapacity, and in its conceit cumbered the ground. (Cheers.)

Mr. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., L.) said he was not satisfied that an effort, commensurate with the magnitude of the problem, was being made by the Government. There must be a long-range programme, but immediate action was also needed.

Mr. ANGELL (Bradford, N., Lab.) said that the real burden of industry was not the burden imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the extra burden imposed by the fall in the price level.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) said that they should act in a national spirit and agree that there should be no more deflation. Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) urged that the Government should take powers to accelerate the work of local authorities.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that the Liberal Party had raised this issue because they felt that the House of Commons should not separate for the Christmas holidays without, at any rate, having reviewed the position of unemployment. Referring to Mr. Churchill's speech, he said that the right hon. gentleman had not been on very good terms with his party recently, but he had made two very good efforts to get back. One was on India. (Laughter.) That failed because it was overdone. It was really rather to the credit of the Conservative Party that, however anxious they might be to turn out the Socialist Party, they were not going to profit by promoting sedition in India. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had made another effort that day to get back on unemployment. There he had failed, because it was rather underdone. It was all very well for the Opposition to say, "Why do you not turn the Government out?" He did not see any prospect of improvement if he did. He saw exactly the same men on the Opposition front bench as had been in the last Government for four years and a half. They never even attempted the remedies in which they themselves believed. The Government ought to inform the House how much money was to be passed through the Treasury this year for unemployment. Millions of money were being paid out in the "dole," but practically nothing for providing work. Nobody wanted the Government to undertake work which would not be beneficial to the community. But was it not better to undertake necessary work for the country, such as roads, bridges, housing, and so on, when there were 2,250,000 unemployed rather than wait till the tide had turned, when it might be difficult to get labour? The Government seemed to have no sense of crisis or emergency. Those who were keeping their eye on this problem were becoming quite frightened. (Cheers.) But he could not see any symptom that the Government partook of this dread. (Cheers.) There was no attempt to deal with the question on a great scale with real drive, brushing everything on one side and insisting that something should be done. (Cheers.) The Liberal Party would give the Government the powers that were needed. It was no use the Minister of Transport giving a long list of the things which would be done in four, five, or six years. They could not exorcise the spectre of unemployment by flourishing a schedule in its face. (Hear, hear.) They had to see that the work was done now, utilizing the opportunity, and if it were not done he would be sorry to think what the condition of the country might be a year hence. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), agreed that this was a grave and serious crisis. The Government were prepared to face realities, but when he was told that one of the real ways to solve the problem was to centralize housing policy he disagreed fundamentally. They could not build up the local authorities and give them powers and responsibilities and then suddenly, Hitler-like, take from them one of those big powers. He would rather trust the local authorities than any Hitler produced from either side of the House. (Laughter and cheers.) This country had done more than any other country to deal with housing since the War. If he were to be asked to agree to some new monopoly enterprise to override local democratic institutions with all their defects his answer was that he was not prepared to do so. (Cheers.)

Unemployment was no new problem. The existence of the capitalist system depended on unemployment. (Ministerial cheers and Unionist cries of "Oh!")

Mr. BOOTHBY.—Then why does not the right hon. gentleman attempt to end the capitalist system or leave office? (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. GREENWOOD.—My greatest desire is to end the capitalist system. (Ministerial cheers and Unionist laughter.) The modern problem of unemployment, he continued, was one which arose with large-scale capitalist enterprise. (Unionist laughter.) The only solution that the Opposition offered was protection, while in the two biggest industrial countries after this the position was relatively worse, although they were protectionist. As for the policy of economy on social services, it was not one to which any ordinary citizen who was intelligent could give a moment's thought.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) said that there was abundant surplus wealth in the country that could be made, by sheer Governmental power, to circulate in, and brighten the homes of, the poor and set the wheels of industry going.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) said the position of the Liberal Party in regard to unemployment was particularly vulnerable. They kept in power a Government which they denounced in pamphlets as the most useless Government of modern times; instead of sending them to the country for judgment. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was continued by Mr. R. SMITH (Penistone, Lab.), Mr. DIXEY (Penrith, U.), and SIR P. FORD (Edinburgh, N., U.).

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), who said that he intervened in the debate because he had been charged with inconsistency in joining a Government that was not carrying out a completely Socialist programme, explained that he was in the Government because he believed in Socialism being brought about in a transitional manner and not a revolutionary manner.

The debate was automatically concluded, in accordance with the rules of the House, at 11 o'clock.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL

The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill passed through Committee and was read the third time.

ALLOTMENTS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On consideration of a supplementary estimate for a sum not exceeding £80,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,

Dr. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), said that the object of the supplementary estimate was to enable unemployed people to be provided with allotments as soon as possible. If land could be obtained quickly the Ministry expected to be able to provide allotments for at least 100,000 unemployed men before the spring. It was expected that some of the expenditure, which was for seeds, tools, &c., would be gradually repaid, but they did not expect to recover all of it.

The Vote was agreed to, as was a Vote for a supplementary estimate for a sum not exceeding £10,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

The House resumed, and the National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Money resolution was agreed to on Report, and the Bill connected therewith was brought in by Mr. GREENWOOD.

The House stood adjourned at 12 midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Unemployment Insurance Bill, second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Lords' amendments to Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Bill, second reading.

Education (School Attendance) Bill, Report.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Special Orders, Mid-Lincolnshire, Abergavenny and District, Aberaychan, Beauly, Cranbrook (Extension), Stamford and Buckie Electricity Orders, 1930, Broadstairs, Little Hulton, Maidstone, Derby, St Helens, and Sheppy Gas Orders, 1930, Chairman's Room, at 3.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee B, Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, Room 10, at 4.30. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Shop Assistants, Room 11, at 11.

IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN

The North Western Free Trade Union have issued a memorandum in which an analysis is made of Government figures of imports and exports for the last complete year (1929).

The memorandum contends that the analysis shows how small a value of finished manufactures enters this country, and what a large amount is exported under the same category.

The memorandum speaks of the "enormous quantity of goods that are imported into this country under the official heading of 'Articles wholly or mainly manufactured,' which goods, in our opinion, do not constitute competitive manufactures in the sense generally understood." Under this official heading a total of £334,382,078 is shown. By analysing this total, dividing the goods into classes—raw materials for the use of British industry, goods for the purpose of further processing in this country, &c.—and by allowing for re-exports and shipping income, the memorandum argues that the total of finished goods imported and not subject to tariffs would not exceed £62,000,000.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH APPOINTMENTS

The Minister of Health, with the approval of the Prime Minister, has appointed Sir E. J. Strohmenger, K.B.E., C.B., to be Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Health, in succession to Mr. E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E., and Mr. S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E., to be Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General of the Ministry.

Letters to the Editor

APPOINTMENTS TO BENEFICES

AIMS OF THE NEW MEASURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Obviously it is not for me to enter the lists with Lord Atkin on points of law—I must leave that to others. But Lord Atkin knows me well enough to acquit me of any presumption if I say a word or two in explanation of the situation, since I am Chairman of the Committee which has been considering the question of appointments to benefices in the Church Assembly ever since 1921.

The objection raised by Lord Atkin—namely, that the Measure now proposed has the effect of depriving clergymen of rights which they now possess—has been put forward in the Assembly more than once and has every time been answered to the satisfaction of the Assembly. Clause 6 of the Measure provides that "nothing in this Measure shall affect the existing law relating to Institution." And it is satisfactory to know that the majority of the Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament apparently takes the view which has been taken by the Church Assembly, that the clergyman's existing rights remain.

The whole question is one of the utmost difficulty, but the problem is not the man of bad character or insufficient learning or physical or mental infirmity, or grave misconduct. All these serious matters are dealt with under existing Acts of Parliament which remain in force. The case that the Measure proposes to deal with is the case of the clergyman who may be a most exemplary person in every way—virtuous, able, and learned—and yet for some quite other reasons is "unsuited" to the particular parish. That is where the real crux of the present situation lies. The whole purpose of the Measure is to give the people of the parish some chance before it is too late of insisting that that particular point shall be considered. It is the point which is, of course, always considered by the good and conscientious patron. But there are no means at present of protecting a parish against the less careful patron or even against the ill-informed patron. It is to touch these cases that the Measure is framed. The provisions of the Measure would probably seldom be put into force, because most patrons take great care about their patronage. But where the provisions were put into force, the worst that could happen would be that the Bishop would say to the patron: "No, I know your man, and he is in many ways an admirable person, but he is not the man for that particular job." I confess that it is difficult to see that a clergyman is entitled to any right of appeal against such a decision, especially as (so we understand) his right of appeal in the event of any charge being lodged against his character or orthodoxy remains secure. But that is the legal question which I must leave to others. I am yours faithfully,

W. FOXLEY NORRIS (Chairman of the Patronage Committee).

The Deanery, Westminster, Dec. 16.

AUSTRALIAN EGGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of to-day Mr. Elford, president of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, points out that the poultry farmers in the Dominions could with encouragement provide the necessary supplement to the egg supplies of the home producer.

Regular shipments of Australian eggs have been arriving in United Kingdom ports since the season opened in October, and it is anticipated that altogether 200,000 cases each containing 30 dozen eggs will be imported into this country before the season ends in January. This compares with 114,000 cases last year.

Australian eggs, therefore, come on the British market at a time when home supplies are at their lowest. Moreover, despite the fact that they have to be transported over 12,000 miles, the eggs arrive in such perfect condition that they are sold for table purposes and not as cookers. Australian eggs are all graded under Government supervision before export; and the demand for this season's shipments has been far in excess of the supply.

This is the sort of encouragement that the Dominion producers require, and the Australian poultry farmers, heartened by the success of this year's shipments, will confidently continue to develop the trade with Great Britain. Yours faithfully,

GRANVILLE RYRIE,
High Commissioner.

Australia House, Strand, W.C., Dec. 16.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Possibly you will allow me to submit a few reflections on Sir Francis Younghusband's letter published in your issue to-day. No one, I think, doubts that the sentiment of nationality which has sprung up in India is a product of British rule and that the goal of our efforts is the building up of a strong, united, and, I would add, free India. What may be doubted is whether the existence of this sentiment in the limited area affected by Western influence is an adequate foundation for the building in question. You have in India, say, 10,000,000 of self-conscious Indians filled with Sir Francis's "passionate spirit of nationality," and another 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 who know nothing about it. If you hand over control to the articulate 10,000,000, you are creating not a democracy, but an oligarchy, and an oligarchy split by religious and caste divergences. That is why those who are neither without sympathy for India's aspirations nor unconscious of the progress so far made part company with the hasty idealists who think that a strong, united, and prosperous India can be constructed on jerry-built foundations.

Yours faithfully,

December 13. A. G. CARDEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I trespass on your valuable space to associate myself with those correspondents who have written to you about Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the City last Thursday?

Probably there has never been a time when the minds of men have been concentrated upon the Indian problem more intently than the present, and this applies with special force to those who have been connected with India for many years, and in some cases for several generations. To them the problem is intensely real, and the economic questions underlying the problem have a special significance. They attach the utmost importance to the Round-Table Conference and cherish the hope that the foundations are being laid upon which the future prosperity of India can be built.

At such a moment Mr. Churchill comes to the City and makes a wild attack upon the Round-Table Conference and upon the efforts that are being made to effect a settlement generally. Some of us pay little heed to party politics in these days, but it is impossible to estimate the harm this deplorable speech may do in India and the further set-back it may give to British trade with that country.

Your obedient servant,

COLIN F. CAMPBELL.

9, King William-street, E.C.4, Dec. 14.

DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

OBSOLETE METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I do not know how many people have suffered from the discomforts due to the demolition of houses adjoining their own, but at the present time the taking down of a large block in the heart of London is causing a good deal of annoyance to tenants and owners of adjacent property. Omelettes, of course, cannot be made without breaking eggs, but the methods in use in the demolition of houses appear to show little signs of progress since the earliest times. Large blocks of masonry or brickwork are dislodged from great heights by skilful and acrobatic workmen, and come hurtling through space, ending with a thud which shakes the adjacent houses like an air raid or an earthquake, while clouds of dust and small particles are scattered over a wide area. The time taken in the case I am alluding to has now exceeded four months and the job is not yet finished.

I understand that in America more up-to-date methods are employed. A year or two ago a building in Wall-street, of no fewer than 17 storeys, was taken down in the space of three weeks. Furthermore, this was accomplished with practically no vibration or disturbance to adjacent tenants; the whole thing was carried out in a very efficient manner by means of temporary shutes, and the débris was rapidly carried away by lorries waiting at the foot of the shutes. And this in what is certainly a very congested area. The extra cost of instituting a more highly organized method of demolition would probably pay for itself in saving time and therefore money. Little attention appears to have been paid to the subject in the technical Press, and there is no doubt from the point of view of the public and of owners and tenants of adjacent property that the matter is worth consideration.

I remain yours faithfully,

R. W. DANA.

2, Adam-street, W.C.2, Dec. 15.

ELECTORAL REFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Prime Minister said at Reading that he wants to stop the possibility of a Government having a large majority in Parliament based on a minority of votes in the country as happened in 1924-29.

Many of his ardent supporters, like myself, wonder why he hesitates to adopt the only sure remedy—that which Jean Jaurès, the great French Socialist, called "the law of justice—large constituencies with proportional representation—you and your adversaries shall each have your fair share."

The alternative vote would still leave elections a gamble and would have made comparatively little difference in 1924. For instance, at that election 1,456,702 votes in 12 adjacent counties in the South of England returned 84 out of 85 members, leaving 929,599 voters for the two other parties to share one member between them! A careful analysis shows that the alternative vote could only have given the two minorities nine members at most, instead of their proper number of 33. What good reason is there why we should not all decide to do the fair and just thing all round? Yours, &c.,

W. S. ROWNTREE.

Scarborough, Dec. 13.

MIXED MARRIAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of December 10 "Onlooker" quotes the *Catholic Directory* to the effect that, in the eyes of the Roman Church marriages contracted contrary to the *Ne Temere* decree may be civilly valid, though religiously null. I venture to suggest that such a statement needs very careful understanding, as the whole question of the effect of canon law on civil law lies at the back of it. In so grave a matter it is essential to realize clearly the real state of the case.

In the case of mixed marriages contracted in disregard of the Papal decree *Ne Temere* the civil law says that such marriages are true and binding. The Roman Church, however, declares they are null and void. She does not say merely that the parties to them forfeit the Sacraments of the Church, but also that they must be married by her or else separate. Is that not the same as to say that the civil law on the subject is not binding?

The Council of Trent (session 24, canon 12) said:—"If anyone saith that matrimonial causes do not belong to (*spectare ad*) the ecclesiastical judges: let him be anathema." If, then, the civil law claims jurisdiction in this matter and the Roman Church asserts an opposed law of her own, then the latter prevails and the former is null.

In 1890 Pope Leo XIII. issued his encyclical-letter *Sapientiae Christianae*, which contains this definite statement:—"If the laws of the State are manifestly at variance with the Divine law, containing enactments hurtful to the Church, or conveying injunctions adverse to the duties imposed by religion; or if they violate, in the person of the Supreme Pontiff, the authority of Jesus Christ; then, truly, to resist becomes a positive duty, and it is a crime to obey."

I suggest, then, that, when it is said that the Roman Church admits marriages, contrary to *Ne Temere*, to be "civilly valid," we can not take that admission as meaning more than that the State makes an assertion to that effect and has the physical power to enforce it; but that, nevertheless, such laws are not legitimate, and should be disobeyed. If the Roman Church's meaning were merely that a religious sanction of a marriage is lacking she would say only: "I cannot admit you to the Sacraments." What she says, however, is: "You must be married by me or else separate." That is, she denies full legitimate practical effect to the civil law which is opposed to *Ne Temere*. What is that but to say it is not a binding law? Under this whole question lies, in fact, the even deeper one of the claim of the Roman Church to declare invalid, when she thinks it well so to do, State laws which are contrary to canon law. I am, &c.,

J. W. POYNTER.

The Westminster Group, Church House, S.W.1, Dec. 10.

THE SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Among all the comments on the subject of the Government subsidy to opera very little stress has been laid on one very important point—namely, the effect which it will have upon unemployment among musicians. At present, owing to a variety of causes, many musicians are finding it impossible to get work in their own profession and are either unemployed or are taking up other work and thus increasing the congestion of labour in other professions or trades. The opera subsidy would aid in giving work to a great number of people—not to solo singers alone, but also chorus singers, dancers, orchestral players, accompanists, coaches and teachers of all kinds, and, more indirectly, to copyists, theatre hands, and many other workers whose activities are too numerous to mention here.

We are, Sir, yours truly,

EVELYN SUART HARCOURT, President.
MARION M. SCOTT, Chairman of Council.
ROSA NEWMARCH.
KATHARINE E. EGGAR.
ELSIE HORNE.
DOROTHY ERHART, Hon. Secretary.
HESTER STANSFELD PRIOR, Hon. Treasurer.

Society of Women Musicians, 74, Grosvenor-street, W.1, Dec. 16.

INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the debates which have recently taken place in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, it seems to have been tacitly assumed that the research strength of an industry can be gauged by counting heads. Thus, in other words, if the dyestuffs industry employed 120 men in 1920, and is to-day employing only 105, it is argued that the striking force of the research staff is about 10 per cent. less. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The director of industrial research has, like his scientific colleague, many problems to face. He has, in addition, to cope with the occupational trainee. The real criterion of research ability is intelligence and not numbers. There is no doubt but that if it were possible to collect 10 of the greatest men who have appeared in organic chemistry during the last 100 years they would easily outdistance a team of 200 of the men who are likely to appear during the next five years.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS FREETH.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, Millbank, S.W.1, Dec. 16.

Points from Letters

DIRECT TAXATION FOR ALL VOTERS

The positively appalling disregard of economy shown by the Government and its supporters has begun, at last, to cause the gravest disquietude. But no permanent change in Governmental squandermaniac activities will be effected until income-tax is made universal. At present there are some 25 millions of electors, and less than three millions pay any direct taxes. Direct taxation on such a basis is tyranny, and deserves to be pilloried as such. The old rule was: "No taxation without representation." The new rule ought to be: "No representation without taxation." If every voter were required to pay income-tax, he (or she) would at least become conscious, in however small a degree, of what direct taxation means, and a prompt change in our financial methods would be the result.—Mr. E. H. BLAKENEY, 17, Edgar-road, Winchester.

DESIGN OF CLOSED CARS

Many will welcome Mr. John Simmons's protest against the design of the modern closed motor-car. Low-roofed cars have the following disadvantages:—1. The difficulty to get in and out without bumping the head. 2. The impossibility for men to wear a tall hat or uniform head-dress and for women any but the smallest and most close-fitting hats. 3. The oppressive feeling due to reduction of head room and air space. 4. When closed cars are involved in serious accidents they sometimes overturn. The struggle of the occupants to get free must be intensified in a low-roofed car, and if the car, as may happen, goes on fire, the horror is added to. And yet the manufacturers are giving us "tanks"!—MAJOR-GENERAL P. E. F. HOBBS, 7, Churchill road, Guildford.

READY FOR ECONOMY

True it is, as Mr. Wrottesley aptly points out, that our hope must lie in the return to power of a leader fearlessly pledged to economy, and, be his standard red, blue, or white, I venture to predict that he will carry a vast majority of the electorate with him. That the country, with its characteristic shrewdness and common sense, is ready once again to turn its back on specious promises is evident from the results of the recent municipal elections, but futile grumblings and cynical comments on the shortcomings of politicians will not bring the change about. Action, and action alone, on the part of each one of us, in calling upon our representatives to play the tune we are ready to dance to, will secure this. We have only ourselves to blame that it has been so long delayed. Indeed, we need not sit silent "helplessly till disaster actually waits upon the doorstep."—Mr. CLAUDE PAIN, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BRUCE OF ABYSSINIA

Your interesting account of the traveller James Bruce contains no mention of his important discovery in Abyssinia of the Ethiopic version of the Book of Enoch, which formed an integral part of the Old Testament as received in the Abyssinian Church. It was through this version, of which Bruce brought home three copies, that that curious apocalyptic work was brought to light once again after suffering an eclipse of 13 centuries; and modern scholars have never failed to record their gratitude to James Bruce for his rediscovery of the long-lost document from which St. Jude quoted.—CANON T. HERBERT BINDLEY, Denton, Harleston, Norfolk.

A NATIONAL ROAD BOARD

Sir J. Tudor Walters advocates a systematic organization of house building throughout the whole country, under a National Housing Board. Do not his arguments apply with equal cogency to the roads of this country? Were National Road Boards established for England, Scotland, and Wales, with powers extending over each of these areas, we might hope to see roads made, repaired, and widened according to the needs of transport only and not according to the alertness of the county councils in securing grants for subsidiary reasons. We should be spared the sight of a section of road in the North-East of Scotland, for example, with a billiard-table surface, being "improved" by a contingent of the local unemployed, while a road in the North-West is left in such condition that no motor-car, far less an ambulance, can possibly penetrate to the village it is supposed to serve. —LADY HELEN GRAHAM, 19, Lowndes-square, S.W.1.

HUMANE KILLING

As there seems to be an impression that good bacon and ham cannot be made from humanely killed pigs, may I say that for over 20 years I have had pigs shot to provide my household with home-cured bacon? During these years we have had excellent ham and bacon, and in no case has there been any cause for complaint. I have also had calves shot, with equally good results.—Mrs. A. NOOTT, The Lecturage, Newland, Coleford, Glos.

WARREN HASTINGS AND DAVID ANDERSON

The Christian names of Lieutenant-General Sir Warren Hastings Anderson, the late Quartermaster-General, recall the intimate relations which existed between his great-grandfather, David Anderson, and the Governor-General. It was of Anderson that Hastings wrote that "he gained the Treaty of Salbai by peculiar talents and wariness." By that treaty, which was signed on May 17, 1782, peace was assured with the Mahrattas for 20 years, and British ascendancy, which had been endangered by the convention of Wargaum in 1780, was re-established. The inscription on the monument in the old cemetery at Calcutta over the grave of George Bogle, of Tibet fame, who died on April 3, 1781, records that it was erected by "his most affectionate friends, David Anderson and Claud Alexander." Anderson died in Scotland in 1825, having survived Hastings by seven years. Their friendship was never interrupted. In 1797 Hastings sent to Anderson a portrait of himself, which had been painted by Lemuel F. Abbott, and which is still in the possession of the family. Hastings had so high an opinion of it that he ordered a number of replicas; two of these, including the one which he hung at Daylesford, are in the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta. Anderson's younger son, Warren Hastings Anderson, was Hastings's godchild, and the distinguished soldier whose death is announced was his namesake and grandson.—SIR EVAN COTTON, 14, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

I agreed with the criticism that upon a single recount the "whimsical possibility" to which I referred would not arise. But as Mr. Norman Lester now points out, "where there are more than three candidates (and there will be a great many such at the next General Election) we have another (third) choice," and further, "there is always one choice less than there are candidates." So that with five candidates there would be a fourth choice, and so on. If Mr. Lester will work out some voting possibilities on this basis he will still arrive at whimsical results. As he humorously suggests, I have played musical chairs, but the alternative principle there is well understood, and not subject to revision—either you have or have not succeeded in gaining a seat. I think that there are strong reasons for claiming that wide-area constituencies and proportional representation provide the only method which fairly reflects the real opinion of the national electorate.—Mr. C. F. RAWSON, 23, Lovelace-gardens, Surbiton.

CHILDREN AND PUBLICHOUSES

Whether one sympathizes or not with the view expressed by Mr. Cecil Chapman that as a nation we ought to insist upon public-houses being made fit to receive women and children, there is one point in his letter which requires elaboration if not correction. It is still an offence to expose children in a manner likely to cause them suffering, and if it can be proved that the offence is wilful it is punishable. The N.S.P.C.C. will, on hearing of any specific case where children are suffering as a result of their parents' thoughtlessness, be ready to take steps to bring about a right attitude of mind.—Mr. W. J. ELLIOTT, Director, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Victory House, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

CASH BEFORE CHRISTMAS

However desirable it may be to pay cash at Christmas, is there not yet a better date for the furtherance of this laudable enterprise—namely, Advent, the new Church year? "Owe no man anything but to love one another" is the first Scripture which falls upon the ears of the church worshipper on Advent Sunday. This provides a clear-cut appeal to get out of debt. Christmas, on the other hand, is at best a broken and indefinite time for the settlement of financial affairs. Banks and places of business are largely closed. The staffs are more or less on holiday, with the consequent necessary delays and uncertainty. Advent, however, provides a calm and undistracted season well suited as a clearing date for a fresh start.—The REV. J. F. GATLIFF, Brenton Vicarage, Hereford.

LAPWING IN LONDON

While taking a walk in Regent's Park recently I saw a lapwing wheeling and diving in the air over the big open stretch of ground south of the Zoological Gardens. During over 40 years' residence in London I have never seen a wild lapwing in any of the parks. I believe it has sometimes been noted. W. H. Hudson does not mention it nearer than Wimbledon Common.—Mr. W. M. CROOK, 6, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, N.W.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

COLLIERY CHAIRMAN'S ESTATE

Mr. ERNEST EDMUND BARNES, of Ashgate Lodge, Chesterfield, lately chairman of the Grassmoor Collieries Company, Limited, and a director of the National Benzole Company, Limited, who died on November 5, aged 68, son of the late Alfred Barnes, D.L., J.P. (formerly Conservative M.P. for the Chesterfield Division), left estate of the gross value of £89,082, with net personalty £78,942. He left:—

£750 to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital, Chesterfield, provided that such hospital is still supported by voluntary contributions at the time of his death; and £250 to Isaac Hoades Saxton, late secretary of the Grassmoor Colliery, Limited.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES JAMES FOX (retired), of Chelsea, S.W., for 30 years Chief Officer of the London (Fire) Salvage Corps, and formerly in command of the 5th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, who died on October 18, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £4,955, with net personalty £4,599.

Mr. ARCHIBALD HENRY YEATMAN, of Bournemouth, solicitor, for many years Clerk of the Peace, who was drowned on September 13, left estate of the gross value of £52,083, with net personalty £40,282. He left:—

£1,000 to his clerk, John Vincent Rowell, "for devoted and faithful service"; his Masonic jewels, books, and regalia to St. Aldhelm's Lodge of Freemasons, 2550; 400 guineas each to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; 100 guineas to the Freemasons' Hospital, Fulham-road; and £1,000 to the Cornelia Hospital at Poole.

Miss MARY JANE GODLEE, of Wanstead, E., for many years clerk (*i.e.*, chairman-secretary) of the Women's Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends before that body met with the whole annual gathering, daughter of Rickman Godlee, died on September 15, aged 79, leaving property of the gross value of £24,536, with net personalty £22,761. She left:—

£1,500 to the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, and £500 upon trust to apply the income for the benefit of the Samaritan Fund; £1,000 to Bedford Institute First Day School and Home Mission Association; £1,000 to the Friends School, Saffron Walden; £600 to Stoke Newington Home Hospital for Women; £400 to the Central Education Committee of the Society of Friends; £500 to Ratcliff and Barking Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends; £250 to the Friends Service Council; £100 to the Salvation Army, for Women's Social Work; £200 to the Friends School, Subford; £100 to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; £200 to the Convalescent Home, Canvey Island, now about to be started in succession to the George Sturge Home; £100 to Walthamstow Dispensary; £250 to the Friends Foreign Mission Association; and £500 to the Yearly Meeting Fund of the London Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends.

Mr. JOHN SAWYER ROBINSON, of Stamford Hill, N., and of J. S. Robinson (1920), Limited, florists' and sundriesmen and glass shade merchants, Bishopsgate, E.C., died on November 11, leaving £36,037, with net personalty £22,360. He gives:—

Five hundred shares in J. S. Robinson, Limited, to Stuart Lloyd; an annuity of £104 to Frank Beindir; £100 to John Paulyn; £50 to Fiance Ixer, formerly in his service; £50 to Miss Brooker, captain in the Salvation Army; £50 to Robert A. Drewitt, late in his employ.

And the following legacies to persons, if still in the employ of his firm:—£400 each to George William Watson, William Hanson, and Stuart Lloyd; £300 to William Henry Portch; £200 each to J. Bentley and Harry Thomas; £100 each to Sam Hirst, Steve Young, and Thomas Hunter; £50 each to George Leagus and David Severn; and £20 to Edgar Rudge.

On his son's death, the residue of the property as to one-tenth (other than shares in his firm) between the National Children's Home and Orphanage, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the British and Foreign Bible Society, Mr. Fegan's Homes, the London City Mission, the Protestant Alliance, the Aldersgate-street branch of the Y.M.C.A., the Soldiers' Christian Association, the first three charities named taking a double share.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BACON, Mr. Francis (88), of Earlstone, Hants (net personalty £58,466)	£59,900
BEATON, Mr. John (99), of Folkestone, formerly for some years chairman of the London and Brazilian Bank (net personalty £24,224)	26,422
BENNETT, the Rev. Richard Archerton, M.A. (70), of Hereford (net personalty £2,930)	2,971
BOSWORTH, Mr. Charles, J.P. (51), of Castle Donington, Leics., the Castle Donington correspondent of the *Nottingham Evening News* and *Nottingham Journal*	644
BRAY, Mr. George Steves (80), of Gwennap, Cornwall, solicitor (net personalty £7,365)	9,406
BROMBY, Miss Gertrude Emily (otherwise Mother Gertrude Clare), of Birmingham, late Mother Superior of the Society of the Incarnation of the Eternal Son (net personalty £1,473)	1,490
BROWN, the Rev. Johnston Carnegie, M.A. (65), of Cambridge, late vicar of St. Paul's Church, Cambridge (net personalty £1,806)	1,883
BROWN, Dr. William John, M.D. (85), of Blundellsands, Lancs. (net personalty £5,363)	5,990
CANNOS-CHEDLAW, Mr. Thomas Edward, of Hove, company director (net personalty £15,791)	18,105
CAMPBELL, Mrs. Jessie Barbara, of Neston, Cheshire, widow of Dr. William Macfie Campbell, M.D., of Liverpool (net personalty £9,755)	9,837
CARLISLE, Mr. John William (65), of Kendal, Westmorland, grocer (net personalty £9,100)	10,198
CHALLONS, Major Phillip (56), of Newcastle-on-Tyne, secretary to the Headmaster of the Newcastle Grammar School (net personalty £1,092)	1,832
COWLING, Mr. Joseph Edward (68), of Reedness, Yorks, farmer (net personalty £3,451)	7,950
CRAVEN, Mr. William Ramsden (58), of Otley, a former member of the staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Wharfedale and Airedale Observer*, and associated with newspapers at Otley, Shipley, and Keighley (net personalty £2,206)	2,588
CUMMINGS, Mr. George, of South Gosforth, near Newcastle, boot repairer (net personalty £2,611)	12,120
DOBSON, Mr. John Henry (73), of Bradford, worsted salesman (net personalty £6,329)	6,416
HOPKINS, Mr. Arthur (81), of Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £9,371)	9,099
HOWLETT, Mr. Edmund Henry, C.B.E., F.R.C.S. (70), of North Ferriby, Yorks (net personalty £3,306)	5,104
LINDSAY, Mr. James Ferguson (52), of Billingshurst, Sussex, and Manizales, Republic of Colombia, civil engineer (net personalty £1,453)	1,577
NELSON, Miss Anna Maria Hyde (81), of Bournemouth (net personalty £3,295)	5,241
NEWINGTON, Mr. Theodore, M.R.C.S., B.A. (79), of Wadhurst (net personalty £9,384)	10,929
PEACE, Mr. James George, J.P., of High Wycombe, managing director of Peace, Jones and Co., ladies' tailors (net personalty £13,045)	17,076
SLOAN, Mr. William, of Glasgow (personal estate)	13,054
TOGGOOD, Mrs. Hester Margaret, of Kensington, S.W. (net personalty £4,953)	5,046
WARDLE, Mr. Joseph, of West Wickham, retired Congregational minister (net personalty £1,560)	1,597

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER TWELVE CHURCHES FUND

The BISHOP of ROCHESTER (Dr. Linton Smith), speaking yesterday at the Church House, Westminster, at a meeting of the General Council of the Twelve Churches Fund for the Diocese of Rochester, said that the few weeks he had been in the diocese had convinced him of the supreme necessity of the work which was being done by the fund. There was no problem which required greater attention than that of the vast populations which were springing up in various places, and there was no piece of work to which he would give more time and labour than the work of their fund.

COLONEL OSCAR BOULTON, who presided, said that grants already authorized amounted to £5,725, of which £4,323 had already been paid.

APPOINTMENT

The Bishop of London has made the following appointment:—The REV. R. A. EDWARDS, vicar of St. Faith's, Stepney, to be vicar of St. Mary's, Billingshurst, Sussex.

NOTES

The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach on Australia Day, January 26, at the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, Great Tower-street, E.C.

The annual Carol Service at St. Dunstan-in-the-East arranged by Mr. George Smith and the choir of St. Andrew's, Leytonstone, will be held at 6.15 to-morrow.

The Bishop of Willesden and his mother, Mrs. Vernon Smith, have presented a chalice and paten to the new temporary church of St. Alban, which has been erected at North Harrow.

The confirmation of the election of Dr. Lisle Carr, Bishop of Coventry, as Bishop of Hereford will take place in Bow Church on Tuesday, January 20, at 10.30 a.m., and he will be enthroned in Hereford Cathedral on Tuesday, February 10, at 11.30. His successor, the Rev. M. G. Haigh, will be consecrated as Bishop of Coventry on February 24.

The Lincoln Diocesan Conference considered yesterday the raising of funds for the provision of central Church schools in the diocese. It was resolved to proceed with the reorganization of Church schools on the lines of three proposed schemes submitted to the conference; and to ask the board of finance to help to finance schemes through the operation of the Diocesan Loan Scheme as far as practicable. It is hoped to raise in all £70,000.

WINES
FOR CHRISTMAS
CASE A FOR 21/- NET. 84/- doz.
3 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
CASE B FOR 38/- NET. 84/- doz. 72/- doz.
3 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
3 bottles Harvey's Shooting Sherry
CASE C FOR 50/- NET. 84/- doz. 120/- doz.
3 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
3 bottles Harvey's Bristol Milk Sherry
CASE D FOR 60/- NET. 84/- doz. 120/- doz. 144/- doz. 114/- doz.
2 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
1 bottle Harvey's Bristol Milk Sherry
1 bottle Harvey's Bristol Cream Sherry
1 bottle Harvey's Reserve Cuvée Champagne
1 bottle Harvey's * * * Cognac Brandy
Carriage and packing free. Cash with order.
Please write for complete illustrated list with particulars of other cases from 10/- each.
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To JOHN HARVEY & SONS, LTD. (Founded 1796)
Denmark Street, Bristol.
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Please forward CASE A, B, C, D (strike out whichever not required) to
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BODY IN BLAZING CAR

ROUSE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

MISS CAMPBELL'S EVIDENCE

The case for the prosecution was concluded before the Northampton County Magistrates at Northampton yesterday when Alfred Arthur Rouse, 36, commercial traveller, of Buxted-road, Friern Barnet, was brought up on remand, charged with the murder of an unknown man whose charred body was found in a burnt-out motor-car on a country road near Northampton in the early morning of November 6.

The Magistrates rejected the submission of counsel for the defence that there was no case to go before a jury, and committed Rouse for trial at the Northamptonshire Assizes, opening next month.

Mr. G. R. Paling prosecuted on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. D. L. Finnemore appeared for the defence.

NEW WOMAN WITNESS

The first witness called yesterday was Helen Campbell, whose interests have been watched by Mr. H. Flint, a London solicitor. Her name was withheld until Monday, when Mr. Flint mentioned it, as he understood his client was to be called as a witness by the prosecution.

Replying to Mr. Paling, the witness said she was unmarried and was a waitress. She lived at Nelson-road, Chatham. She said she first met Rouse in 1920. On October 21, 1921, she had a child, which died five weeks later. On July 22, 1925, she gave birth to another child, a boy, of which Rouse was the father.

The witness added that on October 17 last year she obtained an order against Rouse for the maintenance of the boy. Rouse made irregular payments in respect of the child, and then she came to an agreement with him, and the child went to Buxted-road, Friern Barnet, in the summer of this year. After Rouse's arrest she had the child living with her again.

Mr. Finnemore.—When you say that the child went to Buxted-road, you mean Rouse's house?—Yes.

William Jenkins, colliery proprietor, of Primrose Villa, Gelligaer, South Wales, said that he had a daughter, Ivy Muriel, who had worked as a probationer nurse in London. He first met Rouse in July last, when he came to the house with Ivy and said that they were married. Rouse said he had married her on July 12, her 21st birthday. He (the witness) had made inquiries, and found that they were not married. "They went through a bogus office," added the witness.

Mr. Jenkins also said that Rouse used to visit the house once a fortnight. He expected him on November 6, and Rouse actually arrived at 8.30 p.m. Rouse then said, "I have been a long time coming—about 18 hours. I have had my car stolen while in Northampton." He inquired about Ivy, who was in bed, and had supper. A neighbour, Mr. Reekes, came to the house and talked about the blazing car which had been found at Northampton. Rouse was there, and said it was not his car. Rouse stayed the night. The next morning about 9 o'clock a Mr. Brownhill called at the house with his car, and Rouse asked him for a lift to Cardiff. While they were talking together Mr. Jenkins's daughter, Phyllis came up and showed them a picture paper. She told Rouse that his name was mentioned in the paper. Rouse asked to see the paper and put it in his pocket. Without saying anything further about his car he left with Mr. Brownhill for Cardiff.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to Mr. Finnemore, said that Rouse told him he wanted to get back to London to report the matter to the police and inform the insurance company. When Phyllis Jenkins showed Rouse the paper he said, "I must get to London at once."

Phyllis Maude Jenkins, daughter of the last witness, said that when she got the picture paper Rouse was upstairs. She called him and told him there was a photograph of his burnt car. Rouse said it was not his, but she pointed out that his name was underneath it. He took the paper and went upstairs again to her sister.

ROUSE'S DEFENCE

Superintendent Brumby stated that with Inspector Lawrence he went to Hammersmith police station, where he saw Rouse. He told him about the car and asked him if he would care to account for his movements on the night of November 5. Rouse said, "Yes, I will tell you all about it." He then made the statement, which was taken down and read over to him. Rouse signed the statement.

Mr. Finnemore said that he had not the least objection to anything in the statement except the last few pages, which he contended were not admissible.

"I want Rouse's statement to be read," he said, "because it is his defence. This applies to the statement up to the point where what I call the accused's own narrative ends and he was questioned by the officers. Superintendent Brumby cautioned Rouse quite properly, and Rouse made his own statement willingly. What Rouse says in that statement is what he instructs me is right. When he was asked a number of questions to explain various points, I submit that that would not be admissible as part of his own voluntary statement. At that time he was for all practical purposes under arrest."

Mr. Finnemore also contended that his objection was based on the Judges' Rules.

Mr. Paling submitted that the whole statement was admissible, and quoted decisions in previous murder cases to support his contention. If there was some doubt in the minds of the magistrates, he suggested that the questions and answers should not be read in open Court.

The Magistrates retired to consider their decision on the question of admissibility, and on their return to Court the Chairman announced that they had considered the whole of the statement and had come to the conclusion that they would give Rouse the benefit of the doubt as to the admissibility of the latter part of the statement.

The Clerk read out the statement up to the end of the narrative, omitting the questions and answers.

Rouse, in the statement, described how he picked up the man on the road near St. Albans, and detailed the journey up to the stop at Hardingstone to fill up with petrol. He related how he went down the road, after asking the man to put some petrol in the tank from the spare can while he was away. He had a wooden mallet which he kept in the car to beat out dents on the wings. He had been carrying it for six weeks. The statement continued:—

> After I got out, I walked 200 or 300 yards. While I was there I saw a light on the hedge in front. I thought it was a car coming up with headlights. A moment later my car was in flames. I stood still. I was terrified at the sight. I left my case and ran towards the car. I ran as fast as I could. The flames were coming out from all round, and I could not see inside for the flames.
>
> I ran back in the direction I had come, towards the village, shouting, "My God, my God." Then I ran back past the car to where I had left my case, picked it up and ran towards the main road. I was panic-stricken. I saw two young men coming towards me from the direction of Northampton. I was going to speak, but I walked away from them. I do not think they spoke, but I shouted something. I cannot remember what it was. I turned towards London. My only thought was to get away from the horror.

Rouse then described how he got on a lorry, proceeded to London, and then on to Newport, where he stayed with the Jenkinses.

"I AM QUITE INNOCENT"

Superintendent Brumby said that when he charged Rouse on November 8, Rouse replied: "I am quite innocent." When Rouse saw the mallet found by the police, he said: "That's mine."

Mr. Finnemore (cross-examining).—Did you form the opinion that Rouse appeared to be anxious to tell you all about it?

Superintendent Brumby.—Yes.

From first to last of his own statement and in answer to the questions, he stuck to his own story that the car got on fire without anything to do with him?—Yes.

Inspector Lawrence also gave evidence of taking a statement from Rouse, and said that he asked Rouse a number of questions. At Northampton on November 8 Rouse asked him if his wife would be at the inquest, and the Inspector told him that he did not know. At that time he did not know where Mrs. Rouse was.

At this stage Mr. Finnemore objected to further statements by Rouse being read on the ground that they were not relevant to the murder charge but related to Rouse and his wife.

The Bench ruled that the statements were admissible.

Inspector Lawrence said that Rouse stated to him:—

> My wife is sadly too good for me. I like a woman who will make a fuss of me. I don't ever remember my wife sitting on my knee, but otherwise she is a good wife. I am very friendly with several women, but it is a very expensive game. I was on my way to Leicester ships on Thursday morning to hand in my my firm.
>
> I was then going to Wales for the week-end. My harem takes me to several places, and I am not at home a great deal, but my wife does not ask questions now. I was going to sell my house and furniture, and make an allowance to my wife. I think I should have got from £100 to £150 from the sale.

Replying to Mr. Finnemore, Inspector Lawrence said, "Rouse said a lot more of which I am uncertain, and I therefore did not put it down."

Mr. Finnemore.—Did not you suggest it was somewhat extravagant, living in this way?—No, and I may say he was bragging about the number of women.

Did not you say something about his being foolish?—No.

WOUNDED IN THE WAR

Did he tell you this had only happened since the War?—No, Sir, but I assumed it had.

Did he tell you he had been wounded in the head during the War?—Oh, yes, and in the leg.

Did he explain how it had got him off the right road and he had been carrying on with these women?—He said he was wounded in the head and since then he could not hold himself down.

Mr. Paling, closing the case for the prosecution, said:—"When I opened this case I referred to some statements and incidents which had occurred in Wales, and the witness who would prove those statements is Miss Ivy Muriel Jenkins. I regret I am unable to call her at the moment because she is too ill to come from Wales to give evidence. But I ask you to commit this man for trial upon the evidence already given. I shall, of course, give formal notice of the evidence to which I have referred in due course."

SUBMISSIONS BY DEFENCE

Mr. Finnemore submitted that it was not a case which was sufficiently strong, substantial, or certain to entitle the Bench to commit.

Referring to the evidence of the two girls given earlier in the day, he said:—"When you consider whether it helps you to decide whether or not he committed murder, I ask you to take the view that it does not help you one little bit, but it necessarily brings to a case an enormous amount of prejudice. I am not here to say one word about his private and domestic life. I do not think that the prisoner himself would, for a moment, desire that anybody should. Of course he did wrong."

Here they had a man living a life discreditable to him in regard to these women, but did that prove or help anybody to prove that he committed a murder? They were asked to believe that because of that he decided to murder in cold blood a complete stranger and burn his body in the car in the hope that people would think he himself had perished.

Mr. Finnemore submitted that the Crown was now committed to the motive suggested, and had to prove to that Court that they had put forward sufficient evidence to support their contention, which would entitle the magistrates to commit the man for trial. Even the evidence put forward by the experts for the Crown was perfectly consistent with the story that the fire came about without any instrumentality of Rouse. On the evidence there was nothing which entitled anybody to say that that fire was any more wilful than it was accidental.

Turning to the question of the mallet, Mr. Finnemore submitted that after the medical evidence which they had heard, the importance of the mallet was gone. Rouse, he said, had said quite openly and frankly to the police that the mallet was his, and it was inexplicable that he should have done so if in fact, as the prosecution suggested, he had used that mallet for the purpose of stunning or killing someone. Sir Bernard Spilsbury and Dr. Shaw could only say that there were embedded in dirt on the head of the mallet three very small things that looked like hair. Neither could they say whether the one established as human hair had been there for a long time.

"What is much more important, I submit," said Mr. Finnemore, "is that there was no blood and no skin—nothing at all except one light hair found upon that mallet. I put it to you further that you have no evidence as to where that hair came from, and certainly no evidence suggesting that any violence had been done to a human being with that mallet."

THE FLIGHT TO WALES

Mr. Finnemore said that another point put forward by the prosecution was that when Rouse got to Wales he told the people there a story about his car which was not true. He told a sort of story which was very difficult to reconcile with a man who was put before the Bench as a cold and calculating individual who was proposing to vanish. It might well be that Rouse was haunted with this idea: "If I had stopped, in spite of the fierce fire, I might possibly have helped that man."

Filled with those thoughts was it surprising that he did not tell the truth in South Wales? It was difficult to imagine a worse or more unlikely place to choose for a murder, because it was only 150 yards from the village, in full sight of the houses. Referring to the fact that Rouse was said to have been spoken to by policemen when in his car with the unknown man 37 miles from the scene of the tragedy, Mr. Finnemore said: "Whatever else would have happened that night and whatever else was in a man's mind that night, if he were intending to kill that man he would have said, 'I could not do it to-night because I have been seen by a policeman.' It sounds a very simple and easy thing in this Court this afternoon, but it would be difficult to imagine the appalling situation in which the man found himself about 2 o'clock in the morning, absolutely alone, seeing his own car a mass of flames with a living man inside it. Is it surprising that this man's nerve broke? Probably none of us could guarantee in advance just how we should act in a great emergency of that kind. One thing drummed into his mind, and that was at all costs to get away from that appalling scene.

The MAGISTRATES, without retiring, consulted, and announced that they did not think it necessary to call on Mr. Paling in reply to Mr. Finnemore. They had decided that a *prima facie* case had been made against Rouse, and he would be committed for trial at the next Northamptonshire Assizes.

Asked if he had anything to say, Rouse, speaking with much agitation, said: "I am quite innocent of the charge. I have made my statement. Not being a wealthy man, whether I am found guilty or not guilty my all is taken."

Rouse will remain at Bedford Gaol until he comes up at the Northamptonshire Assizes, which are fixed for the third week in January.

WEAVERS' WAGES

NEW LISTS TO BE POSTED THIS WEEK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 16

The Central Committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association (and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, so far as it represents interests in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry) to-day decided that notices of the intended coming into operation of the new price lists regulating weavers' wages shall be posted in all weaving sheds throughout the industry in the course of this week. Exact terms of the notice are not yet available.

This decision is a necessary corollary to the notice given to the Weavers' Amalgamation more than a fortnight ago, and was rendered inevitable by what took place earlier to-day at a general meeting of employers and representatives of operatives in the manufacturing branch of the cotton industry. This only served to widen the apparent breach between the two sides on the subject of the new weaving wages lists and new systems of working, to be introduced in the sheds on January 5.

FORDWICH ARMS DESTROYED

FIRE AT FAMOUS INN NEAR CANTERBURY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, DEC. 16

One of the oldest inns in the Canterbury district, the Fordwich Arms, in the village of Fordwich, was gutted by a fire which broke out in the early hours of to-day.

The house, which was 900 years old, was largely timber built with many ancient oak beams which blazed fiercely, the glare being seen right along the Stour valley. A cat and dog which dashed terror stricken upstairs were suffocated despite efforts to save them. Practically the whole contents of the house were destroyed.

Great alarm was felt for the safety of the 1,000-year-old Town Hall only a few yards away, and Herne Bay as well as Sturry Fire Brigade was called. Fortunately this historic building, famous for its ducking stool for scolding wives and containing a roll of mayors of Fordwich since the thirteenth century, escaped damage, there being little wind.

The Fordwich Arms was of considerable importance in bygone days, for when the Stour was navigable as far as Fordwich the town was the port of Canterbury, and goods for Canterbury were unloaded at the inn from barges which sailed up the river from Sandwich.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

CAMBRIDGE APPOINTMENTS

OXFORD, DEC. 15

The following scholarship and other awards are announced:—

TRINITY COLLEGE.—To Scholarships for Natural Science.—To a Millard Scholarship.—A. R. LEGARD (Winchester College). To a Minor Scholarship.—H. S. MCKEE (Campbell College, Belfast).

MERTON COLLEGE.—Elections.—To a Postmastership (in Mathematics).—E. BARTON (Kingswood School, Bath). To an Open Exhibition (in Mathematics).—T. RILEY (Bradford Grammar School).

CHRIST CHURCH.—Elections.—To a College Exhibition in Mathematics.—A. H. WATSON (St. Paul's School). To Open Scholarships in Natural Science.—A. W. NICHOLLS (Dulwich College), G. D. PATERSON (Wellington College). To a College Exhibition in Natural Science.—A. A. GRAY (Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester). To an Open Scholarship in French.—V. JOHNSON (Stretford Grammar School).

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.—Elections.—To an Open Scholarship in Mathematics.—A. O. B. BRANDON (Hurstpierpoint College and private tuition). To a Hulme Exhibition in Mathematics.—W. S. BRACE (Strand School, London).

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Awards.—Recommended to an Open Scholarship in Natural Science.—A. E. NEEDHAM (Abbotsholme School, Derbyshire) (Zoology). To an Open Exhibition.—J. J. FREWING (County School, Maidenhead) (Chemistry).

KEBLE COLLEGE.—W. J. CARNELL, Commoner of the college (Queen Elizabeth's School, Crediton)—elected to a Scholarship in English Literature.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.—Elections (in alphabetical order).—SCHOLARS.—Madge G. Adam (Doncaster Municipal High School) (Physics); Elsie L. Jewett (Mary Datchelor Girls' School, Camberwell) (History); Charity M. Loveday (Clifton High School) (Classics); Daphne M. Matthews (Mary Datchelor Girls' School, Camberwell) (English); Phyllis Wallbank (King Edward's Grammar School, Handsworth, Birmingham) (Mathematics). EXHIBITIONERS.—Susannah M. H. Bird (Oakdene, Beaconsfield) (English); Blanche L. Corbitt (Walthamstow High School) (English); Flora E. Gregory (Ernest Bailey Secondary School, Matlock) (Mathematics); Gladys Keay (Hanley High School) (Zoology); Rosemary D. Mallin (Rochester Grammar School) (Classics); Mary G. O'Malley (St. Paul's Girls' School) (Classics); Mary Whittaker (Wycombe Abbey) (Modern Languages). *Proxime accesserunt.*—Phyllis Hardcastle (St. Paul's Girls' School) (Classics); Phyllis M. C. Evans (Wycombe Abbey) (Classics); Edith H. Fyleman (St. Paul's Girls' School) (Classics).

CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 16

The following awards of entrance scholarships and exhibitions have been made:—

KING'S COLLEGE.—To Foundation Scholarships.—N. L. EMMERSON (Eton College), History; F. W. CLAYTON (Liverpool Collegiate School), Classics; D. G. CHAMPERNOWNE (Winchester College), Mathematics; W. B. RODDAWAY (Oundle School), Natural Sciences; J. W. S. PRINGLE (Winchester College), Natural Sciences; G. C. STEAD (Marlborough College), Classics; H. G. WAYMENT (Charterhouse), Classics; A. M. TURING (Sherborne School), Mathematics; A. N. GILES (Highgate School), Modern Languages; A. N. BEWLEY (Winchester College), Classics; A. C. W. DREW (Christ's Hospital), Modern Languages; J. H. ATKINS (Malvern College), Mathematics; A. R. MILBURN (Haileybury College), Modern Languages; T. LYON (Quarry Bank High School, Liverpool), History. To Exhibitions.—J. R. CUTHBERTSON (Leighton Park School), Mathematics; M. L. R. PETTEPIER (Latymer Upper School), Natural Sciences. K. P. HARRISON (Bootham School), Natural Sciences; C. C. B. STEWART (Eton College), Mathematics; A. S. FAIRBAIRN (Eton College), Mathematics; C. E. HILLS (Eton College), Classics. To a Fielder Exhibition.—H. C. THOMAS (Shrewsbury School), Greek.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Entrance Scholarships.—A. D. BARTON (Wellington and private), Classics; J. R. BOLTON (Blundells), Mathematics; L. G. CORK (King Edward's, Birmingham), Mathematics; V. G. KIEMAN (Manchester Grammar School), History; D. L. T. OPPE (Winchester), History; COUNT N. SOLLOHUB (Chateau de Bures), Modern Languages; R. S. STURDY (Wellington), Natural Sciences; K. L. T. THOMAS (Dulwich), Classics; J. S. C. GUEST (Eton), History; J. W. HEAD (Marlborough), Mathematics; R. C. T. ILDYARD (Rugby), History; J. N. T. OATES (Crypt, Gloucester), Classics; J. ROBERTSON (Winchester), Classics; D. W. SMITH (Liverpool Collegiate School), Natural Sciences; F. E. HOVELL-THURLOW-CUMMING-BRUCE (Shrewsbury), Classics; N. J. KLUGMANN (Gresham's Holt), Modern Languages; D. M. A. LEGGETT (Edinburgh University), Mathematics; E. C. MARSDEN (Blackburn Grammar School), Mathematics; K. E. RICHARDSON (Ilkeston County School), History and Modern Languages; C. N. RIDLEY (Sheffield Central Secondary School), Mathematics; J. R. S. WARING (Winchester), Natural Sciences.

CLARE COLLEGE.—To Entrance Scholarships.—D. M. BLAME (Marlborough), Classics; D. S. DUNBAR (Edinburgh University), Mathematics; G. T. WHITTUCK (Cheltenham), Mathematics; H. R. TANISH (Battersea Grammar School), Natural Sciences; C. H. MACMILLAN (Fettes), Classics; G. M. ROBERTS (Christ's Hospital), Classics; G. KNOTT (Bradford Grammar School), Natural Sciences; T. R. SHAW (Repton), Modern Languages. To Exhibitions.—A. M. GREENWOOD (Haileybury), Classics; L. G. W. P. JONES (Christ's Hospital), Mathematics; J. P. POWELL (Charterhouse), Mathematics; P. R. P. CLARIDGE (Oundle), Natural Sciences; A. MARRIAGE (Leighton Park), Natural Sciences; J. D. HOWARD (Marlborough), Modern Languages; B. ST. G. THWAITES (Canford), History. To a Cave Exhibition.—L. D. TENDOSSCHATE (Westminster), Mathematics.

TRINITY HALL.—To Major Scholarships.—L. W. FORSTER (Marlborough), Modern Languages; G. L. STAGG (King Edward's, Birmingham) (Wootton Isaacson Scholarship), for Modern Languages; S. C. TRUELOVE (Cambridge and County), Natural Sciences. To a Minor Scholarship.—W. J. PITTS (St. Olave's, London), Natural Sciences. To Exhibitions.—W. E. BURCHAM (Norwich), Natural Sciences; L. T. JACKSON (Nottingham High School), Classics; D. D. MACLEAN (Gresham's, Holt), Modern Languages; M. PERMEWAN (Winchester). To a Law Exhibition for Mathematics; R. PIPER (Charterhouse), Mathematics; R. H. WILLIAMSON (King Edward's, Sheffield), Modern Languages; H. J. S. WILSON (Bishop's Stortford), Natural Sciences.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—To Entrance Scholarships.—R. W. DAVID (Winchester), Classics; W. D. K. MARSHALL (Wellington), Classics; A. L. FAWDREY (Clifton), Science; D. M. B. DE MESQUITA (St. Paul's), History. To Mawson Scholarships.—W. G. POLLARD (St. Paul's), Classics; D. L. K. MILMAN (Uppingham), Classics. To Exhibitions.—R. C. LEDGER (Marlborough), Classics; G. M. LAWTON (Wellington), History; A. R. THOMAS (Gresham's, Holt), History; P. STEPHENSON (Harrow), Modern Languages. To a Parker Exhibition for King Edward VII.'s School, Norwich, only.—W. J. H. EARL. To a Sykes Exhibition for St. Paul's School only.—D. M. B. DE MESQUITA. To a Stock Exhibition for St. Paul's School only.—W. G. POLLARD. To a Seaman Exhibition for Sons of Clergy only.—R. W. DAVID. To a Hewitt Exhibition for Royal Grammar School, Colchester, only.—R. W. FISHER.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—To Scholarships.—R. L. GOODSTEIN (St. Paul's) (Milner Scholarship), Mathematics; J. R. HOVELL-THURLOW-CUMMING-BRUCE (Shrewsbury), Classics; C. H. MADGE (Winchester), Classics; T. W. NEVILLE (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham), Mathematics; W. R. ROSS (Charterhouse), History; R. SISSON (Wyggeston), Mathematics. To Exhibitions.—L. H. V. FRENCH (Winchester), Classics; N. W. MEERES (Sloane, Chelsea), History; W. T. MITCHELL (Eton), Classics; J. E. SCHOLEY (Wath-on-Dearne), History; H. R. VOSS (Plymouth), Classics.

Mr. R. Gardiner, M.A., Emmanuel College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Classics for three years.

Miss M. S. Willis, M.A., Newnham College, has been re-appointed University Demonstrator in Geography for three years.

Mr. John Masefield, Hon. D.Litt., Oxford, Poet Laureate, has been appointed to deliver the Leslie Stephen Lecture in the present academical year.

The following have been appointed members of the Council of the School of the Physical Sciences from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1934:—By the Faculty Board of Engineering Professor Inglis; by the Faculty Board of Mathematics, Professor Sir J. Larmor; by the Faculty Board of Physics and Chemistry, Professor Sir E. Rutherford; by the General Board, H. Thirkill, M.A. (Cla.).

The following have been appointed members of the Council of the School of the Biological Sciences from January 1, 1931, to December

(Continued in next column)

31, 1934:—By the Faculty Board of Biology "A," Professor Seward, Sc.D.; by the Faculty Board of Biology "B," F. C. Bartlett, M.A. (Joh.); by the General Board, Dr. Adrian.

The Faculty Board of Engineering have appointed Professor Inglis a member of the Faculty Board of Fine Arts, and J. W. Landon, M.A. (Cla.), a member of the Faculty Board of Mathematics, in class (*f*) from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932.

The Faculty Board of Biology "B" have appointed Dr. R. A. Webb a member of the Faculty Board of Biology "A" in class (*f*) for the same period.

The Teaching Staff of Addenbrooke's Hospital have appointed Dr. Whittle a member of the Faculty Board of Medicine in class (*f*) for the same period.

The following have been appointed chairmen of examiners:—Professor Stratton, Mathematical Tripos, Part I.; Mr. A. S. Ramsey, Magdalene College, Mathematical Tripos, Part II.; Professor Robertson, Classical Tripos, Part II.; Mr. H. Thurkill, Clare College, Natural Sciences Tripos; the Rev. F. S. Marsh, Selwyn College, Theological Tripos, Part I.; Mr. E. A. Benians, St. John's College, Historical Tripos, Part II.

The Vice-Chancellor announces that there were no candidates either for the Burney Prize or for the Yorke Prize.

The Registrary announces that titles of degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during November:—

Baldwin, F. M., Girt., B.A.; M.A.; Bellamy, K. M., Newnh., B.A.; Broughton, D. M., Girt., B.A.; Bull, F. M., Newnh., B.A.; Carter, U. K. N., Newnh., B.A.; Herklots, J. V., Newnh., B.A.; Hickling, M. B., Newnh., B.A.; Jevons, H. W., Newnh., B.A.; M.A.; Miller, E. H., Newnh., B.A., M.A.; Owen, N., Girt., B.A.; Richards, M. W., Girt., B.A.; Richardson, C., Newnh., B.A.; Stokes, E. M., Newnh., B.A., M.A.; Swan, M. L. M., Newnh., B.A.; Trouton, R. M. M., Newnh., B.A.; Turnbull, E. H., Newnh., M.A.; Waterhouse, M., Girt., B.A.; Young, M. W., Newnh., B.A.

THE NATIONAL NEED

CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS' APPEAL

The following letter, signed by Sir Robert Horne, Mr. John Buchan, Major Walter Elliot, and Major Oliver Stanley, was circulated to the Press yesterday:—

We are convinced that throughout the country for men and women of every class the national problems have acquired a new and intense personal interest, and that these problems are viewed in a better perspective and with a clearer vision than by most politicians. Whoever is blind to the gravity of our situation, it is not the ordinary citizen. He has no confidence in any party as a party; he is not disposed to pin his faith to any programme as a programme. His instinct tells him that it is not the party or the programme that matters, but the spirit behind it; and beyond question that instinct is right.

The naked facts are not in dispute. We have lost many of the assets which gave us our lead as an industrial country. Other nations have climbed to our level, and take less of our products because they can make them for themselves. The result is widespread unemployment, which began long before the present world depression, and which is to a large extent independent of it. Much of that unemployment is not an acute temporary malady, but a chronic disease, since certain staple industries must face the fact of a permanent decline to a lower level. To add to this, we have embarked upon costly social services to an extent unknown elsewhere, and our industrial products are therefore burdened with costs which greatly lower their competitive power. We are spending money lavishly, and daily the assets from which we spend are shrinking, and some have gone beyond hope of recovery.

The general lines on which a remedy must be sought are sufficiently clear. In the first place rigorous economy is needed to ensure both that no penny is spent for the moment except on the bare necessaries of our national life, and that full value is got for all expenditure. This involves the refusal, under present conditions, to expand social services, however defensible that expansion may be in theory, and a drastic inquisition into the costs of the whole administrative machine. In the second place an effort must be made to conserve such assets as remain by the adoption of more scientific methods of production and of a reasonable measure of protection. In the third place the oversea markets which we have lost must be regained and extended, partly by bargaining under a system which will regard our home consumers' market as an asset and not only as a liability, and partly by Imperial reorganization. These lines of solution may still be formally in dispute, but we believe that by the vast majority of thinking people they are not seriously questioned.

The point which we urge is that all the items of such a policy involve for their success a spirit of discipline and sacrifice. They have no facile popular appeal. They are a challenge to the nation to think clearly and to act resolutely. They mean the facing of new facts and the recognition of changed conditions, and that is never easy. They mean the renunciation of creeds which are hallowed to many by sentiment and tradition. They mean the abandonment of the secular habit which constrains parties to bid against each other with the people's money. The opportunities for making prejudice are many. The revision of the National Insurance system, for example, gives a superb opportunity for demagogic mischief. But we believe that the mood of the nation is so serious that, if the truth is plainly spoken, the demagogue will find his occupation gone.

The cardinal fact is that sacrifice and discipline are required from every class. If there is to be a revision of wages in certain sheltered industries, it must be accompanied in the management of such industries by a wholesale revision of methods, and sacrifice on the side of capital as well as of labour. It is most necessary that the intelligence and the sympathy of organized labour should be enlisted in the solution of the problem. If the trade unions are called upon to relax rules, the establishment of which has been the work of generations, the employer also must revise his practice. So, too, in the sphere of doctrine. If the Free Trader must relinquish his formulas, a certain type of Protectionist must abate his intransigence. The situation is too grave to tolerate any dogma which cannot meet the acid test of facts.

We believe that the British people is more truly responsive to an appeal to duty than to self-interest, and that a call for a great effort of sacrifice and discipline has never been refused, if courageously and honestly made. The nation at the moment is in a grave mood and will not be trifled with. It will not be put off with fiddling while Rome burns.

Nor is it only our national future that is at stake, for democracy itself is threatened. The problems before us are all business problems, and in the minds of many a suspicion is growing that representative government may be inconsistent with efficiency. That is a view which has already spread over Europe, and has led in various countries to the renunciation of democratic institutions. We believe that the suspicion is baseless, and that, just as democracy proved itself the most effective form of government in winning a great war, so it may be made not less effective in the more difficult contests of peace. It lies with the British people to vindicate this truth in the eyes of the world.

CHANNEL TRAIN FERRY

PROPOSAL REVIVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, DEC. 16

Although it is impossible at present to obtain confirmation of the report, it is believed that the Southern Railway Company is making a preliminary exploration of the possibilities of running a cross-Channel train ferry. On this side of the Channel the port would certainly be Dover, and, while Calais has been mentioned as the other terminus, it is possible that Boulogne would be chosen instead. Officials of the Southern Railway from London visited Dover recently, and, while it is understood that this visit was in connexion with the train-ferry proposal, no statement on the subject is yet available.

Now that the Channel Tunnel project appears to all intents and purposes to be dead for at least some years to come, it is within the range of possibility that attention should be turned to such an alternative as a train ferry, though the Economic Advisory Council of the Channel Tunnel Committee, which reported early this year, stated that they were "satisfied that the Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne routes are unsuitable for a passenger-ferry service." It may be recalled that the terms of reference of the committee were "to examine and report on the economic aspects of proposals for the construction of a Channel Tunnel or other new form of cross-Channel communication." The report stated that the advantages claimed by the advocates of a Channel ferry were two-fold—that a ferry would offer many, and those the most substantial, of the advantages claimed for the tunnel, and that from some points of view a ferry is definitely preferable to a tunnel.

GROSVENOR PLACE

SALE OF MANSION FOR OFFICE PURPOSES

Another important step has been taken in the transformation of Grosvenor-place from fashionable residential occupation to financial and commercial use.

Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks (Cheapside) have purchased, on behalf of clients, the mansion No. 3, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park-corner, overlooking the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The agents for the vendor of the leasehold interest, a term of about 90 years being unexpired, were Messrs. Collins and Collins (South Audley-street). The site area is 6,200 square feet and the net floor space in the mansion exceeds 16,000 square feet. The building comprises a basement, ground floor, and six upper floors. The late Lord Hambleden laid out a very large sum on the mansion. The property has been held at a ground rent of £2,250 a year, but the present transaction involves the sale by the Grosvenor Estate of the freehold, which has a frontage of 42ft. to Grosvenor-place. The purchasers are a leading insurance company, and vacant possession has been given with a view to converting the mansion into offices. Adjoining mansions are held by the Ladies' Carlton Club, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Wellington Club. The houses have a back entrance from Grosvenor-crescent.

Just 100 years ago one of the then new mansions in Grosvenor-place was called by Macaulay "a palace." He says it was that of Lord Hatherton, who moved there from Portman-square in 1830. His servants "gave him warning," as they could not, they said, condescend to go into such an unheard-of part of the world as Grosvenor-place. Writing in 1880 a London topographer said that during the previous six or seven years the aspect of Grosvenor-place had been changed:—

> In place of some dozen or so ordinary houses which formerly stood at the north end, princely mansions have been erected in the most ornate Italian style. One of these is occupied by the Duke of Grafton, and another by the Duke of Northumberland since his expulsion from Charing Cross. Lower down is the residence of the head of the Rothschild family. In a house close by lived for some time the late Earl Stanhope—better known by his courtesy title of Lord Mahon—the historian and essayist.

All the land on which Grosvenor-place is laid out could have been bought by the Crown in or about the year 1764 for less than one-half or one-third of what a single residence in that position now realizes. Walpole's statement of the facts was substantially as follows:—

When George III. was adding a portion of the Green Park to the new garden at Buckingham House, the fields on the opposite side of the road were to be sold at the price of £20,000. This sum Grenville refused to issue from the Treasury. The ground was consequently leased to builders, and a new row of houses, overlooking the King in his private walks, was erected, to his great annoyance.

A FLEET-STREET SITE

BUILDING LEASE GRANTED

At the Mart yesterday a site in Fleet-street, that of No. 68, 1,300 square feet, at the corner of Whitefriars-street, was let by auction by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, and Chinnocks (Cheapside) and Messrs. Matthew Miles and Sons (Chancery-lane).

The rent, fixed by public bidding, was £950 a year. The lessee is to have the option of buying the freehold within two years, at 21 years' purchase of the rent. The existing buildings are to be demolished next year and premises, to cost not less than £11,500, must be built to the satisfaction of the lessors, the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Institution. No rent will be payable for the first six months of the lease.

MINERS AND THE SPREAD-OVER

LANCASHIRE TO DECIDE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Lancashire miners will decide at the last whether or not the Miners' Federation is to approve of the spread-over of hours of work in the districts that desire the permitted 90 hours a fortnight to be divided otherwise than in equal 7½-hour day portions.

Yesterday the executive committee of the Federation was not prepared, in view of the circumstances in the Lancashire coalfield, to make a declaration on the matter. The vote of the Lancashire Miners' Association was treated as in suspense. In fact a ballot vote in Lancashire has gone against the proposal, but more recently the Lancashire miners have had to pay attention to a spread-over proposal by the Lancashire owners. The immediate consequence was an urgent request to the Federation to postpone a declaration until the Lancashire case has been heard by the National Board. It is recognized as possible, if not probable, that the Lancashire miners may have to reconsider the question in regard to themselves.

The voting in the other districts shows a majority against approval of spread-over agreements. The small district of Somerset has not yet made a return, but the newly affiliated group of technical workers employed in and about the mines has voted. Should the Lancashire vote finally go against the spread-over, the Federation's approval cannot be given, but should the Lancashire vote be transferred to the other side, there would be a small majority for approval. Mr. A. J. Cook will be able to announce the federation's decision on December 24. The executive committee has left it to him to put the Lancashire figures in the proper column, when Lancashire has made up its mind, and to draw the obvious conclusion. The Lancashire case will be heard by the National Board to-morrow, and the finding will probably be known by Saturday, when the council of the Lancashire miners will meet.

Another phase of the spreadover dilemma is developing in South Wales. The spread-over arrangements now in force have the approval of the miners immediately concerned. The South Wales miners are, however, taking objection to a spread-over that gives them 11 days of eight hours each in a fortnight, and are claiming a redistribution of the time so as to give them six days' work a week. If full time work were available the result of the change would be an additional day's wage each fortnight to the day wage men. Piece workers' wages might not be much different; at any rate they would probably not be larger, because a greater proportion of each day's working time would be occupied in getting to the working place. But the veto of the Miners' Federation would have the force that was originally intended if it prohibited a spread-over of which the miners of a district disapproved. The South Wales miners are again appealing to the National Board, but in this connexion the owners—who will not appear before the Board—have reminded them that an important clause in the conciliation agreement which gives the men the bonus turn, the week-end turn, and the minimum wage, provides for the arbitration of an independent chairman hearing the case in the district. Has this district machinery been exhausted if resort has not been had to this means of arbitration?

NEW IRISH BROADCASTING STATION

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—It is announced that the Irish Free State Government has decided to erect a new high-power broadcasting station in Athlone, and it is hoped to have it working during the coming year.

News in Brief

Mr. Harold Carlisle Lafone has been appointed editor of *The Autocar*.

Princess Victoria has succeeded Lady Lincolnshire as president of the Buckinghamshire Girl Guides' Association.

Henry Cecil Tosh, 49, of Orchard Leigh, near Chesham, a jeweller's salesman, collapsed and died in a train at Chesham railway station when returning from business in London on Monday night.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs, in civic state, will visit Spitalfields Market this morning at 10.15, and the Central Markets to-morrow at the same hour, to see the display of Christmas fare.

By the death in Barnsley Hospital yesterday of William Richards, 23, of Great Houghton, near Barnsley, the number of deaths from the explosion in Houghton Main Colliery on Friday is now five.

Sir Banister Fletcher, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been appointed to represent the City Corporation, of which he is a member, on the Greater London Regional Planning Committee.

At the Mansion House Justice Room Frank Noel Morgan, 42, a commercial traveller out of work, was fined £5, and ordered to pay £2 3s. costs, for offering himself as a servant with a false character which he had himself written.

The Kent R

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(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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SUCCESS ON PAPER

By CALLISTHENES

Statistics are good servants but bad masters. They are good as a sign post, but bad as a destination.

Every business at one time or another is in danger of regarding a set of statistics as an end in itself—of mistaking success on paper for real success. There are businesses which are continually in bondage to statistics, losing first on one side then on another their sense of proportion, never having judgment or courage enough to see that no set of statistics has a divine right to be permanently on the throne, that the reality of success has a disconcerting way of withdrawing its support from even the most respected tabulation.

The scramble for success according to a chosen set of statistics is often wasteful. The newspaper which has determined to judge itself solely by its net sales can put them up by tricks which have no relation to good journalism—an insurance scheme which costs thousands of pounds a month, high-power tricks of circulation which send to distant towns hundreds of papers which will never be opened. The air service which accepts the number of passengers as its only test will be lavish with its complimentary and semi-complimentary tickets. The farmer who thinks of nothing but bushels to the acre will put on labour and fertilizers till his crop has nearly cost its weight in gold.

There comes a time with most statistics when they should be forgotten. The patient with a rising temperature should not pore on the chart which the nurse hangs beside his bed. No man ever won the Derby with an Ordnance map of the course in his hand.

We in this House make an ample and frequent use of statistics. Not many businesses more thoroughly apply the science of stating progress in figures. But we know that the momentum of this Business does not come from the statistician.

It comes from men and women who may never see a chart from one week's end to another. It comes from men and women who do their best all the time whether or not it is going to be plotted out on squared paper with green or purple ink. It comes from men and women with the enthusiasm which makes them forget statistics and forget themselves.

In these days many people are despondently gazing on statistics from which they can get no grain of comfort, no possible impulse to better effort. We suggest that this is a suitable time to forget the drooping curves, to go not by arithmetic but in the faith that to go ahead with courage and perseverance is the real success and success on paper will necessarily follow.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

STRAVINSKY'S PSALM SYMPHONY

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN EUROPE

(FROM OUR BRUSSELS CORRESPONDENT)

The Brussels Philharmonic Society held a two-days' festival at the week-end devoted to the works of Igor Stravinsky. It was attended by 4,000 persons. The Psalm Symphony, for mixed choir and orchestra, was given for the first time in Europe. This symphony was written by Stravinsky at the request of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, by whom it was played during the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. It is not a lyrical work of the cantata type, but a symphony sung and played at the same time, a symphony which finds in its text the basis for its musical development.

The work is divided into three parts: Prelude, Double Fugue, and Allegro Symphonique. The Prelude is written on verses 13 and 14 of Psalm xxxviii. (in Latin); it is the appeal of the sinner for Divine compassion. The text of the second part consists of verses 2, 3, and 4 of Psalm xxxix. (gratitude for the Divine grace). The third part is the hymn of praise and glory (Psalm cl. in its entirety). The symphony is written for four-part choirs. The front page of the score bears the words: "This symphony, composed to the glory of God, is dedicated to the Boston Symphony Orchestra on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its existence." The work dates from last summer.

The Psalm Symphony was very well executed under the direction of M. Ansermet, a Swiss conductor who is regarded as one of the best interpreters of Stravinsky's works. It is at once classical and modern. It is not lacking in grandeur, and the public received it very cordially. Igor Stravinsky, who was present at the performance, was warmly acclaimed, and after the concert a reception was held in his honour, at which all the musical personages of Brussels were present.

THE SALE ROOM

A VELLUM CICERO, 1466

Yesterday's sale at Sotheby's was chiefly remarkable for a few choice and important books, the property of Mr. W. H. Woodward, and books and manuscripts from various sources, the day's total being £4,622.

The most important lot of all was the fine copy on vellum of Cicero, "De Officiis et Paradoxa," printed at Mainz by Fust and Schoeffer, 1466, a folio of 88 leaves, the first page decorated with a fine three-quarter painted border of spirals ending in floreate and foliate terminals. This copy was long in the library of the Royal Society, and at the sale five years ago it sold for £1,000; yesterday it went to the Rosenbach Company for £800. A copy of the first edition in English of B. Castiglione, "The Courtyer," 1561, translated by T. Hoby, fetched £100 (Quaritch); F. Columna, "Poliphili Hypnerotomachia," Venice, 1499, a fine copy of the first edition—£420 (Maggs); "The Returne from Parnassus or the Scourge of Simony," 1606, extremely rare—£150 (Gilmour); "The Art of Good Living and Good Deying," 1503, printed in Paris by A. Verard, 200 leaves—£185 (Rogers); O. Goldsmith, "The Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, first edition—£295 (Quaritch); and Plutarch, "The Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romanes," 1579—£145 (Young).

Among the documents was one lot with 14 pieces, one of which was a Proclamation by Richard Cromwell concerning the County of Durham with seal of Oliver Cromwell, for which the Duke of Rutland paid £66.

The principal items in Hurcomb's sale of silver and jewels from various sources, yesterday, included a set of George II. figure candlesticks weighing 149oz. at 23s. 6d. per oz., producing £195 11s. 3d. (R. Davis); a George II. 1735 shaped border salver, weighing 72½oz., at 29s. 3d. per oz., £106; and a pair of diamond earrings, £192 (Vaughan).

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

Entertainments

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

SIR T. BEECHAM'S PLANS

PROPOSED INCORPORATION AS A COMPANY

Sir Thomas Beecham, on behalf of the various committees representing the members of the Imperial League of Opera in London and in the eight great provincial cities of England and Scotland, issued the following statement last night:—

In the early summer of 1929, just before the General Election, I was asked to meet the Prime Minister of the present Government for the purpose of discussing the whole question of national opera. Mr. MacDonald declared himself both willing and able, in the event of the Labour Party being returned to power, to provide a subsidy to the extent of £30,000 per annum, and directed many inquiries to me respecting the membership and resources of the League. I gave him an assurance that the League could and would provide an amount equal to the above-mentioned sum, and this offer was confirmed by an influential supporter, fully acquainted with our position, who was also present at the interview. At the same time, I pointed out that this contribution of ours had been obtained from voluntary subscriptions and donations, and it was highly probable that if the Government subsidy involved further taxation, the subscribers of the League might reasonably object to paying twice for the same object. Indeed, it was for the very purpose of laying the burden of supporting opera upon the backs of the willing and not of the unwilling, that the League had been founded. Mr. MacDonald replied that there would be no question of further taxation, and that the Government would have at its disposal a fund for dealing with the matter in another way.

In pursuance of this I attended a meeting the following November at the House of Commons at which there were present two Cabinet Ministers. The proposed Government subsidy was discussed at great length, and it was decided that there should be drawn up and forwarded to the Prime Minister a memorandum which would take the form of a report upon the conditions under which national opera had been founded and was being carried on in some of the leading foreign capitals. In February of the present year I was informed by the Cabinet Minister who had undertaken the task of preparing the memorandum that it was now complete save for a few details he required from me, and that it was about to be dispatched forthwith to the Prime Minister. I was further informed that the memorandum contained the recommendation that the Government, in the matter of the proposed subsidy, should deal with the League of Opera and that no other operatic organization was therein mentioned. This partiality did not at the time nor does it now seem to me unreasonable. After all, the League does represent unquestionably the best amateur and professional opinion of the country. Included in its membership, in addition to all the leaders of music and heads of colleges and academies, are hundreds of the most prominent figures in the political, the social, the commercial, and the artistic worlds. Lastly, it is the largest musical organization hitherto created in the history of music.

It was very soon after this that my negotiations with the Covent Garden Syndicate (begun in January) took a serious turn. I informed the representative of the syndicate of my dealings with the Government, and made it clear that in the event of any amalgamation between us, the proposed Government subsidy should be given to the joint undertaking. I heard nothing further until the following June, when I was told that the Government intended to proceed no further with the scheme of national opera. I considered the matter closed, and continued to think so until the middle of November last, when, through the public Press, I received the first intimation that the Government proposed to grant a subsidy of smaller amount and different character to the Covent Garden Syndicate alone.

So much for the Government.

THE B.B.C.

Shortly after the formation of the League (November, 1927) a member of its business committee approached the British Broadcasting Corporation with a view to obtaining a contract for future performances similar to that made recently with the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. This negotiation was continued by me in May, 1928, and during the subsequent 12 months I was in regular and personal touch with responsible officials of the Corporation. Upon each occasion I was given to understand that although the Corporation was unable to enter into a formal contract with the League until it began to function as a performing institution, I could look forward none the less to the broadcasting of our opera performances when these should take place. I have never received any intimation from the Broadcasting Corporation to the contrary effect. The Corporation, as well as the Government, was generally acquainted with the character and the resources of the League.

The public has already been apprised of the negotiations between the League and the Covent Garden Syndicate, and I propose to add nothing to the statements issued by the chairman and the managing director of that organization. Further, it is my desire to refrain from making any observation that might be construed as criticism of the conduct of such negotiations. From the beginning I have been an advocate of the principle of amalgamation, and I am still of the opinion that the right sort of amalgamation with any other organization of power and independence is all to the good. But is there such an organization other than the League now left? For by independence I mean the all-important privilege of being master in one's own house.

Last October the League was distinctly under the impression that it was entering into an amalgamation with the Covent Garden Syndicate formed in 1927, an autonomous and (presumably) self-sufficient group of private persons. But within the last few weeks this syndicate has been replaced by another (the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Limited, 1930), and between the old and the new bodies there are the most striking and material dissimilarities. For, on December 1 last, the Postmaster-General stated that five-sixths of its resources are being furnished by the Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation and that the B.B.C. is to be the conduit pipe through which the Government subsidy of £17,500 a year is to be paid to the new syndicate. Add to this the further admission of the Postmaster-General on December 8 that the B.B.C. would have a majority shareholding in the syndicate, and it becomes clear that the new body is, in reality if not in name, the British Broadcasting Corporation Opera Company. As for Covent Garden—*Stat nominis umbra.*

In short, the League began, and virtually completed, its negotiations with one set of contracting parties, and, before the final signing of the agreement, finds itself confronted with an entirely fresh combination of interests. Under these circumstances the League is taking the only straightforward and dignified course open to it, which is to wipe the slate clean of the traces of all negotiations prior to the November publications on the part of the Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation, and to start all over again. At the same time the League considers that before any negotiations are renewed it should be in a stronger position to handle them. For that purpose it proposes to incorporate itself into a company (without share capital and limited by guarantee), with a governing council on which will be represented all the diverse interests that go to constitute it. This council will then be able to speak with one voice on behalf of the entire organization, and will have the power either to enter into the kind of amalgamation it wants or to maintain complete independence as a performing institution. This will be accomplished within the next two or three weeks.

The facts contained in the foregoing statement are familiar to many other persons who have the clearest recollection of them as now recited.

CINEMAS SERVED WITH WRITS

Four Southport cinemas were yesterday served with writs claiming penalties for the alleged contravention of the Sunday Observance Act on December 7 and 14. John Greaves O'Brien, as common informer, claims £400 against each cinema.

THE FILM WORLD

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS

Although special programmes of films suitable for children were shown at many of the London cinemas last Christmas, no such arrangements have been made this year. This departure from last year's practice reflects, it is felt, the belief that audiences are largely composed of adults, and that such parents as take their children to Christmas shows prefer them to see such well-known subjects as *Peter Pan, Where the Rainbow Ends,* and *Cinderella.* For adults, however, the programmes at the various London cinemas offer a fair measure of variety. On Boxing Day more than six new talking films will be shown. At the Tivoli Miss Evelyn Laye will be heard for the first time on the screen in *One Heavenly Night*; at the Marble Arch Pavilion there will be a film version of Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's successful play *Canaries Sometimes Sing*; while the principal attraction at the New Gallery will be *The Big Trail,* a Fox film of the "Covered Wagon" type.

The Middle Watch, a British International picture, of which a private view was held recently, will be shown at the Regal Cinema on Saturday. Adapted to the film, this farce is no less amusing than it was on the stage. Indeed, its fun has now been heightened by a veracious but unobtrusive naval background for the making of which the authors, Ian Hay and Commander Stephen King-Hall, were granted facilities by the Admiralty. The fun, it will be recalled, springs from the predicament of the captain and the commander of a British cruiser who having two young ladies as uninvited and unofficial guests in the ship are called upon the same night to find sleeping accommodation for the Commander-in-Chief. The only available picket-boat has broken down; there are two cabins to be shared among three guests, one of whom is ignorant of the existence of the other two; and the authors contrive to exhaust the possibilities of this situation without trying our patience or deviating into the dreary humours of bedroom farce.

The film is admirably acted. As captain of the cruiser Mr. Owen Nares nicely mingles official dignity with boyish appreciation of a "lark." Mr. Jack Raine is a smoothly resourceful commander, and Mr. Frederick Volpe brings just the right quality of official pomposity to the part of the admiral. Miss Jacqueline Logan and Miss Dodo Watts flit gracefully in and out of cabin doors as innocent and as embarrassing as the plot requires them to be; and Miss Muriel Aked and Mr. Henry Wenman, acidulated spinster and jovial fool of a marine respectively, round off a well-balanced production.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Under the Roofs of Paris* and *The Mystery of Life.*
ASTORIA.—*Detective Clive, Bart.* and *Clothes and the Woman.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Round the World in Fifty Minutes.*
CAPITOL.—*A Devil with Women* and *The Last of the Duanes.*
CARLTON.—*Animal Crackers.*
EMPIRE.—*War Nurse.*
KENSINGTON.—*Burning Up* and *Why Bring That Up.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Hell's Angels.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*The Big House.*
NEW GALLERY.—*A Warm Corner* and *At the Bottom of the World.*
NEW VICTORIA.—*Young Woodley.*
PLAZA.—*The Spoilers* and *Enchanted Staircase.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Dassan.*
REGAL.—*Almost a Honeymoon* and *The Lady who Dared.*
RIALTO.—*Little Accident.*
STOLL.—*So This is London* and *Second Wife.*
TIVOLI.—*Whoopee.*

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE

"SMOKY CELL"

BY EDGAR WALLACE

Sergeant Geissel	FINLAY CURRIE
Sergeant Jackson	GEORGE COURTNEY
Lieutenant Spellman	BEN WELDEN
Perryfeld, alias Ben Guinney	BERNARD NEDELL
Lieutenant Lavine	PERCY PARSONS
Sergeant Reil	BENNETT O'LOGHLEN
Patrolman Connor	CHARLES FARRELL
Captain Tricks O'Regan	HAROLD HUTH
Lem Petersen	ROY EMERTON
Ferdinand Steinberg	ALEXANDER KNOX
Death House Guard "Dummy"	GROSVENOR NORTH

This is a companion-piece to *On the Spot.* This time we are taken to a part of New York State where rich men, if they want to live, have got to pay the racketeers for protection. The limelight is switched from Pirelli, most repulsive of gangsters, to Captain Tricks O'Regan, who is not only craftier than most policemen but incorruptible. Among "thrillers" these two pieces have a peculiarity in common: while slaking our thirst for melodrama they half persuade us that we are also consuming a slice of life. This peculiarity is due less to the art of the dramatist than to the shrewdness with which he has chosen his subject. America, as Whistler would have said, is catching up to melodrama. Apparently its underworlds now swarm with characters which, if they did not already exist, would inevitably be invented by writers of melodrama. Foolish nature is evidently doing its best to make the wildest of Mr. Wallace's tales ring true. So much the better for him—and for us!

Smoky Cell is a wild tale; yet no doubt the counterpart of Ben Guinney somewhere in America battens on the fears of rich men who want to live. The gentleman may plead that he deserves to be analysed in the light of a psychology less simple than that employed by Mr. Wallace, but if he got his dues the melodrama might suffer. And that would be a thousand pities, for Mr. Wallace has once more given us the kind of entertainment that, as the saying goes, takes you out of yourself. It is the story of a police captain's unrelenting pursuit of a "big shot," who lives by protecting rich men from the delicate attentions of his gang. The police captain brings his man to the electric chair, or, rather, to "smoky cell," the room in which the chair awaits its victim, and there picked members of the gang who have impersonated reporters succeed in releasing their chief. The rest of the story tells of the "big shot's" pursuit of the police captain, of the shooting up of the police station, and of the final reckoning in the police captain's apartment. In brief, it is a story of adventure appealing to what is left of the boy in the grown man.

Once this story has shaken itself clear of dull explanatory detail it gives two of the actors plenty of openings into our good graces. Mr. Huth is every inch a schoolboy's hero—cool, dauntless, and resourceful. He is lamentably short of aces, but he has all the trumps. A terrified citizen may be spirited away from police sanctuary and riddled with bullets, a "squeaker" who has been roughly persuaded to squeak may be shot there and then, but when the police-station is "shot up" the captain seems to be firing twice as many shots as anybody else, and finally he holds the theatre for what may be a quarter of an hour while he prowls about his lonely apartment like a cat waiting for the mice. The scene is a trifle too long, and Mr. Huth handles it in such a way that the effect is not cumulative. Mr. Nedell is a ruthless, smiling villain, casual yet formidable while at liberty, rat-like and desperate while he paces the condemned cell trying to wheedle speech from a warder who continues stolidly to chew gum. Mr. Parsons, Mr. Welden, and Mr. Roy Emerton also contribute something substantial to the evening's entertainment, and the rest we get from the ingenious detail of Mr. Wallace's stage effects. He is so ingenious that he knows when ingenuity would be wasted.

DAIRYMEN'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

The National Dairymen's Benevolent Institution held their fifty-sixth annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant last night, Mr. JOHN F. PHILLIPS, the president, being in the chair. Proposing the toast of "Success to the Institution," the CHAIRMAN recalled that Mr. T. J. Roper, their president-elect, was instrumental in getting the institution to extend its borders so as to cover the whole of England and Wales. Since its inception the institution, said the chairman, had paid out £62,000 in relief, and last year the amount distributed was £4,174, as compared with £24 10s. during the first year. He regretted that support from the provinces was meagre and hoped that there would be no cause for this annual lament in the future. Mr. JOHN HOPKINS also spoke, and it was announced that the year's subscriptions totalled £4,112 3s. 6d., including the chairman's list of £2,317 12s. 9d.

TRAFFIC BOARD SCHEME

CRITICISM AT L.C.C. MEETING

VALUE OF THE TRAMWAYS

The proposals of the Government to co-ordinate the passenger-carrying services in the London area and set up a Traffic Board were criticized at the meeting of the London County Council yesterday.

The scheme affects an area covering 1,846 square miles lying within a radius of 25 miles from Charing Cross, and includes London and large parts of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Buckinghamshire. The capital value of the concerns to be acquired exceeds £100,000,000.

The Special Committee on Traffic asked the Council to pass the following resolutions:—

1. The proposals of the Government to vest large powers of ultimate control of policy of the transport services of the London Traffic Area in the hands of a Minister of State, and to exclude municipal representatives except in an advisory capacity, are contrary to sound principles of local government.
2. It is desirable that the management, as distinct from the determination of large policy, should be vested in a small number of persons of business, and other qualifications to be defined by statute.
3. There should be a statutory obligation that the combined undertakings should be so conducted as to meet all proper charges from revenue.
4. The basis of acquisition of local authorities' undertakings should be not less favourable than that applied to privately owned undertakings.
5. The proposed basis of acquisition of the Council's tramway undertaking is inequitable and contrary to the interests of the Council and the ratepayers of the County of London.

SIR OSCAR WARBURG, moving the adoption of the report, said that the list of undertakings to be acquired was so extensive that it occupied half a column of small print in *The Times,* and the proposals involved a complete and rigid monopoly of the transport services in the London area. A small body of seven men appointed by the Minister of Transport with special business and technical knowledge would manage the combined undertaking. They would be supreme in all questions of management, but in order that they might be kept in touch with local requirements the Traffic Advisory Committee (which would be modified) would act as a link between localities and the board. There was one principle to which his Committee attached great importance—it was that of public control and responsiveness to public opinion. In that respect the proposals of the Minister were insufficient. It was important that local authorities should have a considerable voice. He thought the proposal to vest the management in seven persons appointed by the Minister was wrong. He thought that it was possible to delegate very important powers of management, which included the settlement of technical questions, without necessarily entrusting such a body with supreme control.

The financial terms of the transfer were embodied in a formula. In the case of local authorities the basis of acquisition was to involve no profit and no loss. That would mean that an undertaking which cost £18,000,000 and was written down to £8,300,000 would be transferred at its book value; but the proper basis should be the business value. The scheme from the Council's point of view was thoroughly unsatisfactory. The Council's tramways had earned good gross profits, but during some part of the time they were insufficient to meet the statutory charges for the redemption of debt, with the result that recourse had to be made to the rates. On balance £1,250,000 was contributed by the rates in that way. It would be an iniquity if money which really belonged to the ratepayers of London should be transferred to the Traffic Board.

UNJUST AND UNREASONABLE

MR. ANGUS SCOTT said he could not see why the traffic of London should be handed over to Whitehall. He viewed with dismay the growing tendency of Government Departments to encroach on local government. On the subject of finance he agreed with Sir Oscar Warburg. The £8,300,000 of outstanding debt on the tramways was not their value. The Council was reducing its debt on the tramways at the rate of half a million a year. If Mr. Morrison was right and delayed his scheme for five years the terms on which he could acquire would be two-and-a-half millions less than to-day. In arriving at any figure at which the tramways should be transferred it was clear that the £1,250,000 contributed from the ratepayers which went towards debt redemption should be taken into account. On the terms proposed the scheme was unjust, inequitable, and unreasonable.

MR. SILKIN said that had the Minister of Transport not been a member of the Labour Party he doubted whether there would have been any opposition to the proposals.

SIR WILLIAM RAY said that the Council was unable to discuss the proposals properly because the terms on which Mr. Morrison was dealing with private enterprise had not been disclosed. The Council had every right to expect that its tramways should not be treated on different terms from other undertakings. They were not prepared to sell the tramways, even at half price, although the Minister of Transport might be an intending purchaser. The Labour Party in their manifesto two years ago called for "efficient municipal management." Within six months of assuming office Mr. Morrison came into a department which was making a last effort to remain alive. The Ministry of Transport was one of those doomed to extinction whenever a Government prepared to advocate economy came into being. The Minister found in the pigeon-holes a Road Traffic Bill which had since become an Act. The Department, realizing that it could set itself on the backs of the people of England for ever, produced another Bill for the public ownership and control of London traffic. The transport of the country would be in the hands of a Department which could not be abolished. This was purely a Departmental Bill. It could not have been Mr. Morrison's, who was in the hands of his officials, who desired to make the Department safe. Continuing, Sir William Ray said he did not believe that a business affair of this kind was suitable work for the Civil Service. The proposals were a great menace to local government. He could see the day when they would be governed by boards appointed by Ministers at Whitehall. If they were to have an authority it should be local in its incidence rather than national.

After the defeat of several amendments, the recommendations were carried.

SUNDAY BOXING

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee submitted recommendations for the control of public boxing. With regard to the question of boxing on Sundays deputations had been received from the Imperial Alliance for the Defence of Sunday and the British Boxing Board of Control. The committee was of opinion that, subject to review, if necessary, at the expiration of six months, boxing licences granted by the Council should be in respect of each week-day except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. CLYDE T. WILSON, chairman of the committee, pointed out that the committee had not made any final recommendation regarding the desirability or otherwise of Sunday boxing entertainments. Their concern had been to deal with the position created by the decision of the Divisional Court last Thursday week during the next six months. The legal position of Sunday boxing exhibitions was identical with that of Sunday cinema displays. Both were entertainments to which the public was admitted on payment of money on the Lord's Day; and both were a breach of the Lord's Day Observance Act. The concluding words of Mr. Justice Avory's judgment could leave no doubt that the Council had no power to dispense with the law as it stood at present.

The Council agreed.

The next ordinary meeting of the Council will be summoned for Tuesday, January 27.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS FLOWER GIRLS

The Westminster City Council to-morrow will consider a recommendation by the Works Committee that applicants for the renewal of licences to trade on the central island in Piccadilly-circus be informed that the Council cannot see its way to accede to their applications. The committee state that the space available is insufficient for the purpose without causing undue interference with or inconvenience to traffic.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES,
LONDON INSTITUTION (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON),
Finsbury-circus, E.C.2.
A PUBLIC LECTURE on
"THE UNTOUCHABLES IN SOUTH INDIA,"
will be delivered by
Mr. C. S. K. PATHY, M.A., D-es-L.,
at 5.15 p.m. to-day.
Mr. K. T. PAUL, of the Round Table Conference, will Preside.
NO TICKETS ARE REQUIRED.

OPERA

STREATHAM HILL. (Streatham 9470.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
EVENINGS, at 8 (Fri. at 7). MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MATINEE TO-DAY .. .. CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI
TO-NIGHT .. .. LA BOHEME
To-morrow .. .. IL TROVATORE
Fri. (at 7) .. .. THE MASTERSINGERS
Sat. (Matinée) .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. (Evening) .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
EVGS., 8.15. Mon., Sat., & Boxing Day, 2.30.
"ANOTHER COCHRAN TRIUMPH." —*Yorkshire Post.*
"EVER GREEN."
Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers
"FOR A WHOLE YEAR THE LONDON PUBLIC WILL FLOCK TO MR. COCHRAN'S EVER GREEN PASTURES."
—Mr. James Agate in the *Sunday Times.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats. WED. and FRI., 2.30.
CLOSED Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th.
Christmas Mats., Dec. 26, 27, 31, Jan. 1 & 2.
RALPH LYNN in *"MARRY THE GIRL."*
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. At 9. Tu., Fri., & 27 Dec., 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season.
MON. NEXT & TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 & 8.15.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW W. CRONIN-WILSON
GEORGE PUGHE EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking)
CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS.
Closed Christmas Eve. Matinées, Dec. 26, 27, and 29.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVGS., at 8.30. Mats., TUES. & FRI., at 2.30.
Extra Mats., Sat., Dec. 27, Wed., Dec. 31, & Jan. 3.
TWELVE HOURS.
By John Willard.
"CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. At 8.40. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
(Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in
The famous Farcical Comedy (LAST WEEK.)
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
Commencing Christmas Eve, 7.30, & then Daily, 2 & 8.
Julian Wylie's Pantomime,
ALADDIN.
LUPINO LANE, ELLA RETFORD & NELLIE WALLACE.
Now Booking for Christmas Eve and onwards.

DUCHESS, Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 8888.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.
MATS., THURS., SAT., and BOXING DAY, 2.30.
JANE'S LEGACY.
A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS.
(Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")
Louise Hampton, Colin Keith-Johnston,
Frank Pettingell, Henry Caine, Barbara Gott.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., MON., WED., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"BLACK COFFEE."
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

EVERYMAN. Hampstead 7224.
LAND of the CHRISTMAS STOCKING.
TUES. NEXT, and TWICE DAILY, 2.30, 6.30.

FORTUNE. (People's Theatre). 8.30. Pop. prices
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. All Star Cast. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30. Extra Mats., Dec. 27, Jan. 1.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
LONDON'S ROLLICKING FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE,
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice. (115th Performance.)
Extra Mat. Boxing Day. No Perfs. Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.)
Sat. next, at 8. Mats., Mon., Wed., Fri., 2.30.
CHRISTMAS SEASON. EDWARDIAN VERSION OF
CINDERELLA.
Songs and costumes of the times. (Box-office, 10 to 6.)

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
LAST WEEKS.
Final Performance, Saturday, January 10.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON.
1st Performance, TO-MORROW, 8 p.m. Subs., 8.15.
1st Mat., Sat., Dec. 20th, 2.30.
Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
Herbert Clayton's & Robert Macdonald's
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
(for a Short Season), with
ANNIE CROFT, BILLIE HILL, MARK LESTER,
BERTRAM WALLIS, JERRY VERNO, &c.
Box-office Now Open. Ger. 0648.

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., To-day, Sat., & Boxing Day, 2.30.
Last Week of EVELYN LAYE in
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.
NOTE.—The Theatre will be Closed Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. (Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25) and Reopen with PEGGY WOOD and original company at the Matinée, Boxing Day.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY.
Commencing Monday Next, and Daily, 2.15.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5367) and all Libraries Now Open.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. Sat. at 8.0. Subs., 8.30.
Mats., Boxing Day & Daily, 2.30. Closed Dec. 24th.
FREDERICK RANALOW in
"THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG."
A New Musical Play.
ROY BYFORD. VIVIENNE CHATTERTON.
LAWRENCE BASKCOMB. ANNE BOLT.
THE GRESHAM SINGERS.

LITTLE. EVGS., 8.30. Temple Bar 6501.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY presents
CAVIARE.
A LITTLE SHOW. (Christmas Fare.)
Mats., Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.

LYCEUM PANTOMIME.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Boxing Day and Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing TO-NIGHT, 8. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows."
Music by H. FRASER-SIMSON. (Gerr. 3686.)

LYRIC, Hammersmith. SAT. NEXT, 8.15.
(Subsequently 8.45.) FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY.
Matinée Boxing Day and Sat., Dec. 27th, at 2.45.
A CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET.
With KARSAVINA, Leon Woizikowski, and the Marie Rambert Dancers. Box-office open 10 to 6.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) CHRISTMAS SEASON.
MON. NEXT & TWICE DAILY, 2.30 & 8.15.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
By Brandon Thomas. POPULAR PRICES.

THEATRES (continued)

PALLADIUM. (Gerr. 1004.) Commencing Monday next, Dec. 22. Mats. only, at 2.15.
"PETER PAN."
Prices: 2s. 4d. to 12s. (inc. Tax). Every seat bookable. Special terms to Parties from Institutions, Guides, Schools, &c.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE. See Fortune Theatre.

PHOENIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road. (Tem. 8611.) Last Week.
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE and NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. 8.30. Mats., Wed., Thur., 2.30.
GLADYS COOPER and GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Extra Mats., Boxing Day, Dec. 26, and Sat., Dec. 27.
NO PERFORMANCES Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with
Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"NIPPY."
A New Musical Comedy,
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON,
Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCE OF WALES. 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, André Charlot.
IRIS HOEY in
THE QUEEN BEE.

PRINCES. NIGHTLY, 8.30. Temple Bar 3633.
Mats., Weds., Sats., and Boxing Day, at 2.30.
"OH, DADDY!"
"A roaring popular success."—*M. Post.*
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies,
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry,
Cedric Hardwicke.

RUDOLF STEINER. Nr. Baker-st. Stn. Pad. 8219.
JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY.
Sat. Next and Daily, 2.30. Children's Matinées.
"GINGER AND PICKLES."
"KING HILARY," by A. A. Milne.

ST. JAMES'S. (Gerr. 3903.) 2.30 & 8.30.
MATS., WED., SAT., and BOXING DAY, at 2.30.
"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED."
A Ghost Story, in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
Henry Kendall, Margaretta Scott, J. H. Roberts.
"THE BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS."—*Ev. News.*

SAVOY. 8.15. Sat., 2.30. All seats bookable. Smok'g.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessors: Exc. of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
Dorothy Dickson and Carl Brisson in
Andre Charlot's *WONDER BAR.*
Elsie Randolph, J. Greenwald, Giovanni, Gwen Farrar.

SAVOY. Mon. Next, 2.30. MATINEES ONLY.
HUGH MARLEYN presents
ALICE IN WONDERLAND.
Phyllis Bedells and the wonder-child Joy Blackwood.

SCALA. Near Goodge-street Station,
Museum 6010. Tottenham Court-road.
Commencing BOXING DAY and DAILY, 2.30 & 8.
10th YEAR. Bert Coote's Original London Production.
THE WINDMILL MAN.
A Children's Musical Fairy Play by Frederick Bowyer.
BERT COOTE as "THE MAD GARDENER."

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
EVENINGS, 8.30. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATS.—Mon., Dec. 22nd; Fri., 26th; Mon., 29th; Tues., 30th; Wed., 31st; Tues., Jan. 6th; Wed., 7th; Tues., 13th; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. as usual.

STRAND. Tem. Bar 2660. Prop., Kyrle Bellew.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Thurs & Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.)
"IT'S A BOY."
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON.
Connie Ediss. Austin Melford.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.)
TO-NIGHT and Fri., 7.45. Mat., Thurs., 2.30.
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) 8.45. Mon., Sat., 2.45.
THE BREADWINNER.
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE, MARIE LOHR. Mat. Boxing Day.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Vic. 5282.)
First Performance, TO-NIGHT (Wed.), at 8.15.
Mats., Weds. and Sats., 2.30.
R. H. Gillespie presents Archibald de Bear's
"CHELSEA FOLLIES."
An Entirely New and Original Revue with
NERVO and KNOX, LILLEBIL IBSEN,
HAL SWAIN and HIS BAND, &c.

WHITEHALL THEATRE, Whitehall, S.W.1.
(Reg. 3148.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., 2.30.
Christmas Mat., Boxing Day & Sat., Dec. 27, at 2.30.
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE.
J. FARREN SOUTAR. CATHLEEN NESBITT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE, 3s. 6d. to 12s. SMOKING.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee: Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.
MRS. EDGAR WALLACE presents:
SMOKY CELL.
By EDGAR WALLACE.
BERNARD NEDELL. HAROLD HUTH.
Ben Welden. Percy Parsons.
MATS., Sat. Next and Dec. 24, 26, 27, and 29, at 2.30.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
ILSE BOIS, The International Revue Star; NONI & HORACE; GERTIE GITANA; G. H. ELLIOTT; Noni & His GOLDEN SERENADERS JAZZ BAND; WILL COLLINSON & ALFRED DEAN; GENE SHELDON; CHARLES JONES & VICTOR THOMAS; JOE BOGANNY; Silly Symphony—"Frolicking Fish"; Movietone News.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30, 9. "PARIS & PICCADILLY," with Fred Miller, Jack Stanford; Charles Miller & Dave Wilson; ALL STAR CAST. THIS YEAR'S BEST REVUE.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. "A really jolly show of Magical Variety." OSWALD WILLIAMS, YOGA, EDWARD VICTOR, LA FLEUR, ANARTO BROS., MITZUKO.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. FAREWELL APPEARANCE of TALLULAH BANKHEAD in a new Sketch; Don Lee & Louise; Nina Doria; Jimmy James; Dorrie Dene; Caits Bros.; Leslie Weston; Lime Trio; Haynes & Beck.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall). BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS opens MON. NEXT. Daily, 2.30 & 7.30 (3 Shows Boxing Day & Dec. 27, at 2, 5.30 & 8.30). Box-office opens Olympia. Riv. 2727.

DANCING

3 *lines* 9s. (*minimum*)

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May.), TEACHES FOXTROT or any other Dance IN THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily. SEVEN-STEP and MIDWAY. PRACTICE DANCES.

ALONE IN LONDON? Dance this AFTERNOON at the "Bueno de Mesquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street, 4.30-6.30 p.m., 2s. 6d., including tea and plenty of partners. Private lessons any time. Large staff.

A PRIVATE LESSON any time, MOOCHI, &c., at ANITA'S, 99, Regent-street (entrance Swallow-street). Regent 4645. Pupils partnered to dances.

ALL BALLROOM DANCES, including Moochi and Midway Rhythm. Individual lessons.—GINA FREARSON, 131, Wigmore-street, W.1. Ambassador 1771.

A. CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s. Midway Rhythm. Fox-trot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438-9.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL.—Principal, Wendy Pearson. All Latest Dances. Four private lessons £1 1s. Practice Classes.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

AT 46, DOVER-STREET (opp. Tube Station).—THE MISSES KING. Ballroom Dancing. Private lessons any time. Personal tuition. Regent 1623.

BALLROOM DANCING, 10-10. Miss Amy Greenwood. Finalist and Judge. Separate studio each pupil.—34, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

BE TAUGHT by GARGANICO at 58A, Brompton-road, S.W. (Sloane 8034). Practice dances daily, 3 and 8. Private Lessons, six for £1 1s. Also 63, Gt. Portland-street (Langham 3158). Practice dances, 8 p.m. daily.

CORRECT BALANCE and SIMPLE STEPS at MISS MURIEL SIMMONS', 13, Stratford-place (opposite Bond-street Tube). Mayfair 2733. Lessons and classes.

EXCLUSIVE opportunity: lessons half-price between 12.30 and 2.30. Ruby Peeler, Eccleston Hotel, S.W.1. Victoria 5770. Mondays, class and dance, 8 to 12.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY, 9.30-9.30, 6 days.—Moved to 11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

HUMPHREYS SCHOOL, Ball-Room and Tap Dancing. Boys' and girls' holiday classes (ball-room). Tea Dance, Thurs., 4.45.—41, New Bond-st. May. 5732.

MRS. NEIL FERGUSSON gives Absolutely Private Lessons. All Latest Dances.—WELBECK 3239. 2A, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

PRIVATE LESSON by Principals personally 7s. 6d. Specialities beginners. Natural Movement, Rhythm. Partners.—Gloworm, 131, Wigmore-street. Wel. 7230.

REGENT SCHOOL of DANCING, 122, Regent-street (opp. New Gallery). The Misses OTTLEY give strictly Private Lessons daily 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Beginners a Speciality. LATEST DANCES. 'Phone, Regent 1998.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
BEETHOVEN.
MASS IN D
MAY BUSBY MURIEL BRUNSKILL
PARRY JONES HORACE STEVENS
THE NATIONAL CHORUS.
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
(Leader—ARTHUR CATTERALL.)
CONDUCTOR:
HERMANN SCHERCHEN.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., at usual Agents, Chappell's Box-office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

THE MYSTERY PLAY.
EAGER HEART.
WOMEN'S SERVICE HALL, TUFTON-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
To-day at 3.30 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.
To-morrow and Friday at 3.30.
Tickets, 8s. 6d. and 5s. 9d., CHAPPELL and Co., Ltd., 50, New Bond-street, W.
All 3s. tickets sold for all performances.

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FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
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2. HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND. W. EGGINTON, R.I.
3. BRANGWYN and other ETCHERS.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-st., W.1. 11th Annual Exhibition SOCIETY of WOOD-ENGRAVERS. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. FREE.

SECOND EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by
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ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,
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EXHIBITION of ALPINE PAINTINGS by members of the Alpine Club and other artists. December 10-31, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission Free. Catalogue 6d. Closed Sundays, Christmas and Boxing Days.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.
GROUP of ELEVEN PAINTERS and SCULPTORS.
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WATER-COLOURS by NAN WEST, also Model of Thomas Hardy Memorial by ERIC KENNINGTON.

ALFRED H. and LOUISE POWELL.
HAND-PAINTED POTTERY. (Admission Free.)
BROOK-STREET ART GALLERIES,
14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, W.1 (daily 10-6).

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and Modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—3-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS.
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.
10.30-6. Sats. 10.30-1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-colours, and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by Robin Wallace, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1. Closing Saturday.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. STATUETTES in POTTERY by distinguished artists. ARMYNE FABIAN WARE: Paintings and Water-colours. EARLY MAPS of the XVIIth Century (hand-coloured).

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"A new aspect of her inexhaustible charms."—*Observer.* Also Colour Drawings illustrating "Red Magic," &c., by KAY NIELSEN.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS at the WARREN GALLERY, 39A, Maddox-st., W.1, for Lovely Antique Objects of Art and utility. Prices from 5s. to 5gns.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Three-film programme. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," also "SOUS LES TOITS DE PARIS" ("Under the Roofs of Paris") and Wee Georgie Wood in "THE BLACK HAND GANG."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Edmund Lowe and Joan Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART."; 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also "Clothes and the Woman." Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. Victor McLaglen & Mona Maris in "A DEVIL WITH WOMEN"; 1.35, 4.15, 6.55, 9.35. Also "Last of the Duanes," with George O'Brien & Myrna Loy, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D. Mail. 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town, with Lillian Roth. All tlkg. Daily 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 6 o'c., 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. "WAR NURSE." Now it is told for the first time—woman's side of the War, with ROBERT MONTGOMERY and ANITA PAGE. 11.30-1, any seat (ex. loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking—RICHARD ARLEN in "BURNING UP." MORAN and MACK in "WHY BRING THAT UP?"

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns. 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE," 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.39. Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER"; 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Continuous 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1 dly. Frank Lawton & Madeleine Carroll in "YOUNG WOODLEY"; 1.0, 4.0, 6.40, 9.40. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO with full Symphony Orchestra and Variety.

PLAZA. Last 2 Days! GARY COOPER. Betty Compson in Mightiest Outdoor Romance "THE SPOILERS," by Rex Beach, with Harry Green. Cast of Thousands. All Tlkg. Stage: "Enchanted Staircase." Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. Fri. next: Nancy Carroll, Chas. Rogers.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DASSAN." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch.—Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts in "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." Daily at 2.35, 5.55, and 9.15. Also "THE LADY WHO DARED," at 1.10, 4.35, and 7.55. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Pic.-cir. (Reg. 2588.) Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr., & Anita Page in "LITTLE ACCIDENT." All Talking & Laughter piece, 12.20, 2.40, 5.2, 7.24, 9.42.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. WILL ROGERS and IRENE RICH in "SO THIS IS LONDON" & CONRAD NAGEL in "Second Wife."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

Imperial and Foreign News

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE

TARIFF OBSTACLES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 16.

The annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was held this evening. The guests included Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, Lord Derby, M. Loucheur, Minister of Commerce, General Gouraud, Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France, Count O'Kelly, Irish Free State Minister, members of the British Embassy and Consulate-General, and representatives of the various chambers of commerce.

Mr. C. J. Henderson, President of the Chamber, who presided, in proposing "His Majesty's Ambassador," expressed the thanks of the Chamber to Lord Tyrrell for his continued sympathetic attention to all matters affecting British trade in France.

Lord Tyrrell, in reply, referred specially to the services of Mr. J. R. Cahill, Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy, whose admirable work was of the greatest importance to the British commercial community in France. Continuing, Lord Tyrrell said that he would not prophesy a speedy change in the present trade situation, but he could not help observing that years of prosperity had always succeeded lean years in a regular cycle ever since the world began. Those engaged in business in a foreign country had felt the depression as much as anyone, and it was during such times that the work of the Chamber and its local committees in the principal French towns could be properly appreciated. The greater the volume of trade between England and France, the more hopeful could we be that the crushing volume of unemployment in England might decrease. That unemployment could only be diminished by an increase in our foreign trade.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP

While international trade might be bad, international relations had not been impaired. The firm rock of Anglo-French friendship, cemented with the lives of those who fell during those four years of tragedy, remained as ever a stable guarantee of peace. It could not have been better demonstrated than at the time of the disaster to the airship R 101 at Allonne. The whole of France, led by her Government, rose as one man to demonstrate sympathy and to render all possible aid. What France did on that occasion would be remembered throughout the length and breadth of the land. The silver lining of that dark cloud of tragedy was the irrefutable demonstration that the ties of friendship binding the two countries together had remained unaltered since the last shot was fired in Flanders.

Proposing the toast of Franco-British trade, Mr. Henderson welcomed M. Loucheur, the Minister of Commerce, and expressed the admiration of the Chamber for the way in which France was maintaining her industrial activity in spite of difficult times. Twenty per cent. of French exports were sent to Great Britain. Their admiration would be doubled if Great Britain were enabled to pay for those imports with goods, and thus establish a balance of the exchanges. Even so, the balance would still be favourable to France, owing to the export of capital represented by the thousands of British tourists who visited France every year. They hoped that one day France might accord a similar welcome to British goods by helping them through the tariff barriers. British manufacturers and exporters at home were allowing the French market to slip through their fingers. It was not as easy nowadays to do business with France as it was in years gone by. British exporters had to fight for business, and it was the fighting spirit that was so necessary to see revived in British trade abroad.

The past 12 months had been most disappointing, and there was hardly a country in the world that was not experiencing the depression. Thanks to the wonderful recovery France had made during the last five years, she stood to-day on a financial pedestal as broad as any in the world. That achievement alone was enough to make the people of France and her Ministers justly proud; but they had a double reason to be so, for during the last 10 years the export trade of France had achieved a remarkable expansion, contributory in no small degree to her prosperity to-day.

NEW TRADE TREATY NEEDED

Great Britain was the largest and most important customer of France and took one-fifth of her total exports. Great Britain was not only the most accessible and greatest market for French goods, but also the freest, and might well be described as the country of the ever-open door. But it was not an economic proposition to have a one-way trade traffic with its consequent gold drain. All they asked was that France should take from Great Britain goods of an equivalent value to those Great Britain took from her. For the scales to show an equal balance France would need to take from Great Britain 1,000 million francs' worth of products more than she did to-day. For that reason he earnestly hoped that the tariff obstacles would be made lighter.

This might be done if the Governments of France and Great Britain would only get together. They would like to see the Treaty of 1882 brought into line with present-day requirements. The Chamber desired a remodelled, rejuvenated commercial treaty embodying trading facilities and defining commercial and residential rights according to conditions as they were to-day. Such a measure should clearly specify, to obviate interminable legal actions, that British subjects in France and French citizens in Great Britain were entitled to the same treatment as the nationals of those two countries, and that they should automatically benefit by any privileges that might be granted to any other nation, however exceptional such privileges might be. Such a treaty could only prove beneficial to Anglo-French relations.

Lord Derby and M. Loucheur replied to the toast of "Franco-British Trade." Lord Derby referred particularly to the movement to encourage visits by foreign tourists to Great Britain, and M. Loucheur spoke on trade exchanges and the influence of tariffs.

HELP FOR AUSTRALIAN WHEATGROWERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Dec. 16

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, said that he recognized that something must be done to help wheatgrowers. He was opposed to the Government's 10-year plan on the uneconomic basis of an advance of 3s. a bushel, and proposed instead legislation empowering the Commonwealth to expend £4,000,000 through the States in helping growers who are financially embarrassed and providing next season's superphosphates and seed. The money would be raised by means of reduced expenditure, special taxation or a farmers' relief loan.

Replying to a question whether a bounty on lead and zinc would be paid in order to keep the Broken Hill mines open, Mr. Beasley, Assistant Minister, said that the interested parties were negotiating with that purpose and that the Government was awaiting developments.

U.S. JUDGE ON PROHIBITION LAW

New York, Dec. 16.—A ruling that the eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is invalid was made by Mr. Clark, Federal District Judge, at Newark, N.J., to-day. Mr. Clark considers that such an amendment could be ratified only by a constitutional convention and not by the State Legislatures. He quoted nearly 100 authorities.

It is said that the effect in New Jersey and any other States where the Federal Judges concur will be that arrests must be made under State Enforcement Acts pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

According to reports from Washington, prohibition officials there are apprehensive because several States have no local "dry" laws.—*Reuter.*

DRUG SEIZURE IN NEW YORK

HUGE CONSIGNMENT OF MORPHINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16

Eleven hundred pounds of morphine—$1,000,000 (£200,000) worth at trade rates—which has been lying for more than 10 days on Brooklyn waterfront with machine-guns trained on the cases containing it, were seized this morning by Customs agents. This is the largest quantity of narcotic drugs ever taken at one time by Federal agents. The morphine was brought from Europe in the Alesia, belonging to the Fabre Line.

Even before the liner arrived at Brooklyn, agents here, as the result of investigations which started as long ago as July, were aware that the vessel was carrying a huge consignment of drugs. When the Alesia docked she was examined by agents who, in the hope of catching members of the ring dealing in drugs, gave no sign that they knew that morphine was on board. It was in tin boxes packed in 10 large wooden cases marked "furs." The cases were unloaded and left on the pier. While they were being unloaded Customs agents were concealed with four machine-guns at the back of the pier. The machine-gun crews worked in shifts and kept the weapons trained day and night on the cases. In the street, at the foot of the pier, three large limousines, each full of armed men and each mounted with a machine-gun, waited with drawn blinds.

The Alesia finished unloading her cargo and on Tuesday left for France. Yet the owners of the morphine made no move. At last, convinced that the owners had been informed of what was being done, the agents decided to abandon their hope of catching the smugglers and seized the cases.

U.S. AND ALIEN GANGSTERS

DEPORTATION PROPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16

Tony "Mops" Volpe, assistant of "Scarface" Al Capone, was arrested by agents of the Immigration Bureau last night with a view to his deportation as an undesirable alien. This is the first step in a new policy which Mr. William N. Doak, the new Secretary of Labour, hopes he may be able to pursue effectively as a check on the activities of some gangsters in Chicago and elsewhere.

The Department of Labour has during the past week been looking up the records of leading gangsters in the hope of finding grounds for their deportation beyond the boundaries of the United States. Volpe, whose arrest is the first result of the new methods, has been in the United States for 15 years. He was naturalized a few years after his arrival, but his citizenship was afterwards revoked on the ground that he had made false statements in the application for it. He later served a short term of imprisonment as the result of the issue of counterfeit War savings stamps. This case, which occurred in 1925, was the basis of his arrest yesterday. He will be given a hearing before the Immigration Bureau, but officials of the Bureau announce that his deportation to Italy within two or three weeks is a foregone conclusion. He is second to Capone in the list of "public enemies" issued by the Chicago Crime Commission.

Demands for the deportation of gangsters as undesirable aliens have repeatedly been made, but have failed to achieve much because most of the gangsters are American citizens. It is evident that if the Federal Government is determined to remove them at all costs, it would be possible to find flaws in most of their citizenship papers; but it appears doubtful whether any very sweeping attack could be made in this way without involving the Government in protracted litigation.

RETRENCHMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

DEFENCE FORCE REDUCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 16

In pursuance of its land defence economy policy the New Zealand Government is heavily reducing the defence staff. Approximately 110 members are being retired, of whom 75 are entitled to superannuation. It is stated that retirements and reductions will save £47,000 a year. Major-General Young, who commands the New Zealand military forces, has asked to be allowed to retire, but will continue his duties till the end of the financial year.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Cobbe, in announcing the reorganization, said that retrenchment was essential owing to the big reduction in the Defence Vote; but it would be effected with the least possible hardship, particularly on ex-Service men. Economy was necessary to balance the Budget without increasing taxation, but care would be taken to avoid a curtailment of organization which would render it incapable of carrying on efficiently under exisiting conditions, or of rapid expansion on efficient lines should the necessity arise.

The Government has invited tenders for the carriage of air mails from Auckland to Dunedin, but has accepted none. The Postmaster-General states that though it was clearly announced that the Government would not grant a subsidy the tenders all called for the definite grant of a sum out of all reason. Unless more satisfactory offers were made there was no chance of a service.

NEW PREMIER OF ONTARIO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, Dec. 16

Mr. Ferguson, who yesterday resigned the Premiership of Ontario, will come to Ottawa this week to be sworn in as Canadian High Commissioner in London. He has been succeeded as Premier of Ontario by Mr. George S. Henry, who took the oath of office to-day.

Mr. Henry, who is 59, is a graduate of Toronto University, and has combined practical farming with success in business. He entered the Legislature in 1913 as member for East York, became Minister of Agriculture in 1918, and Minister of Public Works and Highways as well in 1923. Lately he has only held the latter portfolio, but has been Mr. Ferguson's right-hand man in the Cabinet.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Dec. 15

M. Pernar, the former Croat Deputy, was arrested on Saturday at Zagreb.

Dr. Walter Riedl, leader of the German minority of Zelye, has been arrested under the Law for the Defence of the State. In the summer he had made a complaint to the League of Nations about the confiscation of the German House by the Yugoslav authorities. The confiscation took place some years ago, and the Germans have always since claimed the return of the House.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

BOMBAY "GOODWILL POLL" OF EUROPEANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 16

Holding that there appear to be many Europeans in Bombay who have recently changed their views about the Indian demand for Dominion status, the *Times of India* is taking a poll of non-official opinion, and has invited a reply of "Yes" or "No" to the following question:—

Are you in favour of Dominion status being granted to India, with responsible government at the centre, broadly as suggested in the Bombay Government's dispatch on the Simon Commission's Report, which provides safeguards such as for the Army, foreign affairs, and external debt, as well as for Europeans and other minorities?

The newspaper states that if non-official Europeans support the Bombay Government's proposal, they can unhesitatingly answer "Yes" to the question. It is hoped by the poll to elicit a general opinion and obtain proof of that good will of Europeans in Bombay towards Indian aspirations which is believed to exist in spite of all the political turmoil and trade upheaval of the last six months. Whether publication of the fact that many Europeans do favour the proposals embodied in the question will help towards a settlement of the problem or not, it is held to be certain that its effect could be only for good and would help to re-establish the feelings of good will between Indians and Europeans which formerly characterized Bombay.

TERRORIST CONSPIRACY IN THE PUNJAB

CHARGES AGAINST 26 PERSONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, Dec. 16

A summary of the evidence for the prosecution in the Punjab conspiracy case was supplied to the prisoners yesterday in the presence of the Commissioners constituting the special tribunal before whom they will be tried on charges of conspiracy to murder and attempt to murder and also on charges under the Explosive Substances and Arms Acts.

The summary shows that the witnesses for the prosecution number 573, that there are 26 prisoners, and that 12 persons (among whom are three women) have evaded arrest. Among the absconders is Hansraj, according to the statement of an approver, the "soul" of the conspiracy. He is alleged to have taken a leading part in the manufacture of bombs and the preparation of booby traps, which exploded simultaneously in different places in the Punjab on June 19. The allegations against the accused persons concern conspiracy, the collection of arms with the object of spreading terrorism, the commission of dacoity, the collection of money for the revolutionary party, and an attempt to rescue Bhagat Singh (sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Saunders at Lahore) and his fellow-accused. A statement made by one approver reveals the events in connexion with the death of Bhagwati Charan, who was wanted by the police in an earlier conspiracy case. Bhagwati is reported to have died of wounds caused by the explosion of a bomb in his hand while experimenting. In connexion with the explosion of a bomb on June 2, it is recalled that the explosion is alleged to have prevented an attempt to rescue the prisoners in the earlier conspiracy case.

It is expected that in the course of the present case there will be startling revelations in regard to the attempt to bomb the Viceroy on December 23, when Lord Irwin was returning to Delhi for an interview with Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

RESTRAINT OF INDIAN POLICE

GOVERNMENT'S TRIBUTE

The Government of India, in its appreciation of the situation (up to December 13) which was issued last night, states that public attention continues to be directed towards the Round-Table Conference.

"It is widely recognized," the appreciation says, "that, while its [the Conference's] success will greatly improve the situation in India, and, it may be hoped, may bring an end to unconstitutional methods of agitation, any other outcome may involve the establishment of conditions giving cause for grave anxiety."

Reference is made to the Calcutta outrage, and it is stated:—"Although terrorist efforts have achieved isolated successes, the efforts of the police during the past few months have done much to limit, for the time being at any rate, the activities of various revolutionary groups, but it should be recognized that the violence movement is a factor in the general situation which demands constant attention."

Summarizing events in the Provinces, the appreciation says that in the last 10 days the situation in Bengal has shown signs of deterioration and that "attempts are being made to revive the civil disobedience movement on a considerable scale." In reference to the United Provinces, the appreciation draws attention to "organized propaganda in the Press to exaggerate every minor incident in which the police have had to interfere with Congress activities." The appreciation adds:—

"This propaganda is common to all Provinces, and clashes are often provoked with the deliberate purpose of giving publicity to grossly exaggerated accounts of the incidents in question. There have lately been very definite indications that this particular form of propaganda is receiving special attention. It would be too much to expect that mass defiance of the law, extending over eight months and affecting at one time or another practically every part of India, should have been entirely unattended by occasional instances of the use of force in excess of requirements. These have been singularly few in number, and must be viewed in their proper perspective. There can be no doubt whatever that the outstanding features of the conduct of the police in combating a grave menace have been their devotion to duty, discipline, and restraint in the face of almost continuous strain, provocation, abuse, and social boycott."

BURMA HOME RULERS AND SEPARATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 16

U Pu Tharrawaddy, leader of the Home Rule Party, has addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, through the Governor of Burma and the Viceroy, endorsing the dissentient note of Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Shiva Rao at the Round-Table Conference, and strongly opposing the issue of an official announcement in reference to the separation of Burma before the Constitution of Burma has been first settled.

Alternatively, he says that, if it is not the intention of Great Britain to keep separated Burma in perpetual bondage in the interests of Imperialism and further exploitation, Great Britain should announce simultaneously separation and Dominion status, creating Burma an independent member of the League of Nations. He claims that his views are shared by three General Councils and all the priests, representing 99 per cent. of the population of Burma.

Mr. T. Shaw, Secretary of State for War, in a written reply in Parliament yesterday, said:—Apart from illness and deaths from illness, the total casualties among British troops in India during the past 12 months were:—Killed or died from injuries, 17; injured, 16.

Sir John Hope Simpson and Mr. Eddy were yesterday decorated by M. Zaimis (President of Greece) with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Phoenix and thanked for their services to Greece in the administration of the Refugee Settlement Commission, which will be dissolved at the end of this month. After that the Government will undertake the further administration of the Refugee Loan through the Agrarian Bank.

ABDUL HAMID'S HEIRS

TWO ADVERSE DECISIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16

The Anglo-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal delivered judgment this morning in the case of the heirs of the Sultan Abdul Hamid II. against the British Government. The heirs claimed the restitution of the Sultan's properties in Iraq, Palestine and Cyprus. The Tribunal declared itself incompetent to deal with the claim.

The decision was based chiefly on the ground that no exceptional War measures within the meaning of Article 65 of the Treaty of Lausanne took place; also that the properties claimed had been transferred by Sultan Abdul Hamid to the Turkish Government in 1908 and 1909 by the two decrees mentioned in Article 60 of the Treaty of Lausanne. The Tribunal held that, whatever judicial value these decrees had, they had been promulgated long before the War and could not be considered as acts of war. Moreover, the British Government could not be held responsible for them.

The Italo-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal also delivered judgment this morning in a similar case, where the Sultan's heirs claimed restitution of properties in Tripoli, Benghazi and the Dodecanese, and the decision was practically the same as that of the Anglo-Turkish Tribunal.

There is no appeal against the decisions of these mixed arbitral tribunals.

STORY OF THE CLAIM

During the first 32 of the 33 years that Sultan Abdul Hamid II. ruled over the Imperial Ottoman Empire (1876-1909) he had at his disposal all public revenues. He was an absolute monarch in the fullest sense of the word, and one of his first actions was to seize all the most valuable properties. He made these properties over to his Civil List and became one of the largest landowners in the world.

In the latter years of his reign he realized that on his death these properties would be considered as belonging to the Crown. As the order of succession in the House of Othman passed not to the eldest son but to the eldest agnate of the dynasty, these properties would consequently be lost to his own 15 children. He, therefore, took steps to register his properties in his own name in order that they might be inherited by his children to the exclusion of the other members of the House of Othman. Towards the end of Abdul Hamid's reign there was a widely-spread rumour that the Sultan contemplated changing the order of succession in favour of his third and favourite son, Prince Burhan ed Din Effendi. All his plans were, however, upset by the Young Turk Revolution in 1908. One of the first acts of the Young Turks was to force his Majesty to issue an Iradé (decree) in 1908 whereby all his properties were transferred to the Ministry of Finance. After the dethronement of Sultan Abdul Hamid in March, 1909, the Young Turks made the new Sultan, Reshad, issue a second Iradé confirming that of 1908. As a result of these two Iradés the properties of Sultan Abdul Hamid were administered by the Ministry of Finance, and their revenues were included in the Budget.

There followed the Great War and the Armistice, and in 1920 the then Sultan, Vahid ed Din, realizing that the bulk of these properties was situated in regions occupied by the Allies and about to be lost to Turkey, issued an Iradé re-transferring the properties from the Ministry of Finance to the Civil List. The British, French and Italian High Commissioners in Constantinople drafted a Note of protest and reserved to their Governments the right of taking any action they thought fit with regard to the properties. During the Peace Conference in Lausanne in 1922-23 the properties were the subject of long discussions between the Allied Delegations and the Turks. The former held that the properties belonged to the Turkish State by virtue of the Iradés of 1908 and 1909, while the Turks argued that they were the personal property of the House of Othman. Finally, Article 60 of the Treaty of Lausanne (the first paragraph of which reads as follows: "The States in favour of which territory was or is detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan Wars or by the present Treaty shall acquire, without payment, all the property and possessions of the Ottoman Empire situated therein") was drafted.

"AN INTERNATIONAL FOR THE GODLESS"

BERLIN AS HEADQUARTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 16

The leader of the German Catholic Centre Party in the Prussian Diet, Dr. Hess, has called the attention of the Prussian Premier, Herr Otto Braun, to reports that the headquarters of an "International for the Godless" is to be established in Berlin, and has urged that this should be prevented. Other parties have made similar recommendations.

These reports have been current for some weeks, but as little or nothing was known about the alleged "Godless International" they have been treated with reserve. It was known that the Soviet "League of the Godless" was extending its propaganda to foreign countries, especially Germany, and an insignificant "Anti-Religious Exhibition" was held in Berlin some months ago.

According to the Roman Catholic *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, the "International of the Militantly Godless" was formed, at Soviet instigation, by a Communist opposition group at "the fourth congress of the International of Proletarian Free-thinkers," held at Podmokly, in Czechoslovakia, from November 15 to 17. The dissidents, representing Communist free-thinker organizations in Germany, Poland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, met in the neighbouring town of Decin and founded their "Godless International." Telegrams of greeting to the Communist International and the Red Trades Unions International promised cooperation in "freeing the people from the opium of religion."

CONSTITUTION OF N.S.W.

THE UPPER HOUSE INJUNCTION SUIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 16

The legal battle concerning the Upper House of New South Wales was continued to-day.

Dr. Evatt, elaborating his arguments of yesterday, claimed that the injunction motion to restrain the President of the Council from presenting the Bills abolishing that House was substantially an attempt to impede the Sovereign from assenting to the advice of his Majesty's Ministers, and was the negation of responsible Government. The Equity Court, he contended, had no power to interfere with the legislative Acts of Parliament. Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign and the two Houses, was separate and distinct from the judiciary.

Mr. D. Maughan, K.C., opening the case for the plaintiffs, submitted that the Imperial Parliament had given Dominion Parliaments full powers to work out their own destinies, and all that the previous Government had done in passing the Referendum Act was to conform to these powers. The right to resort to a compulsory referendum had been operative for the last 30 years. The old rule that the British Parliament could not do anything to bind its successors was not applicable to Dominion Legislatures.

OPENING OF PERSIAN MAJLIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, Dec. 16

The eighth session of the Persian Majlis since the granting of the Constitution was opened this morning with great pomp and ceremony by the Shah.

His Majesty arrived in a motor-car escorted by Household cavalry through streets lined for several miles by police and soldiers and military bands. The Shah, who was in khaki uniform with decorations, read the Speech from the Throne. Eight Chief Mollahs sat in semi-circle on the dais beside the Throne, while generals, Ministers, and high officials in smart uniforms stood in the space in front of the Deputies, and the Diplomatic Corps occupied boxes.

GERMAN BAN ON "ALL QUIET"

REPUBLICAN PROTEST MEETINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 16

The Republican "Reichsbanner" organization, in cooperation with the German Socialist Party, last night held four mass meetings in Berlin to protest against the ban on the film *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Much greater numbers of people seem to have gathered than assembled each night in the Nollendorf Platz in support of the Nazi agitation against the film. Incidentally the Socialist *Vorwarts*, in ironical reference to the fact that the film was banned in Germany as likely "to injure German prestige abroad" quotes a Danzig report that it has been forbidden in Poland as "crass pro-German propaganda."

The matter came up to-day in the Prussian Diet, where the Nationalists have brought in a motion of no confidence against the Premier, Herr Otto Braun, and the Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing, as representatives of a Government which was ready to protect the film throughout Prussia if it had not been banned throughout Germany. A Nationalist speaker bitterly attacked Herr Braun for stating (in the *Berliner Tageblatt* on Saturday) that he had been deeply moved by the film, that in his view it held nothing to wound a patriotic German, that he could not conceive how it could damage German prestige abroad, that it told the truth, if only part of the truth, about war, and that "a people which cannot bear the truth is surrendering itself." A Socialist Deputy, who spoke for an ex-Service men's organization, formally protested against the ban, and remarked that Dr. Goebbels, the Nazi leader in Berlin, who led the agitation against the film, had not seen military service. The vote will be taken on Friday.

There are many Germans who see in this film the War as they found it. There are others who do not, and as representative of this school one may briefly quote the views of a German Cabinet Minister who served several years at the front as a battery commander. The film, he says in effect, shows only one side of war, and the coarse and animal side at that. It ignores the idealism which, in the tightest of corners, was ever present in an overwhelming degree. The ideal side of war—enthusiasm, sacrifice and patriotism—do not play their due part in the film. The scene in which the German shoots the Frenchman as an act of self-preservation and then begs for forgiveness gives the impression of a murderer begging for pardon. In the leave scenes the inability, known to all soldiers, to put in words the great experience of war is shown as repugnance of war. Finally the psychological effect of the film is largely influenced by the, for Germany, unfavourable outcome of the War.

FILM DENOUNCED IN AUSTRIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Dec. 16

Austrian National-Socialists have protested to the authorities against the forthcoming exhibition of the film *All Quiet on the Western Front* in Vienna and have published threats of disorders if the performance is attempted. There is no film censorship in Austria.

The Prince of Starhemberg has also protested in a letter to the Chancellor, Dr. Ender, against the production of *All Quiet* in the name of Pan-German solidarity. At this afternoon's session of Parliament Dr. Schober and the Christian-Social Party united with the Heimwehr members in denouncing the intended production of the play, while Dr. Hueber, the Heimwehr ex-Minister of Justice, said that the honour of the German people demanded the non-admission of the film into Austria. In reply the Minister of the Interior announced that the next Cabinet meeting would discuss the motion.

It is stated in Peshawar, states a Reuter telegram, that the Afghan Government has granted important oil mining concessions to the Standard Oil Company of America.

NATIVE RIOT IN DURBAN

A DINGAAN'S DAY INCIDENT

Durban, Dec. 16.—A serious native riot broke out here to-day after a meeting of natives held in the centre of the town to commemorate Dingaan's Day.

The natives formed into a procession, headed by a man carrying a red flag. The police ordered the procession to break up, as processions are prohibited by the by-laws. The natives responded by pelting the police and Europeans generally with stones. Finally, native police, carrying sticks and knobkerries, charged the procession. Scenes of confusion followed, ending in the general flight of the members of the procession.

Seventeen natives were taken to hospital and one was found to be dead on arrival. Several of the injured are in a serious condition. It is understood that one of the natives is suffering from a bullet wound, and it is said that this was fired by a European civilian.

Before the procession was formed, the natives burned over 2,000 natives' passes as well as numerous hut, dog and poll-tax receipts.—*Reuter.*

Pretoria, Dec. 16.—The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pirow, was burned in effigy at a meeting of natives here to-day. This demonstration was the result of the strong action taken by the Minister in connexion with the administration of the Riotous Assemblies Bill.—*Reuter.*

HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE TREATY

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

PRAGUE, Dec. 16

The Commercial Treaty between Czechoslovakia and Hungary lapsed at midnight last night, and the negotiations for a revision of the treaty which had been in progress in Prague during the last three days have been broken off. The Hungarian delegates left Prague this afternoon for Budapest.

The treaty was denounced by Czechoslovakia in June, when higher Customs duties on cattle and agricultural produce were introduced, the treaty providing for fixed duties on those items. Negotiations for revision failed mainly on the point that, according to a new law in Czechoslovakia, imported wheat flour has to be mixed with 75 per cent. of home flour before being sold. The Hungarian delegates proposed a proportion of 50 per cent., which was not accepted. Czechoslovak insistence on the higher percentage of home flour will also adversely affect imports of white flour from Canada.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 15

In view of the breakdown of the Commercial Treaty negotiations, there is some talk here of a possible Customs war. This, however, is speculation. The Hungarian Government holds Czechoslovakia responsible for the breakdown, pointing out that it was Czechoslovakia which gave notice of the termination of the treaty. The view taken here is that the Czechoslovak Government acted under the influence of the Agrarian fraction in Parliament.

Both agrarian and industrial circles and all political parties in Hungary support the Government in its decision not to yield further to pressure from Czechoslovakia, but to face the consequences of the stoppage of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Telegrams in Brief

The Polish Seym adopted the Government's proposals for regulating procedure last night. The new rules will come into force at once.—*Reuter.*

Only two of a crew of six were saved when the schooner Warren M. Colp was lost at Burnt Point, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, in a severe snowstorm yesterday.

Mr. Brie, a British airman, reached Beauvais from Croydon in a 200 h.p. helicopter yesterday. To-day he will fly to Le Bourget, where he will give a number of exhibition flights.

In spite of unfavourable weather Miss Spooner and Flying-Officer Edwards left Rome in a Moth aeroplane at 10.30 yesterday morning on their way back to London via Marseilles.

The interrogation of M. René Besnard, a former French Ambassador at the Quirinal, was continued in Paris yesterday before the Parliamentary Committee which is inquiring into the Oustric case.

Our Cairo Correspondent reports that the difficulties between the Coptic Patriarch Mgr. Yoannes XIX. and the Coptic Council have been adjusted and that there is no further fear that his Beatitude will abdicate.

Mr. Octavius Beale, who was first president of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers in Australia and managing director of Beale and Co., pianoforte manufacturers, was killed in a motor collision in Sydney yesterday.—*Exchange.*

Early yesterday four fires broke out simultaneously in the heart of Hobart, Tasmania, and caused £40,000 damage to various shops and stores and a garage, where several motor-cars were burnt. The police suspect incendiaries.

Fifteen small banks in various parts of the United States closed their doors yesterday. Eight of the banks were in North Carolina. Of these the First National Bank of Gastonia was the largest, having deposits of $3,066,000 (£615,000).—*Reuter.*

Dr. F. R. Martin, the Orientalist, has presented to the pottery museum at Faenza a collection of about 300 Egyptian pieces (the greater part of which he dug up by himself) dating from the times of the Pharaohs to those of the Mamelukes.

It is announced that the Chinese-Soviet negotiations at Moscow in respect of the Chinese Eastern Railway have been further postponed. Moh Teh-hui, the chief Chinese delegate, has informed Karakhan, the Soviet delegate, of his intention to return to China for a time.

The Belgian air officers, M. Fabry and M. Vanderlinden, who are engaged in establishing postal communication by air between Belgium and the Congo, reached Leopoldville at noon on Monday, and so completed their outward journey. The flight took nine days, and was made in five stages.

Sir Percy Loraine, the British High Commissioner, with other foreign diplomatists and Egyptian notables, will leave Cairo by special train to-morrow for Nag Hammadi, where the barrage built by Sir John Jackson, Limited, is to be inaugurated by King Fuad, who left Cairo on Monday for Upper Egypt.

A message from our Berlin Correspondent says that the whole of the Bremen fire brigade was fighting last night a fire which broke out in the warehouse on the Freihaven of Messrs. Nielsen, rice, starch, and fodder merchants. A six-storey building with a frontage of about 300ft. was involved, and sparks blown by the strong wind were falling on neighbouring mills.

Our Melbourne Correspondent telegraphs that the Murrabit branch of the British Settlers' Association has sent a telegram to Lord Passfield stating that "we as British subjects categorically refute your statement in the House of Commons that our rehabilitation is solely a matter for Victoria. All the Governments concerned are contractually responsible. Failing activity on the part of others the liability rests with the British Government."

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

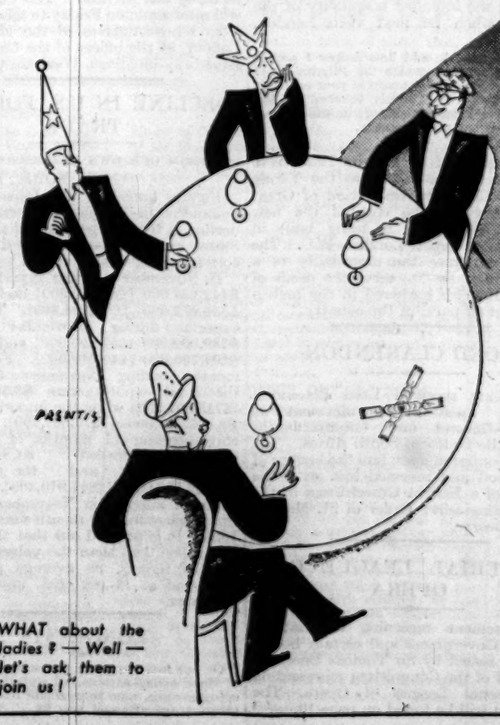
PARIS, Dec. 16

A meeting of the new Cabinet was held at the Quai d'Orsay this morning, presided over by M. Steeg, the Prime Minister, to draw up the main outlines of the Government's declaration to be made in the Senate and Chamber. A further meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Other Foreign News on following page

Send them a bottle of '65 BISQUIT DUBOUCHÉ

Let them take up their glasses lovingly—warm them in their hands—breathe the lingering fragrance that gradually unfolds. A living perfume of grape-flowers from the vineyards of the Charentes! Over their coffee—thinking of friendship and of you their absent friend—let them savour the ultimate harmonies of an ancient, beautiful brandy distilled in the Cognac country, perhaps before they themselves were born.



"WHAT about the ladies? — Well — let's ask them to join us!"

VINTAGE LIQUEUR BRANDIES

1884 — 30/- per bottle
1878 — 36/- per bottle
1870 — 37/6 per bottle
1865 — 40/- per bottle
1840 — 45/- per bottle

Obtainable at all leading wine merchants, stores, hotels and restaurants.

SPAIN QUIET

THE OUTBREAKS QUELLED

NO SUPPORT FROM WORKERS

SMALL LOSS OF LIFE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 16

It is noted here that the movement of which the outbreaks at Jaca on Friday and Cuatro Vientos aerodrome yesterday were part has not had the support of the workers. It is announced that the threatened general strikes in various parts of Spain came to nothing and that order was disturbed only at San Sebastian, where a body of armed men attacked the Civil Governor's office and the Post Office and killed two policemen before they were subdued, and at Santander, where another such body attempted to enter the barracks, but were prevented by the sentry on guard, two civilians being killed. Elsewhere except at the Rio Tinto mines, where a peaceful general strike has been declared, order prevails.

The Government is allowing special editions of the newspapers to appear, but the sudden interruption of telephonic communication, by official order, coupled with the military censorship, has upset the news service. The Government believes that the movement is chiefly Communist, the official *communiqué* stating that the promoters are well-known agitators who have distributed subversive propaganda often signed with their names.

REBELS' FAILURE

The sequence of events yesterday seems to have been as follows:—

Shortly after dawn General Queipe Llano and Major Franco, accompanied by another officer and numerous armed civilians, forced the gates of the Cuatro Vientos aerodrome and seized the officer on guard and two others. The troops present offered no resistance, and the rebels were soon in possession of the aerodrome, whence they began sending wireless messages proclaiming a Republic. All officers as they arrived at the aerodrome for duty were seized, and those who refused to join the movement imprisoned. On several aeroplanes the national colours were obliterated with red paint, and the aeroplanes were then sent to distribute pamphlets over Madrid. Meanwhile, however, discouragement had begun to possess the rebels, for the garrison at the neighbouring camp of Carabanchel remained loyal and, joining with the column from Madrid under General Orgaz, began to encircle the aerodrome and open fire. The leaders of the movement then made off in aeroplanes, Major Franco being last to leave, through bursting shells. Upon this the other rebels promptly capitulated; many endeavoured to escape, but were rounded up by cavalry. A large number of prisoners were taken.

When I tried to visit the aerodrome at 3 o'clock a cordon of troops drawn round forbade access. The prisoners are confined in custody in the dormitories, and a judicial inquiry has begun. The environs are perfectly quiet. At Getafe, a couple of miles from Cuatro Vientos, is another aerodrome used for civilian services, where a military chaser squadron is stationed. This group remained loyal, and set out in pursuit of Major Franco when ordered. The rebels used neither bombs nor machine-guns, and the entire affair appears to have been bloodless. It is confirmed that six rebel aeroplanes landed in Portugal—three at Alberca, near Lisbon.

A LOYAL DEMONSTRATION

The Cuatro Vientos aerodrome is within view of the Royal Palace on the cliff above Manzanares. From the windows of the Palace all aeroplanes rising or descending can be discerned. The changing of the guard at the Palace about noon is a ceremony attended by many spectators, who were numerous yesterday and heard distinctly the cannonade directed against the rebels. This close contrast between the normal and abnormal was striking. Many of the leaflets dropped from the rebel aeroplanes fell in the Royal gardens, and one was handed to the King.

His Majesty suspended all audiences and remained in the Palace all day, nor did the Royal family appear at the public charitable function over which the daughters of the King were to have presided. Later, several companies of the León Infantry Regiment returning from the capture of the aerodrome passed in front of the Palace; they were cheered by the public and answered with loyal shouts of "Viva el Rey." Last night, martial law having been proclaimed, a detachment of troops patrolled the city and established machine-gun posts at strategic points. The theatres, cinemas, and cafés, however, were as full as usual, and unaffected by the display of force in the streets.

Martial law has been proclaimed also at Barcelona, Santander, and Saragossa, thus enabling stricter control of communications and bringing offences of all sorts against law and order under the graver sanctions of the military code. Groups of more than three persons are forbidden. Lists of the offences punishable are posted in the streets so that nobody can plead ignorance. Officials are threatened with instant dismissal and other penalties should they fail to give help when required by the military. Anyone leaving Madrid by motor-car, motor-cycle, or bicycle must be provided with a permit stamped by the Commissary of Police. The proclamation is signed by Federico Berenguer, Captain-General of Madrid, the Prime Minister's brother.

The Government has received offers of help from several private persons and associations. Dr. Albinana, leader of the Legionaries of Spain, has offered 5,000 volunteers for Madrid alone, while the Legionaries at Valladolid, Burgos, Bilbao, Granada, and Seville have also offered their cooperation to the respective Governors. The Women's League, called the "España Femenina," has published an appeal calling on the women of Spain "to unite to form a barrier against the progress of evil. Persuade your menfolk that their ideals will be better achieved with reasons than by appealing to force."

I learn that General Berenguer is easier in mind now than for many days past. The names of the rebel leaders at Jaca and the Cuatro Vientos aerodrome are those of officers already implicated in other plots, notably Captain Galan and General Queipo Llano. Other agents of subversion remain in the background, and the strikes at Rio Tinto and in the provinces of Catalonia and Asturias must be watched carefully because of the known affinities of Socialism with Republicanism. Up to the present the seditious outbreaks have entirely failed to carry any weight of opinion with them.

The extradition of the officers who escaped into Portugal is a delicate question. It seems possible under international law, as they were guilty of stealing Government aeroplanes, but it is thought unlikely that the Government will use this means.

An optimistic feeling prevails in Madrid this evening. According to an official statement by the Minister of the Interior quiet is being restored all over Spain, and the precautions taken by the Government are sufficient to guarantee order. The Minister said that nothing was happening in any of the big towns where strikes were reported. The Minister of Public Works stated that train services everywhere were normal. Military judges are continuing the interrogation of the rebels captured yesterday, but as the leaders have escaped it is not expected that the Court-martial will pronounce any death sentences.

THE ESCAPED REBEL LEADERS

STATEMENT BY MAJOR FRANCO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, DEC. 16

Of the rebel leaders who fled from Cuatro Vientos aerodrome yesterday into Portugal General Queipo de Llano and Captain La Roquette landed near Moita, where they were received and fed by an Englishman, Mr. Cyril Charles, at his country house; Major Ramon Franco, Major Puy, Lieutenant Cisneros, Major Pastor, Captain Martinez Aragon, and Rada Averca, mechanic, landed near Gavião; and Major Roa, Captain Gonzalez, and Lieutenant Coll at Amadora. All presented themselves at the War Ministry, whence, after declaring that they would abstain from political propaganda, they were sent to the military school at Masra until further orders.

I went to Masra this afternoon and saw Major Franco, who has comfortable quarters in the Military College houses, but, with his companions, is not allowed to go beyond the village.

Major Franco said that his escape from prison last month was not as had been described in the newspapers. The chief reason for his wishing to escape was because he heard that he was being sent to Barcelona, a cold, bleak place. He had never left Madrid since his escape. There was nothing Communist in the revolt, and he acted conscientiously for the good of the people and the welfare of Spain. When he found that they were surrounded at Cuatro Vientos aerodrome he ordered the white flag to be hoisted to avoid bloodshed, and 400 men surrendered. He did not think that he had broken his word of honour because "the people's good was above any oath."

The Minister of War stated to-day that the officers would be treated as political refugees if they promised not to leave Masra without the permission of the authorities. No claim had been received from the Spanish Government regarding the aeroplanes; should there be such a claim the Portuguese Government would immediately return the aeroplanes.

BARCELONA QUIET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARCELONA, DEC. 16

The Republican movement manifested in the outbreaks on Friday and yesterday has shown itself only faintly in Catalonia, where normal life has not been interrupted. Order is complete in Barcelona, in spite of the stoppage of work in the big industries. Transport services are working normally. The military authorities have published an order threatening with heavy penalties any persons who provoke disorder in the streets. Republican associations have been closed. Public opinion is indifferent to the movement.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM MOROCCO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 16

A company of the Spanish Foreign Legion and other Spanish troops from Morocco disembarked at Algeciras last night and immediately left for Madrid. Other troops from Morocco arrived at Algeciras earlier in the day.

As a precautionary measure the Spanish authorities have arrested all Republican leaders in the towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

PALMA (MAJORCA), DEC. 16

Martial law was proclaimed last night in the Balearic Islands. Everything is quiet.

Lloyd's agents at Corunna telegraphed yesterday that a general strike, including the port, had been declared there.

THE PILGRIM TRUST

THE PILGRIMS' THANKS TO MR. HARKNESS

Lord Derby, chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, has, at the request of the society, conveyed to Mr. Edward S. Harkness, of New York, the Pilgrims' appreciation of the munificence and good will toward this country which have prompted Mr. Harkness to found the Pilgrim Trust.

Mr. Harkness, in his reply to Lord Derby accepting the intended hospitality of the Pilgrims when he next visits London, says:—

I do not need to add how deeply I appreciate the manner in which the Pilgrim Trust has been received by so many of your countrymen, and have been deeply touched by the many letters I have received, in which your letter stands out conspicuously.

The trustees of the Pilgrim Trust have given the sum of £5,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain towards the cost of the new Central Club, which is being built in Great Russell-street, London, W.C. The trustees recognize the desirability of a club of this type "to serve the needs of women and girls gathered in the metropolis from all parts of the country."

LORD CLARENDON

The King received Lord Clarendon yesterday upon his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa. His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

A statement regarding negotiations with the Government and certain bodies has been issued by Sir Thomas Beecham on behalf of the Committees representing the Imperial League of Opera. The statement will be found on page 10.

THE UNEMPLOYED

CHURCHES' CALL TO PRAYER

NEED OF WISDOM

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued the following statement, headed "The Burden of Unemployment: A Request for Prayer":—

As Christmas approaches we wish to call on our Christian fellow-citizens to remember in their prayers the great evils from which our nation, with others, is suffering as a result of the world-wide industrial depression and consequent unemployment. If recent provisions have removed for the most part the acute physical distress that was once attendant on prolonged unemployment, it remains true that its effects, both physical and moral, are gravely injurious. At the season when peace and good will should be in the forefront of our thoughts we are bound especially to have in mind the volume of anxiety and suffering with which we are surrounded.

The problem of finding a remedy is baffling to the wisest. It will only be solved by combination of the most searching thought with the spirit of fellowship. We cannot of ourselves supply the resources of wisdom and good will which are required. We may well pray, in the words of the Collect for next Sunday, that God will "raise up His power and come among us and with great might succour us, that whereas through our sins and wickedness we are sore let and hindered . . . His bountiful grace and mercy may speedily help and deliver us."

We trust that all clergy and ministers of the Church of England will next Sunday (December 21) urge their people to pray both then and constantly that God will by His Holy Spirit give wisdom to all upon whom rests the responsibility for leadership in this matter; and let our prayers be in the spirit of the teaching of the Epistle for that day: "Be anxious for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God."

COSMO CANTUAR:
WILLIAM EBOR:

THE FREE CHURCHES

The Rev. Dr. J. Alfred Sharp, President of the National Free Church Council, has issued, in a letter to the Press, the following appeal to the Evangelical Free Churches:—

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have with great courtesy communicated to me their intention of issuing a request for prayers for the guidance of the Government and the nation in dealing with the problem of unemployment, and have suggested that those whom the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches represents might be willing to cooperate. Very gladly do we respond to this suggestion, and I, therefore, earnestly invite Evangelical Free Church congregations throughout the country to offer special prayers in this behalf next Sunday. The problem of unemployment is grave and baffling. Its physical consequences are being greatly relieved, but the depressing influence upon the unemployed of the existing conditions which render them helpless, and too often hopeless, are the gravest element of the problem. At this season it is particularly opportune that the Christian Churches should not only express their sympathy with those who are thus suffering but should commend them and the need of the nations out of which their necessity arises to Almighty God, confident that in prayer, and all that it means, lies the greatest hope of a way of deliverance being found.

2,306,962

1,300 MORE OUT OF WORK

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that at December 8, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,694,046 wholly unemployed, 509,086 temporarily stopped, and 103,830 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,306,962. This was 1,323 more than a week before, and 997,458 more than a year before. The following table contains details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Dec. 8, 1930—				
Men	1,245,469	325,757	101,058	1,672,284
Boys	47,157	9,725	278	57,160
Women	363,632	163,486	2,466	529,584
Girls	37,788	10,118	28	47,934
Total	1,694,046	509,086	103,830	2,306,962
Dec. 1, 1930—				
Men	1,235,374	334,631	99,799	1,669,801
Boys	47,674	10,335	297	58,306
Women	361,994	163,721	2,550	528,265
Girls	38,809	10,426	29	49,264
Total	1,683,851	519,113	102,675	2,305,639
Dec. 9, 1929—				
Men	767,866	170,400	73,152	1,011,418
Boys	27,679	3,881	133	31,693
Women	147,959	89,219	1,075	238,253
Girls	23,371	4,760	9	28,140
Total	966,875	268,260	74,369	1,309,504

The Unemployment Grants Committee met on Monday, Lord St. Davids in the chair, and approved for Government grant schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies estimated to cost £1,940,000 and to provide employment for approximately 4,680 men. Schemes now the subject of inquiry number 1,306, and are estimated to cost £19,400,000.

INSURANCE FUND INQUIRY

The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance held its first meeting yesterday in London to discuss procedure and other preliminary matters. The meeting was private. The Commission will meet again on Friday to take evidence from representatives of the Ministry of Labour, at the offices of the Commission, Broadway-buildings, Westminster.

DECLINE IN U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 16

Figures issued by the Department of Commerce to-day show a further heavy decline in the foreign trade of the United States in November compared with the corresponding month of last year.

In November last year exports totalled $442,254,000 [£88,450,800] and imports £338,472,000 [£67,694,400]. This year exports during November totalled $289,000,000 [£57,800,000] and imports $204,700,000 [£40,940,000]. For the 11 months ending November 30, 1930, the total exports were $3,568,473,000 [£713,694,600] while the imports came to $2,853,336,000 [£570,667,200]. In the corresponding 11 months of last year exports totalled $4,814,444,000 [£962,888,800] and the imports $4,089,552,000 [£817,910,400]. The value of imports in November, 1930, is the smallest for any month since October, 1921. It is pointed out that the volume has fallen less than the value indicated by the figures, as average prices are estimated at 14 per cent. lower than a year ago.

LONGEVITY

On our front page are announced the deaths of three nonagenarians, all women, and of 13 octogenarians, nine women and four men. The greatest age attained was 98.

ROUND-TABLE PROGRESS

SUB-COMMITTEES' REPORTS

THE SEPARATION OF BURMA

After a considerable interval the full Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference met at St. James's Palace yesterday morning, and again for an hour and a half in the afternoon. The reports of the three sub-committees which have so far been at work were considered; but the most important business of the day was the decision to establish four further sub-committees. They will be nominated by the Business Committee, which meets for the purpose this morning, the appointment resting with the Prime Minister as President.

Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, the representative of the North-West Frontier Province, has been anxious throughout that no time should be lost before consideration is given to the claim of that Province (now administered by a Chief Commissioner) to be placed on a footing of constitutional equality with the rest of British India, though in a manner suited to local conditions. A sub-committee is being set up to consider what modifications, if any, are to be made in the general provincial constitution to suit the special circumstances of the North-West Frontier Province.

The second of the new sub-committees will have such close links with the problem of the Frontier that it and the first one may occasionally sit together. This is the Defence Sub-Committee, which will consider the political principles relating to defence. The terms of reference cover such questions as the Indianization of the officer ranks, but exclude minor questions of administration, such as, for instance, the number of Sikh regiments.

THE SERVICES

A third body will deal with the Services, including their relation to the new political structures. Such matters as the ratio of British recruitment in the All-India Services will be included in the terms of reference. The fourth sub-committee will consider "on what main principles is the franchise to be based for men and for women." On this question much assistance will be derived from a memorandum which has been addressed to the Conference by an important group of men and women, presided over by Sir Philip Hartog, urging that steps should be taken to bring the enfranchisement of women, not merely in theory but in practice, more nearly on a level with that of men.

These sub-committees, together with the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, which has not done more than present an interim report, will keep the Conference well occupied up to the Christmas break. It is now definitely decided that this will begin on Christmas Eve and end on the morning of Tuesday, December 30.

Other sub-committees will deal with the claims of Sind and the Uriyas for separate provincial existence, the establishment of a Supreme Court, and last but not least the safeguards for minorities. The Minorities Sub-Committee is potentially in existence, as its establishment was authorized by the full Committee at its previous meeting. It may be nominated, indeed, by the Business Committee this week. In this connexion an emphatic contradiction can be given to the suggestion that in recent approaches to the parties concerned members of the Government have taken sides. The Prime Minister and his colleagues have been strictly correct, as the Aga Khan has testified, in avoiding anything like partisanship, while exploring every likely ground of accommodation.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee was allotted further duties yesterday. It was directed to consider:—

The number of members composing the Federal Legislature and, if the Legislature is of more than one Chamber, of each Chamber, and their distribution among the federating units. The methods whereby representatives from British India and from the Indian States are to be chosen.

It has also to report on the relation of the Federal Executive and of the Provincial Executive to the Crown. In these heavy duties the sub-committee is to be strengthened by an arrangement permitting of the addition of one member from each of the three parties in the British delegation. A reason for this is the fact that all the members have Parliamentary duties, and it is reasonable that the extra call should be shared, instead of resting on a very few shoulders.

THE BURMA REPORT

An important ruling came from the Prime Minister when the Burma report was taken up. He said that the reports before the Committee were to be taken as a basis of discussion. Later, he said that the reports were not being passed as decisions; they were noting that the reports had been sent in. The reports would be the raw material for final declarations. In the meantime they were not prejudging what the effect of any new material might be. Discussion should be confined to the actual proposals made, and not be in the nature of a second reading debate. All observations would be noted and used for the guidance of those who would have to draw up the final report.

Later in the discussion, in reply to Lord Reading, the Prime Minister repeated that they were not coming to final decisions. They were passing the raw material; when this was all co-ordinated and the plenary sessions began, the operative part could be further considered. Nothing could become a finding of the Conference until it had been considered by a plenary sitting.

When he was asked earlier in the discussion if it would be in order, if the report on Burma passed, to make observations later on points not raised at the present sitting, the Prime Minister replied:—

It is very difficult for me to give a ruling on the unknown. I may say "Yes," and I may thus open the door to a great amount of admitted abuse; on the other hand, if I say "No," I may be doing the Conference a great injustice. Would you mind trusting me to this extent, that if any of you want to raise anything regarding these reports later on, if you will consult me we will talk the matter over and see if you can persuade me that it would be in order and for the benefit of the Conference that those points should be raised? I hope you will excuse me if I say neither "Yes" nor "No" to your question, but that we come to this gentleman's understanding as to how things will be done.

The speeches on the Burma report yesterday went over very familiar ground, and the prolixity of Mr. Shiva Rao in stating his case against an immediate announcement of acceptance by the Government of the principle of separation led the chairman to say that he could not allow speakers to range over the whole

(Continued on page 14, column 5)

THE PLIGHT OF INDUSTRY

MINISTERS' CLAIMS AND EXCUSES

COMMONS IMPATIENT

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The debate in the Commons on unemployment proved nothing except that the whole House is becoming increasingly impatient of set excuses, and the Government no more ready to give excuses of a more pacifying kind. SIR TUDOR WALTERS invited the House to badger the Government, to override departmental hesitations, and to supersede local authorities. He recommended vocational dictatorships, which should and could employ 250,000 men on building houses, and further large numbers on improving harbours and bringing water to villages.

MR. MORRISON put the blame for unemployment upon every possible agency except the Government. The chief cause was the world depression, which was more severe—to judge by statistics of manufacturing production—in other countries.

Having thus minimized the national emergency, Mr. Morrison magnified the achievements of the Government. Their predecessors had refused to pass a capital levy when practicable, and therefore industry was oppressed by the National Debt; but the Government had been ubiquitously active. He brushed aside, as not being to the point, a suggestion that the results were not apparent in the statistics of unemployment. The fact remained that by their short-range policy of development works the Government had arranged 500,000 man-years of work at a cost of £136,000,000; although—to Mr. Lloyd George's anxious disappointment—he could only estimate how much employment would be given and how much money spent this year. By their long-distance policy of promoting industrial efficiency, the Government had reorganized the mining industry, reported on and talked with the cotton and the iron and steel industries, set free funds for industry by reducing the floating debt, and had just arranged for the introduction of 20-ton mineral wagons.

"BE CHEERFUL"

They had multiplied abroad trade missions and trade commissioners. They had pushed on the work of the Electricity Board. They were collecting plans for housing under their Housing Act and pushing forward Bills for land settlement. Where they had not provided work they had provided easier and better maintenance. They were now ready with a new Committee to promote town-planning, such as the Liberals had suggested. Finally he begged the House to treat the Government fairly, and industry to be cheerful.

The House wanted more than a catalogue of details, and MR. BOOTHBY fell strenuously upon a "barren and hopeless" speech. A Government which believed in ferocious taxation and unimpeded dumping could hardly ask industry to be cheerful. They had not thought of how to check the fall in prices which was negativing all their legislation; and they had missed their chance of a big conversion operation. Finally, he appealed over their heads to their dissatisfied supporters to join in averting coming industrial struggles by a policy of protection and the reform of the executive Government. MR. W. J. BROWN responded with a satisfactory indictment of the insufficiency of the Government and the need for something quicker than Parliament.

This point, and this alone, from the Mosley memorandum MR. CHURCHILL also welcomed. Some more efficient body to deal with economic problems must be devised if Parliament was to survive. But he refused to accept a coalition between protection and Socialism. Confidence must be restored by the overthrow of the present Government and consolidated by a variety of reforms, fiscal and political. The most successful part of his speech was a brilliant comparison of the Government to condemned criminals in Sing-Sing prison being visited by their unsavoury legal advisers—the Liberal Party.

LIBERAL POLICY

MR. LLOYD GEORGE welcomed this chance of an alternative scapegoat, and promoted Mr. Churchill to be the chief of a gang of "footlers" worse than the Socialist gang. Explaining the Liberal position, he declared that a small party, without pretensions to office, had to choose the Government of the nation. They saw no virtue in exchanging those who had failed for four years for those who had as yet failed for only two. Their (the Socialist) failure was slowness and lack of energy. All the Liberal plans had been accepted, subject to a difference in the time in which they had been carried out; and yet the Government could borrow to pay the dole, but not to pay for useful work.

MR. GREENWOOD declared himself full of energy, but unwilling to entrust housing to anybody but the local authorities. Unemployment was due to capitalism, had not been cured by the last Government, and would not be cured by protection. He also repudiated wholeheartedly a policy of economy.

By this time the House was sitting in alarmed amazement that such a speech should be considered a Government reply. MR. MAXTON scornfully remarked that the debate was an experiment which should not be repeated. No party could rise above persiflage.

A few other private members did their best to restore quality to the debate, but the Government were extremely fortunate that the motion was merely for the adjournment, and did not seriously challenge their existence, and that Unionist members were complaisant enough to talk it out.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND CHRISTMAS

The King and Queen will spend Christmas at Sandringham, returning there probably next Monday. The Prince of Wales and Prince George will join them. The Duke and Duchess of York will also go to Sandringham, with Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood, with their sons, will celebrate Christmas at Harewood House. The Duke of Gloucester will be at sea, returning from Abyssinia.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Anstey, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, has been appointed Brigadier, Royal Artillery, of a Command in India, with effect from April next.

Major L. M. Gibbs, D.S.O., M.C., has been selected for command of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. C. Dawnay, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has been appointed to the General Staff.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

COMPLETE SUCCESS ASSURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 16

In the House of Representatives today, Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, said that he was very happy to be able to inform members that the complete success of the conversion loan was definitely assured. It was intended to close it within a day or two, when the full amount of £28,000,000 would have been subscribed directly by the public. There were 100,000 individual subscriptions.

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, stated in an interview that he rejoiced at the success of the loan as a first step towards emergence from depression. "If only the Government will definitely declare against repudiation and inflation there is no doubt that unemployment will immediately decrease. The first step is made towards a return of prosperity."

When counting ceased this evening there was £26,000,000 in hand, besides a great deal in transit. Moreover, £5,000,000 of the maturing loan is still outstanding. Victoria maintained the lead throughout, and it is expected that the completed total will show her share to be nearly half of the amount subscribed.

In a leading article the *Argus* gives a warning that the inflationists will claim that the success of the loan is proof that there are untold millions in the hands of those controlling credit, whereas the loan, being security for money spent in the War, is not new wealth at all. The chief value of the loan is the response it represents to inflationist attacks on Australian credit. "This more than compensates for the damage done. There has never been an occasion when the people of Australia, and of Victoria in particular, cooperated so heartily in the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. There has been unbounded admiration of the manner in which, during a critical time in the history of the Commonwealth, Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, has held the pass. People in all walks of life admire courage when they see it. They felt the keenest resentment at the stain cast on the honour of the country by the suggestion that Australia should make a disgraceful composition with her creditors or endeavour by means ever so oblique to evade any of her responsibilities. The popular answer has been decisive."

S. AUSTRALIAN LABOUR EXTREMISTS

THREAT TO WITHHOLD TAXES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, DEC. 16

The following resolution has been passed by the South Australian Trades and Labour Council, which represents all unions throughout the State:—

"Seeing that the Government was elected by the workers on the assurance, among other things, that it would remove the police from the waterfront, reduce unemployment and decrease taxation, none of which has been effected, we, as the representatives of the workers, refuse to pay taxes till at least the increased burdens have been removed, and all unions will be asked to do likewise."

Mr. Hill, the Premier, stated to-day that he was certain this resolution did not express the considered opinion of organized labour, but he pointed out the seriousness of the resolution if it were carried out. If the workers paid no taxes the £7,000 which the Government was at present paying out for unemployment relief would not be available, and 20,000 Government servants would be without work. Hospitals, the Education Department, and other public services would close. It was getting more difficult every day to understand the aims of the Trades and Labour Council.

The Broken Hill Industrial Council recently notified the Adelaide Trades and Labour Council that it had passed a resolution "disowning" the Hill Government and urging the Adelaide Council to act similarly. The Adelaide Council replied that it had already done so, but now reaffirmed its resolution.

POLITICAL NOTES

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The Conservatives have decided not to oppose the National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Bill, which will be passed through all its stages in the House of Commons to-day.

On the motion for the second reading, however, Sir Kingsley Wood will indicate the views of the party on the present position of the National Health Insurance scheme.

The House of Commons will consider the case of the Dyestuffs Act this afternoon. What Ministers were particularly anxious to ascertain last night was whether the peers intended to insist upon their amendment to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, which would prolong the life of the Dyestuffs Act for another year. They originally had the impression that the Upper House would not persist in its opposition, but their point of view has changed, and efforts are now being made to see whether any compromise can be reached. The Government hold that an impartial inquiry into the position of the industry could be carried out in a much shorter period than one year, and may suggest that the Act should be continued for six months or until a Committee has reported. No final decision has been taken, and the Cabinet will consider the matter again this morning.

POSTAL BUSINESS ON BOXING DAY

HEAD OFFICES TO OPEN

The Postmaster-General announces that on Boxing Day all head post offices and a few of the larger subordinate post offices in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland will be open from 9 a.m. to noon for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams and the transaction of all classes of postal business.

In London 50 of the larger post offices will be open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., and telegrams will be delivered throughout the London Postal Area up to 8 p.m. (and up to 10 p.m. in the central portion of the Area). In the larger provincial towns, where the head post offices are open always, telegraph delivery will be maintained up to 10 p.m.

The senders of telegrams are reminded that, so far as possible, any telegram received for a telephone subscriber when the normal delivery office is closed will be offered by telephone from a distant office without trunk charge. This process is facilitated by the use of a telephonic address (such as "Jones Stafford 245").

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Assam-Bengal Railway Company.
Bank of London and South America.
John Barran and Sons.
Hector Whaling.
Ionian Bank.
Power-Gas Corporation.
Telephone Development Association.

M. POINCARÉ'S ILLNESS

SOME IMPROVEMENT YESTERDAY

THE KING'S CONCERN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 16

M. Poincaré passed a quiet night, and is reported to be a little better. At 8 o'clock this morning a bulletin was issued, signed by Dr. Boidin, who attended him in his illness last year. This said that the situation was unchanged, and that no appreciable change in M. Poincaré's state could be expected for the next two or three days. However, during the afternoon there was a notable improvement, and hopes were expressed that it would be maintained. A bulletin issued at 6.45 p.m. stated that M. Poincaré's condition was slightly improved. No further bulletins will be issued until to-morrow morning.

The British Ambassador called to-day at M. Poincaré's house in the Rue Marbeau at the King's command in order to obtain news of M. Poincaré's health, in regard to which the King has instructed him to express the gravest concern both of the Queen and himself to Mme. Poincaré.

The news of M. Poincaré's illness was yesterday sufficiently alarming to bring to his house numbers of friends with anxious inquiries. Throughout this morning and afternoon there were many callers. They included almost all the members of the present and late Ministries, officers and officials, and many members of the Diplomatic body. At first he had still been allowed to receive his visitors personally, but to-day this was prohibited. During the afternoon, however, some of the callers were privileged to see Mme. Poincaré, and afterwards stated that the illness was, perhaps, less grave than had been represented, and that there were good hopes of M. Poincaré's speedy recovery.

ADVICE AND HELP

M. Poincaré's fresh relapse into serious illness was unexpected. It had been generally thought that with his long convalescence on the Riviera, lasting well into the spring, he had recovered satisfactorily from the effects of the severe operation he underwent on August 1, 1929. He had begun to return to active political life and to take some part in public affairs, especially in an advisory capacity. His advice and help had been frequently sought by M. Tardieu and M. Briand in connexion with the difficult problems of the last few months. He had taken up once more the vast project of his memoirs, with all their wealth of research and documentation, and had just finished seeing through the press the sixth volume, on the blackest period of warfare in 1917.

During the recent crisis M. Poincaré taxed his strength with a freedom bordering on recklessness. It seemed to imply a belief on his own part that the robust energy for which all his life he had been famous was inexhaustible. He had patiently sat through the long debate and discussion in the Senate which preceded the overthrow of M. Tardieu's Government. Afterwards he remarked that it had been a very fatiguing affair, but that was his only word of complaint. During the crisis it was inevitable that he should be called upon by M. Doumergue to form a Government. Perhaps he had then begun to recognize that he could not go on drawing upon his reserves of vitality, and he declined the offer—with some regrets, it is said—on the grounds of his health. In turn he was consulted by M. Barthou, M. Laval, and M. Steeg, and on two occasions visited the Elysée to confer with the President.

One of the last of his tasks was the preparation of a lecture intended for delivery yesterday at the opening of the Institute of German Studies at the Sorbonne. But he was not able to deliver it. On Saturday he had taken to his bed and his doctor had been summoned. The lecture was read by M. Honnorat. It contained an appeal to the scholars and statesmen of France and Germany to do all in their power to promote closer relations between the two countries.

A BILLIARD RECORD

W. Lindrum, the Australian billiard player, created a new world's record yesterday in his match in the international tournament at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, when he increased a break of 3 (unfinished) to 3,905. The previous highest break in modern conditions of play was the run of 3,262 made last season by Lindrum in London, and he beat the break of 3,304 by W. J. Peall in 1890, which was made before the rule permitting the spot stroke was revised.

A full report of the day's play will be found on page 6.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & I PAGLIACCI	2.30
	LA BOHEME	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	9
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	CAVIARE	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	8
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT	8
Wigmore Hall	PRINCE GEORGE CHAVCHAVADZE	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	1 to 11
Capitol	A DEVIL WITH WOMEN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	WAR NURSE	12 to 12
Kensington	BURNING UP	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Plaza	THE SPOILERS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	1 to 11
Rialto	LITTLE ACCIDENT	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SO THIS IS LONDON	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate north-east wind ; cloudy, mist locally ; rather cold.
Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales spoke at the annual dinner of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association in Guildhall last night on the need of better marketing of British goods abroad. (p. 14)

A luncheon in honour of the Indian Ruling Princes was given by the British Sportsman's Club yesterday, with Lord Lonsdale in the chair. A telegram was received from the King. (p. 14)

A statement on behalf of the Committees representing the Imperial League of Opera has been issued by Sir Thomas Beecham. (p. 10)

The Council of the Auctioneers' and Land Agents' Institute has issued a memorandum giving reasons for its opinion that there is no necessity for the Land Valuation Bill. (p. 4)

The freehold and the leasehold interests in No. 3, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park-corner, have been acquired by an insurance company, for which the premises are to be offices. The agents were Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks and Messrs. Collins and Collins. (p. 9)

A letter sent to the Press by four prominent Conservatives appeals for the transcending of party differences and a spirit of sacrifice in meeting national difficulties. (p. 9)

The Lord Mayor of London, as Admiral of the Port, yesterday welcomed at Hay's Wharf the ships bringing early consignments of butter from Australia and New Zealand. (p. 6)

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued a request to all clergy and ministers of the Church of England to urge their people next Sunday to pray for wisdom for all responsible for leadership in the effort to relieve the burden of unemployment. The Free Church Council is making a similar appeal for prayer. (p. 12)

The Northampton County Bench yesterday committed Alfred Arthur Rouse, 36, commercial traveller, for trial at the Northampton Assizes on the charge of murdering the unknown man whose charred body was found in a burnt-out motor-car at Hardingstone on the morning of November 6. Rouse declared his innocence. (p. 9)

The full Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference met yesterday and "noted" the reports of the Burma, Provincial Constitution, and Federal Structure Sub-Committees. (p. 12)

A number of scholarship awards are announced at Oxford and Cambridge. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the second reading of the British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bill was postponed by agreement after discussion. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons a debate on unemployment was initiated by the Liberals. (p. 7)

Various financial provisions of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill were considered by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 4)

The Government were considering yesterday the possibility of a compromise with the House of Lords on the question of the reprieve of the Dyestuffs Act. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Conditions were normal in Spain yesterday, except for the continuance of martial law in Madrid and other cities. Major Franco and his companions have been given quarters in a military college in Portugal and will reside there until further orders. (p. 12)

Some improvement was reported in M. Poincaré's condition last evening. During the day the British Ambassador called to convey on behalf of the King concern for M. Poincaré's illness. (p. 12)

Mr. Fenton, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, announced in the House of Representatives yesterday that the complete success of the Conversion Loan was definitely assured. (p. 12)

Yesterday, Dingaan's Day was marked in Durban by a riot, in which a number of natives were injured and one was killed. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Derby Race Meeting was concluded yesterday ; a meeting was held at Chelmsford. (p. 5)

W. Lindrum set up a new world's record in his billiard match against McConachy yesterday at Thurston's, when he made a break of 3,905. (p. 6)

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Squash Rackets Championship was continued at the United Service Club yesterday. (p. 6)

The cricket match between M.C.C. and the Transvaal was begun at Johannesburg yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Liverpool Loan Prospectus ; Floating Debt Expansion ; Bank of London and South America Meeting—Position of Argentina and Brazil ; "Johnnies" Group Dividends ; Base Metal Mining Dividends ; Vereeniging Estates' Debentures ; British Telephone Record ; and the Insurance of Property in Spain. (p. 17)

In Lombard-street loan rates hardened slightly ; discount rates were unaltered. The Bank sold £365,000 of bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges there was a sharp recovery in Spanish currency. Eastern silver exchanges declined. Argentine pesos were weak. Silver fell ½d. to 14½d. per oz. (p. 17)

In the Stock Exchange yesterday the tendency as a whole remained unsatisfactory, but a rally took place in several groups, notably leading Industrial shares and Rhodesian shares. (p. 17)

BETTER NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

MR. FENTON, the Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, informed the House of Representatives yesterday that the Conversion Loan has been a complete success. The list will be kept open for a day or two longer until the full £28,000,000 has been subscribed directly by the public ; but on Monday evening £26,000,000 was already in hand ; there was a good deal more in transit ; and moreover, of the £27,000,000 obligations which the loan was floated to meet, £5,000,000 are not yet due. MR. FENTON emphasized the fact that 100,000 individual subscriptions had been received, a fact which was well worth emphasizing seeing that the total population of Australia is under six and a half millions. MR. LATHAM, the leader of the Opposition, hails the result as the first step towards recovery from the depression. MR. LYONS, the Acting Treasurer, to whose efforts, by general consent, the success of the loan is due, calls the response "wonderful," and is sure that the proof of Australia's confidence in herself will have a good effect. There he is talking his usual good sense, for the loan brings no new wealth into the country or even into the coffers of the Treasury ; the operation merely enables maturing debts to be met by creating a fresh debt. Its failure would have been disastrous. Its success shows that in a time of unexampled depression the Australian people have faith in the future of their country and are willing to lend their money to their Government. It shows that they do not believe that there is any danger of repudiation or even of any serious inflation, automatically reducing the value of the bonds in which they have shown themselves ready to invest their savings.

Politically the success of the loan is bound to strengthen the moderate element in the Labour Party, which has a majority in the Cabinet, against the extreme element, which has a majority in the party caucus. It was floated by MR. LYONS in defiance of a resolution passed by the party caucus directing the Government not to attempt to convert the obligation falling due last Monday but to postpone payment for twelve months. In Australian political life, both in the Commonwealth and in the States, the Labour caucus, the meeting of the Labour members of Parliament, has come to exercise an authority for which it would be hard to find a parallel in any other country. It not only lays down the party policy and elects the party leader. When that leader is called upon to form a Ministry it chooses his colleagues for him, and, meeting regularly while Parliament is sitting, it decides by a majority how the party is to vote. It regards itself, when Labour is in office, as the master of the Cabinet, to whom Ministers are to look for orders and to whom, not to Parliament as a whole, the Government are to hold themselves responsible. As a body it is responsible to no one, though its individual members have to think of their constituencies, and are subject to much pressure from outside organizations such as the Trades and Labour Councils and the bigger trade unions. The main danger in Australia at present is that these outside organizations have largely fallen under the control of extremists, whose influence in the Labour Party was enormously increased by their sweeping success in the recent State elections in New South Wales. When, just before the opening of the present federal session, the Government had worked out a programme of retrenchment to enable them to balance the Budget, that programme had to be submitted to the caucus before it was submitted to Parliament, and the extremists insisted upon cutting it down so considerably as to make it ineffective. Ministers, who had pledged themselves to the State Governments to balance their Budget, were in a very awkward position. Emboldened by this success the extremists on November 6 carried their notorious resolution in the caucus that legislation should be passed compelling owners of the bonds which were to fall due on December 15 to hold their bonds for a further twelve months. This was in direct contradiction to the policy and the pledges of the Government, and the crisis it created was the more serious as the motion had been moved by one member of the Cabinet, MR. ANSTEY, and had been supported by another, MR. BEASLEY. For a Labour Minister to defy the orders of the caucus is a serious breach of party discipline, generally followed by his political extinction ; but MR. LYONS, who, as Acting Treasurer, had already announced the Government's intention to meet those bonds by an internal Conversion Loan, was not to be intimidated. He left the caucus room declaring that nothing would induce him to obey the orders that had been given him, and proceeded with his preparations for the loan. He was supported by MR. SCULLIN and the two other Ministers who had accompanied the Prime Minister to London, and the majority of the Cabinet, with considerable trepidation on the part of some of its members, rallied to his side.

It was thought at first that the Government's decision to proceed with the loan would be followed by an immediate break-up in the party ; and indeed, after what had occurred, it was hard to see how MR. ANSTEY and MR. BEASLEY could continue to sit in the same Cabinet as MR. LYONS. But the crisis was postponed. Most of the members before taking definite sides wished to await MR. SCULLIN's return, and also to see how the loan would go. MR. LYONS, having staked his political life on the success of the loan, conducted the campaign with the same courage and energy with which he had entered upon it, and the stand he had taken to maintain the credit of Australia was applauded everywhere with so much enthusiasm that the extremists did not venture to take up his challenge to the authority of the caucus. Australians are only too familiar with the cast-iron discipline of the Labour Party, and with the ruthless vindictiveness it is accustomed to show towards any of its members who defy the will of the majority. They were able to appreciate the risks the ACTING TREASURER was running and the determination with which he was facing them. They admire and respect a fighter ; and, as the loan campaign proceeded, although the majority in the caucus continued to snipe at the ACTING TREASURER and at his policy of sane and honest finance, he became a popular hero in the country. By the public the success of the campaign is accepted as his personal triumph over the extremists, and it cannot fail to strengthen his authority and that of the policy he represents. It will make the position less difficult—nothing but a miraculous recovery in the price of wheat and other Australian products could make it easy—for MR. SCULLIN when he gets back to Australia and has to grapple with problems which have become steadily more insoluble during his absence. It will also bring much-needed encouragement to those other sturdy fighters, the Labour Premiers in Victoria and South Australia, who, in spite of a chorus of abuse from within their own party, are resolutely carrying out the policy of economy and honest finance to which they pledged themselves at the Premiers' Conference.

Simon Bolivar

To-day, in the capital cities of South America and in several of those of Europe, the memory will be celebrated of SIMON BOLIVAR, who freed the northern countries of South America after three centuries of Spanish rule. Nor will London be backward in honouring the centenary of this soldier-statesman, whose exploits are told in another column of this page. The British Government will be officially represented at the Requiem Mass in Westminster Cathedral by LORD HOWARD OF PENRITH ; and afterwards the SECRETARY OF STATE for FOREIGN AFFAIRS will unveil a tablet in Apsley House, where in 1810 his predecessor of that day, LORD WELLESLEY, met SIMON BOLIVAR, and conferred with him upon the attitude of the British Government towards the provinces which he aspired to transform into independent States. Great Britain being at that time the ally of the old régime in Spain, which WELLESLEY's brother was occupied in disengaging from its French usurpers, it was obviously impossible for the Foreign Secretary to promise even the moral support which CANNING afterwards so dramatically proclaimed. But the famous interview does not seem to have left BOLIVAR dissatisfied ; and, when he sailed from England to begin his life's work in earnest, he was well assured of the sympathy with which his adventure was regarded by the public. Their sympathy was soon to take a practical form. Veterans of WELLINGTON'S campaigns and others set forth in 1819 to take service under BOLIVAR ; and until they were reduced to a mere remnant by death in action or from disease they bore the brunt of his battles. And to the end he kept in his immediate entourage one or two faithful Englishmen and Irishmen, in whom, as in most others who were brought into personal contact with him, he seems to have inspired both admiration and awe.

He came of grandee stock, and inherited a fortune on which he could have lived in luxury all his life without exertion. Yet he hazarded all, and in the end lost both fortune and life—he died worn out at the early age of 47—for the establishment of a new order. Often defeated, and twice forced to fly for safety to West Indian islands, his resolution never faltered. His self-taught military skill increased with experience, and after nearly forty actions, and at least three smashing victories over the trained forces of Spain, he had liberated the provinces which now form the Republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The administration of the freed territories proved at least as difficult as their liberation. Everywhere he found cupidity, laziness, incompetence, and corruption, the sure defects of races that had long lived under a foreign rule, a foreign rule moreover which had itself become both despotic and corrupt. He hurried by mountain pass and jungle track from Caracas to Bogota and down the coast to Lima. He created governments and gave them constitutions ; he had himself proclaimed "perpetual protector." But the very greatness of his work and of his position provoked envy and disaffection. He could not be everywhere at once ; and in his absence lesser men discredited him by clumsy imitation of his dictatorial method, or reviled him for his vanity and misrepresented the nature of his ambitions. By 1830 he was quite exhausted, and even his brave spirit was broken by his apparent failure to set up any permanent organization in the place of the order he had destroyed. He died, like CORTES, in neglect and broken-hearted, one of the many heroes of humanity who have illustrated the truth of THOMAS HARDY'S lines,

> Great men are meteors that consume themselves
> To light the earth.

Auctioneers and Land Valuation

The professed object of MR. SNOWDEN'S Land Valuation Bill is to provide for the valuation of land in Great Britain "and for purposes consequential thereon." What these consequential purposes are—as is pointed out in the memorandum issued yesterday by the Council of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute—is not disclosed. That in itself is a serious objection to the measure. MR. SNOWDEN proposes to ask Parliament for a blank cheque, without defining the uses to which it is to be put, so that any examination of the Bill and its provisions must necessarily be speculative. One suggested explanation is that it is an attempt to arrive at a basis of unimproved land value—if such a thing as unimproved land value any longer exists. Agricultural land must certainly be regarded as a manufactured article. To bring much of it to its present condition has in past generations cost vastly more than the saleable value of the soil to-day. Another assumption is that the object of the Bill is to ascertain the increase in the value of property, with a view to levying some kind of increment duty. In that case it is very doubtful whether any small revenue so derived would not be more than offset by the blighting effect which any further taxation would have on the development of building land. It would inevitably have the same consequences as the Finance Act of 1910, which by putting a stop to building enterprise was largely accountable for the deficiency of houses that proved so troublesome and costly in the years after the War. The proposed valuation would clearly deal not only with bare land but with land that has been fully built upon, regardless of the fact that the difficulty of dissecting the constituent elements of the value of developed land is beyond dispute.

As the memorandum of the Auctioneers recalls, it was found impossible under the Act of 1910 to distinguish the value of the land as such from the value of the land with buildings upon it. But in any case the day is over when any increment of value can possibly escape taxation under one or other of the imposts now levied. At every turn the present-day tax-gatherer takes his toll of profits real or imaginary, and there is now nothing further to squeeze out of the land, whether urban or rural, if any part of its capital value is to survive in the hands of the individual owner. It is in fact difficult to avoid the conclusion that the real object of MR. SNOWDEN'S measure is to continue to the bitter end the process, already well under way, of taxing the landowner out of existence. At the present moment there is no longer any obstacle to the acquisition of land for public purposes with reasonable speed and at a reasonable cost.

Forum Cats

On a trumped-up charge of "archaeological" "incompatibility" the cats of TRAJAN'S Forum are being expelled. Few acts of the Fascist Government have shown more resolution, for it is one thing to tackle the Mafia and Camorra, groups which after all are only human, and not very popular at that. It requires a different kind of nerve to try conclusions with beings notoriously well connected in occult circles, the possessors at once of unusual powers and of a world-wide discipleship. Every home where a cat reigns will think less kindly of the Italian Government. Cats, who can rarely be annoyed through their affections, have one vulnerable spot—their attachment to localities. Sometimes human beings can understand the attraction of the favoured place, when it is the middle of the hearthrug or the heart of the deepest armchair. At other times the choices are of an inexplicable chimney-pot variety, and with all respect to TRAJAN his Forum is not in the armchair class of the places upon which men cast wistful eyes, wondering if the cat will soon move away from it. It is not a popular human basking spot, and there is an almost dreadful arrogance in the charge of "archaeological incompatibility." It means that because men talked and busied themselves in a place eighteen hundred years ago it is unbecoming for cats to take over the tenancy at this late date. To the Italian legislators the Forum may be an old and sacred spot, but to the cat, who can remember being held sacred in Egypt centuries before, it is a modern and undistinguished structure. Perhaps there is something humbling in the spectacle of the cats in the Forum, and the contingent reflection that the present seats of Government activity may come in time to be no more than a cats' parade. Yet, rightly viewed, these cats are a tribute to the fine vigour of Rome, and cats do not choose deserted sites. We are used to the lion and the lizard keeping the courts where JAMSHYD did his glorying and deep drinking, and the lonely tomb of great BAHRAM may be pounded by the hooves of the wild ass. These things are not uncommon ; but the Forum of TRAJAN enjoys a different fate. There are cats in Rome because there are Romans. If cats who could have the pick of Roman palazzos and villas prefer its bare and irregular masonry, it is one more mark of honour for stones which cannot complain that life has passed them by.

A society has undertaken to find other homes for those who must forsake the Forum, and is rightly confident of success. Cats arouse enough unrequited affection not to need adventitious aid, but even the most cleverly marked of sandy cats acquires an added prestige, in homes that love antiquity, from being a Forum Cat. Our ancestors loved to trace their descent from the heroes of classical antiquity. If BRUTUS the TROJAN has been dropped from the earliest pages of history books, it does not mean that the hankering to be connected with antiquity, and in particular with so successful and well known a part of antiquity as Ancient Rome, has vanished ; and many an English home might gain reflected glory, and an invaluable repartee in neighbourly disputes, if the cat came from TRAJAN'S Forum. A year or two ago superfluous stone from the Houses of Parliament was sold to private citizens, and was bought eagerly by people who jumped at the chance of connecting their homes and gardens with the great traditions of Westminster. Many a proud householder has been able to imagine he has seen SIMON DE MONTFORT treading his lawn, and has cheerfully left the trials of membership of Parliament to others and sated his civic sense with a wheelbarrow of rubble. But what are stones compared to a cat, for stones see less than men, but cats see more ? Very proudly would the possessor of a Forum Cat call in the neighbours to watch his treasure blinking in the firelight, and seeing no man knows what, spreading in a modern English home the authentic glamour of antiquity, and accepting in condescension the milk and cushions proffered to do honour, not only to his cathood, but to

> "the glories he has known
> "And that Imperial Forum whence he came."

"LIVING ON THE DOLE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Under the heading "Living on the Dole" you published yesterday a letter from Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, in which he mentioned certain references to the evil effects of the dole which a friend of his in Canada has come across in censoring letters written to Canadian prisoners by their friends living in this country. Such references may, of course, have been made, but if they are on the same lines as the specific reference quoted in the letter—namely, that "Millie has left school and had a job for a month, so she has got the dole," I would suggest that they are of very little weight. A girl leaving school would require to work during a period of 30 weeks before she would qualify for unemployment benefit ; it would be impossible, therefore, for her to get benefit after a month's work.

I may add that a girl under 18 drawing benefit must attend an instruction centre if there is such a centre in the area where she lives, as there generally is if there is much unemployment there among juveniles.

Yours faithfully,
F. JEAN TRUSTRAM EVE, Chairman, Great Marlborough-street Employment Exchange Committee.
42, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5, Dec. 16.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The report of the Capital Punishment Committee appears to favour abolition as a step towards humanizing the nation. Would it not be desirable, therefore, either as preliminary to, or concurrently with, the proposed trial period, to prohibit the exhibition in the Press of pictures of criminals, and the sensational presentation of their exploits ?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ROGER BURGES, Commander (Retd.).
80c, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, Dec. 16.

COSTS OF FRESH LEGISLATION

FULL ESTIMATES FOR PARLIAMENT

THE TASK OF A STRONG COMMITTEE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Following the lead of your article of December 12, the letter to *The Times* of a member of the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons—Sir P. Pilditch, M.P.—points to the necessity of strengthening the powers of that Committee for the purposes for which it was appointed.

May an old Parliamentary hand who has had a public experience of 60 years, nearly half of them in the House of Commons, and who served on the Public Accounts Committee for six years, make a suggestion for what seems a necessary further safeguard against ill-considered additions to public outlay such as have subjected us to our present overload of taxation ?

The effective safeguard afforded by such Chancellors of the Exchequer as Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir M. Hicks Beach, and Mr. Asquith was deplorably non-existent after Mr. Asquith left the Treasury, which for some years unwillingly became a spending department under more than one Chancellor of the Exchequer of a new sort.

An Estimates Committee with sufficient power, and reporting in good time, might achieve a good deal ; but it would leave open other gates to additional expenditure. Of late years Parliament has been passing, usually at the instance of the Government of the day, one Act of Parliament after another, each of which has, more or less blindly, laid burdens of varied magnitude with vast totals on the taxes or the rates.

May I suggest the appointment of an Inter-Departmental Committee, on which the Treasury should be strongly represented, and to which the Committees of Selection of both Houses might usefully add a few members and Peers of capacity as critics, for the following purposes ? To report to Parliament on every Government Bill, and on such Private Members' Bills as reach a second reading, an estimate of the expenditure (capital or annual) involved in its proposals, and especially of any increase of paid staff, central or local, which the proposed legislation would entail.

Parliament and the taxpayers would thus have their eyes opened beforehand, and not too late as heretofore, to the degree in which each legislative proposal is likely to lay new burdens on an over-taxed people.

Yours faithfully,
SHUTTLEWORTH.
Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale.

LOANS FROM PUBLIC GALLERIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Lee of Fareham points out that only a small proportion of the State-owned objects lent to recent exhibitions of foreign art in London came from galleries or museums outside the country of origin—not enough, he says, to vitiate the principle that the chief motive of the lenders has been a patriotic desire to "tell the world" that their own national culture was second to none.

This "principle" has certainly not actuated numerous foreign contributors to the Exhibition of Persian Art which is to open at the Royal Academy on January 7. Fully two-thirds of the exhibits sent by Governments or public museums abroad come from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, the United States, and other countries outside Persia. It is doubtful whether some of them would have lent so freely but for the prospect of legislation in England to permit reciprocity. It was pointed out by Sir Robert Witt in his introduction to the Souvenir Catalogue of the Italian Exhibition that this prospect had a powerful influence on certain foreign lenders to that Exhibition.

Your obedient servant,
A. T. WILSON.
5-6, Cork-street, W.1, Dec. 16.

COUNTED OUT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I venture to submit that the continuous publicity you have accorded to a small private dinner-party I gave the other night constitutes a serious breach of an honourable tradition which has prevailed for many years in political journalism, and which in this instance has been faithfully observed by the lobby correspondents of all the leading provincial newspapers. It is that public notice should not be taken by the Press of informal meetings between members of different political parties.

Even in the days before the War, when the Irish controversy was at its height, Liberals and Unionists were known, upon occasion, to have a meal together. And if political opponents are now to be censured for meeting one another in private, the conditions imposed upon personal freedom by public life, already sufficiently onerous, will surely become unendurable. It is therefore to be regretted that you should have turned the fact that I asked a few friends to dine to unfair advantage in a leading article directed against members of Parliament generally.

But a deeper issue is raised than this. Many people in the country, and some of us in the House of Commons, believe that we are faced to-day with an emergency so grave that only by a tremendous national effort can we hope to come through. The Conservative Party has embraced protection as the main plank in its policy, and until this question is decided by the electorate all talk of "coalition" between Conservatives and Liberals is palpable nonsense, although I cannot think it necessary for them to cut each other on that account.

But it is certainly difficult to understand why Major Walter Elliot should have incurred your displeasure for having congratulated Sir Oswald Mosley and his friends on having accepted the whole protectionist thesis. We read a great deal in your columns about cooperation in industry. I cannot see how this can be achieved without some measure of cooperation in politics, at least so long as the present crisis persists. Of one thing I am certain. That the country is sick to death of party strife in the narrow, petty, bitter, and personal form which the attitude adopted by you, Sir, is well calculated to intensify.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT BOOTHBY.
House of Commons, Dec. 15.

*** Mr. Boothby appears to have misread completely the only comment upon his dinner-party which has been made in these columns. This was to the effect that his young Conservative guests would have been better employed at that particular moment in preventing a "count-out" of the House of Commons during a debate on economy, however academic. There has never been the slightest suggestion in *The Times* that members of different parties ought not to dine together, or that party strife should be conducted in a "narrow, petty, bitter, and personal form." Innumerable articles prove exactly the contrary. But national economy should surely be one of the first and least contentious objects of "co-operation in politics," and should be pursued without even the appearance of apathy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Neither the Duchess of Atholl nor your other correspondents appear to grasp the significance of the Economy Debate fiasco and fail to place the blame where it is merited.

A debate on a private member's motion is initiated for the purpose of testing the feeling of the House on a particular policy, and it is usual for the Whips' Office to issue a list of subjects that it is desirable to air. Individual members are not required to be present during a debate on a private motion unless they desire to speak. In the present case Sir John Davidson chose the main policy of the party for his motion, and it was obviously the duty of the leader of the party, through his Chief Whip, to rally the whole strength of the Conservative members by the issue of a "three-line" whip, and to support the motion by a "full dress" debate. The blame rests entirely on the leaders and not on the private members, though it is they who will suffer most from this lack of initiative.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. V. K. APPLIN, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Fortescue Lodge, Enfield, Dec. 15.

SIMON BOLIVAR

THE LIBERATION OF S. AMERICA

SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

The peculiar greatness of Simon Bolivar, which gives him pride of place among the liberators of South America, consisted in a combination of practical abilities, idealism, and high political intelligence. Other men, like San Martin, the liberator of Argentina, were his equals in waging war under extreme difficulties against the Spanish power. But Bolivar not only freed and founded the five vast republics of the north-west of South America. He was the first to recognize and the foremost to combat the political evils which through the nineteenth century stultified the benefits which might have been gained by liberation from the Spanish power.

When he died, on December 17, 1830, he was only 47 years old. But he was already an almost legendary figure. Young men in the early twenties, in the first excitement of their public interest, could not remember the time when Bolivar was not the foremost figure in their world. The range and scale of his activity for the 18 years preceding his death, his long years as the chief commander of the revolutionary armies and President of the new Republics, gave him a position apart from every one else, and his life closed in disappointment and amid growing enmities largely because, in the manner of Caesar, he had come to bestride his world like a Colossus.

As he is the most famous of the liberators, so is he the one whom it is easiest to know. Among the Irish names which abound in the histories both of Spain and of the New World in the last two centuries is that of General O'Leary. He was aide-de-camp to Bolivar for many years, and he wrote in English a full account of his chief. In the ceaseless alternation of struggles in the field against Spain and in the council rooms and public assemblies against constitutional opponents, Bolivar wore himself out, came to think of himself as an old man at 40, and passed from the first zeal of eighteenth-century fervour for the perfectibility of man under democracy to the wise and prophetic view of what in fact the history of South America was going to be. South America has produced many men with a talent for ideological speculation and a love of sounding generalizations. Those who met Simon Bolivar moving in the high society of the Paris of 1804 could be pardoned for thinking that here was just one more of a familiar type. A young man of 21, they were told, if they had the curiosity to ask much about him, he had been left an orphan in infancy, the heir to a vast Venezuelan patrimony. He had been brought up by tutors, had travelled in Europe, had imbibed all the fashionable Rousseauism of his day. If they talked to him they heard him expressing an eager, simple Republicanism, and saying he had lost all faith in Napoleon now that he was making himself into an Emperor. If he burned to liberate his fatherland from Spain, many other young men did the same, and his solemn vow in 1805, on the Aventine hill in Rome, to devote his life to that cause was the kind of emotional gesture common to enthusiastic youth. But within a very few years things happened which tested his words to the full, and revealed in the wealthy youth who drowned the memory of an early tragedy—he was left a widower at 19—in a round of the pleasures of the European capitals, a man capable of inspiring and leading to victory as difficult a host as any captain has commanded.

THE CHALLENGE

Bolivar appears in history in 1810, at the age of 27. Napoleon's coup in Spain had brought to a head the gathering dissatisfaction of the colonists in Spanish America. That dissatisfaction was of long standing. In the two Spanish Viceroyalties of New Granada and Peru, covering the vast area—nearly twenty times Great Britain—which is now the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, all the prizes of government were reserved for Spaniards. People like the Bolivars, who had come from Spain to the New World in the heroic days of the sixteenth century, enjoyed their great estates and lorded it over the Indians and their negro slaves. But to the Spaniard they were creoles, inferior to a greater or less degree according as their blood was mixed. Out of a total population which cannot be known with any exactness, but which in the whole area that is now the five Republics was not more than 6,000,000 or less than 3,000,000, the creole upper class to which Bolivar belonged did not number a quarter of the population. The Indians, though they had their heavy grievances, contributed nothing to the wave of local patriotism. What the creoles had to determine after a Bonaparte mounted the Throne of Spain was whether to obey him or not, and the first phase of Bolivar's activities opened with the formation of local Juntas to rule in the name of Ferdinand the Spanish Bourbon.

With this challenge to authority the wars of liberation began. Bolivar from the first worked for Republican independence, and the intransigent attitude of the Spanish Bourbons, who refused to make the concessions demanded by the South Americans in return for a hazardous loyalty, soon made the issue one between autonomy and European control.

TROOPS AND ARMIES

The warfare that continued through the next 20 years was not of any high strategical quality. On both sides the armies were always very small ; between 1,000 and 2,000 on each side made an ordinary battle, and if two armies of 6,000 or 7,000 men challenged each other the result was a great and decisive battle. The numbers were very much the numbers of the English Civil War, and Bolivar would have understood Cromwell's campaigns. The Spanish troops were not of the first order. They were the same men on whom Wellington was making his comments in the Peninsula. But the revolutionaries had only Indians and other similar sources of recruitment, and they had no trained officers. Bolivar himself cherished through life his copy of Montecuculi's "Art of War," and over and over again outraged the elementary rules of the text-books with disastrous results. The scant numbers and poor quality of the troops told doubly in such a theatre of war. The vast area contains some of the grandest scenery in the world, but grand scenery—mountains rising 15,000ft. from the sea, jungle, and desert—makes it difficult to keep an army for long in being. Many patriots came forward at the start, using their wealth and their control of the lower classes of population, to take part in the armed opposition to the Spanish Government. Many of them grew wearied by the difficulties of the struggle, which was conducted on both sides with the greatest ferocity and in the first years was a war to the death. But Bolivar excelled in tenacity and hopefulness, and came to

acquire an ascendancy over his fellows which enabled him to struggle successfully for many years against an evil worse than the difficulties which natural scenery, military inexperience, or small supplies created. This evil was the jealousy and lack of any tradition of order which made the proud undisciplined men who at their own expense and risk were freeing their country, extremely unwilling to carry out any policy or orders but their own. It is the greatest of all tributes to Bolivar that he got himself accepted and obeyed as Commander-in-Chief and President of three Republics till his death.

His first task was the emancipation of his own province of Venezuela. The attempt to set up a local government to rule in the name of Ferdinand of Spain failed. He came to London in 1810 and saw Lord Wellesley, then Foreign Secretary. England was the ally of Spain and leaned to Ferdinand's view that subjects were subjects and had no right to bargain with him because he was in difficulties. The Venezuelan Junta turned to Napoleon for help. He had lost command of the sea and could give no help, and although Bolivar sought out in London the only South American general of note and experience, Miranda, and brought him back to command the Venezuelans, the Spanish troops mastered the country by 1812. Bolivar escaped, and from the neighbouring centre of Cartagena, also in revolt, prepared an army and invaded Venezuela after proclaiming war to the death. He entered Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, in triumph in August, 1813, when he was hailed as the Liberator. To blunt the edge of envy he founded the Order of Liberators, to which all distinguished patriots were admitted. But a second time the Spaniards prevailed.

He passed through the darkest days in 1816, after the Spaniards had regained both Venezuela and New Granada. But he was never near despair, and obtained some help from the negro President of Haiti. He established himself again on the mainland with a force, and remained in the field for four years, harassed as much by unruly lieutenants as by the Spanish commanders. In 1819 he obtained the English contingent of some 5,000 men, many of them Peninsular veterans. In the long desultory warfare there stands out the considerable exploit of 1819, when Bolivar crossed the Andes at a height of between 12,000-15,000ft., through passes the Spaniards had not troubled to guard because they believed them impassable. Flogging had to be used to restore the circulation of the troops. A great victory in the plains of Southern Granada was followed by a triumphal entry into Bogota, and he received the title of Liberator of New Granada.

THE NEW REPUBLIC

The new Republic was named Colombia on Bolivar's suggestion. It comprised a huge area, the modern Republics of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, and the name Colombia expressed Bolivar's dream of a single South American State. He became the first President. The Spanish Government negotiated an armistice, and a bargain that the war, when renewed, should be fought on civilized lines. The war was in fact renewed, and Bolivar gained successive victories. He then went to Ecuador and to Peru, to establish their independence beyond question. He would gladly have taken a hand in liberating Argentina also if San Martin had at all encouraged him to do so.

In 1823 the French invaded Spain, and England and the United States at once took alarm. Spain in the new world they did not fear, but now they saw a possibility of France renewing her oversea ambitions through Spain. The Monroe Doctrine, aimed against France, placed the new States of South America in safety. The fighting continued, but the Spanish forces were growing weaker all the time, and with Bolivar's great victory of Ayacucho in 1824 the war ended. As he had done before Bolivar resigned the supreme power he held not only in Colombia but in Peru and Ecuador, protesting that only military necessity justified the concentration of power in one man. He spent some time in the new Republic of Bolivia, which had been formed in his honour, and in Peru.

POLITICAL IDEAS

The last years of the Liberator's life were spent in a losing fight to keep Colombia one. In 1828 his resignation was accepted by the Congress, at his own request. He assumed power again shortly afterwards, and plots began to be hatched against his life. The last two years of his life were filled with an expedition against Peru, whose chiefs had driven Bolivar's general, Sucre, from Bolivia and were encroaching on Colombia. When he returned successful to the north for the last time it was to find the disruptive and hostile elements in Venezuela and New Granada stronger than ever, and he died, of tuberculosis, the last pesos of his fortune exhausted and with a deep gloom in his heart.

Like Alexander Hamilton, Bolivar did not confound independence with democracy. The new countries needed a new system and Bolivar found it in a strong executive, which alone could build up the reign of law he admired so much in England. He carried his authoritarianism to great length—a tribunal was to watch people's conduct and to deal severely with those who offended, as "by showing themselves insensitive to public misfortunes"; and this authoritarianism clouded his popularity in the last century. He hated federalism and loved unity. "The present state of America," he said, "recalls the fall of the Roman Empire, when each part formed a distinct political system, in conformity with its interests, its situation, or its corporations." "There is no faith in America," he cried, "neither in men nor in nations. Their treaties are waste paper; their constitutions are paper and ink; their elections are battles; liberty is anarchy and life a torment." He called for immigration of the peoples of North America and Europe. "The blood of our fellow-citizens presents many diversities; let us mix it in order to unify it." In the generation after his death, while many of his prophecies were realized, his ideas were discounted, and though statues were raised to him, he was thought of as the soldier of the revolution. Only with the passage of the years has he achieved the double recognition that is his due.

BURST WATER-MAIN AT ST. GILES'S-CIRCUS

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

At least two weeks will be required to repair the damage caused by the bursting of the 24in. water main in St. Giles's-circus, W.C., on Monday. It was stated at the Holborn Borough Surveyor's department yesterday that the extent of the damage underground has not yet been ascertained, and that a fortnight is regarded as the minimum period for carrying out the necessary work.

Underground railway services were normal yesterday, and alternative routes planned for the omnibuses normally crossing the Circus have proved satisfactory. Those going east along Oxford-street turn off at Berners-street and go *via* Goodge-street and Bedford-square into Bloomsbury, and so to High Holborn. West-bound traffic travels by way of Shaftesbury-avenue, Cambridge-circus, and Wardour-street to rejoin Oxford-street. South-bound traffic goes *via* Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Bloomsbury-street, Great Russell-street, Bury-street, and Shaftesbury-avenue; and north-bound traffic by way of Denmark-street, High-street, Bloomsbury, Shaftesbury-avenue, Bloomsbury-street, and Great Russell-street.

BRITISH TRADE OVERSEA

THE PRINCE'S APPEAL

BETTER SALESMANSHIP NEEDED

The Prince of Wales, who sails for South America early in January and is to open the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires, spoke on our needs and duty in the field of salesmanship at the annual dinner of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, which was held at Guildhall last night. Sir Francis Goodenough, chairman of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship, presided over a gathering of nearly 800 representatives of commerce and industry. In his appeal to leaders of the commercial world, which was broadcast, the Prince of Wales emphasized the importance of visiting markets abroad to study conditions on the spot and to establish personal contact with customers, representatives, and agents.

The Chairman, proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, said his presence was a striking and most welcome proof of the keen interest he took at all times in the maintenance and advancement of British trade oversea. If the efforts of sales managers to raise the standard of efficiency in British marketing, at home and oversea, were to succeed—and the association existed for the purpose of stimulating, co-ordinating, and augmenting these efforts—the sales managers must have behind them the unremitting interest and thorough backing of their directors and management. That was not yet by any means universally realized.

Again, if the final recommendations of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship were to bear fruit, they must be awaited and welcomed by an aroused public interest. There was still far too much apathy and indifference on the subject of marketing policy and marketing *personnel*. The Committee were now drafting their final report, and they hoped to issue it early in the New Year. While he could not forecast the recommendations of that report, he might indicate the various aspects of the problem with which it would be planned to deal.

There was, first, the large subject of school, college, and university education as a preparation for commerce as a career. Then came the important question of the methods—or want of method—of selection by business men of recruits for their undertakings, and the allied question of bringing the supplies of potential recruits properly into touch with the points of demand for recruits. The liaison between education, on the one hand, and commerce and industry, on the other, was far from perfect—in some directions it was practically non-existent. There followed the question of the further education of those who have entered commerce and wanted to qualify fully therein—a question demanding for its most satisfactory solution close cooperation between commerce and education. Then, finally, there was the problem of training the individual salesman in an industry in the science and art of selling the products of that industry to the individual customers.

He hoped that those present would do their best to see that those recommendations were acted on promptly and widely. No one had shown closer or keener interest in the work of the committee, in so far as it had manifested itself in their two interim reports, than the Prince of Wales—that great advocate of British commerce, that exceedingly hard-working ambassador, might he say that expert salesman, of the British Empire. On another great mission to South America they wished him God-speed, good luck, and a safe return. (Cheers.)

FACING THE FACTS

The Prince of Wales, who was loudly cheered on rising to reply, said:—

I feel it is taking a somewhat unfair advantage of me that in the presence of so many experts I should be the one who should broadcast to-night. You have done me that honour. I am glad to be here this evening as guest of the Sales Managers' Association, and I am pleased to see around me such a representative company of leaders in commerce and industry, because I believe that the members of the association are engaged upon work of great importance to this country—especially in the direction of striving to increase our oversea trade.

Let us admit for a start that the position of our export trade is not what it used to be, and still less what we should like it to be. We all want to make progress, and would be by no means content just to stand still. Instead of doing either, however, we have, for several years, been losing ground. Now I know that some people hold it wrong to say that, in case our competitors and our customers should hear, and should think we are going downhill—are throwing up the sponge. Such people would prefer to change the subject, but, gentlemen, isn't it better to face facts than to ignore them? The trouble, as I see it, is that we here at home are the last to realize these things which are the common talk of our brothers overseas, of our foreign competitors, and of the customers we fail to capture or retain. So let us frankly bring these facts to light and discuss them, not for the purpose of moaning over, but of facing them, ascertaining their causes, and then overcoming all difficulties as our fathers did before us and as we most certainly can and will. (Cheers.)

We have all got to realize that the world markets of to-day are not those of the times of Queen Victoria, nor even those of King Edward. We are living in the thirteenth post-War year, and if conditions were changing before the War—as they were even then quickly changing—from days of got-easy business to days of dog-fight competition they have changed still more quickly of late, and we are now in days when other countries make more and more of the articles we used to sell them, and when less and less business is to be got and kept except through skilful selling campaigns, energetically pursued and adequately financed.

I said something about this question of salesmanship nearly two years ago at the Mansion House. Now, as the Salesmanship Committee has of course been careful to point out, there are many firms in this country whose up-to-date methods of salesmanship, like their up-to-date goods, are equal to the best in the world. Indeed, the best of our men and the best of our goods are unsurpassed. In the presence of our distinguished foreign guests, whom I am delighted to meet to-night, I refrain from putting that claim any higher.

FIVE QUESTIONS

Our troubles, no doubt, are in part due to world economic conditions over which we have little control. Granted that they are, is that any reason for neglecting other causes that we can directly control or remove? Is it not rather a call to us to do everything we can to counterbalance the adverse factors imposed upon us? The questions we need to concern ourselves with are:—

Can we, by our own efforts, improve our chances of securing custom for our goods overseas?

Can we improve our methods of marketing?

Ought we to be giving more thought to the business of marketing?

Can we do nothing to make victory possible by raising the quality and numbers of our representatives overseas by throwing ourselves with more energy and determination into the fight by making earlier use of all young men of drive and pluck who are prepared to join in the fray?

Have we realized and taken any steps to make good the loss to commerce of so many of the best of the men who to-day would be 35 to 40 years old and taking their part in organizing and directing business but for the fact that they are lying beneath the soil of many countries of the world or under the waves of the seven seas?

Until we can answer all those questions with a well-founded "No," let us think less of what somebody else, of what the State, or any organization can do for us, and think more of what we can and ought to do for ourselves. (Cheers.) I think we are all too prone to-day to think that combined action lessens the need for individual action. Combined action should be a supplement and support to individual effort and enterprise, not a substitute for it.

Returning to my suggestion at the Mansion House last year that all was not well with our salesmanship—a suggestion based upon my own personal observations abroad as well as upon that of other reliable observers closely in touch with trade—I need do no more to-night than point to the report on marketing overseas published a year ago by the committee over which your president, our chairman to-night, presides. Anyone must be singularly impervious to facts, stated with a moderation that enhances their force, who can read that report and still feel that there is nothing to worry about in connexion with our salesmanship—using the word as covering the whole organization of business-getting. And no one from abroad, from any part of our Empire, with whom I have discussed that report does anything but endorse it and say: "When will our people at home wake up to what is happening, and to the risks some of them are running by sticking to the methods that did very well at the end of the last century, but are now entirely inadequate?"

What we need is to realize that our best men must not be concerned only, or even mainly, with production. Modern methods of production—modern conditions of competition—inevitably demand modern methods of marketing. A goodly share of the best brains to be had must be concentrated on the difficult, complex but most interesting job of fighting competition in the world's markets.

Now I am sure that no one who knows the members of the Salesmanship Committee—and I have the pleasure of knowing many of them, and am glad to see several here to-night—and no one, I think, who knows me, will think for one minute that our criticisms and our admonitions have any aim but to benefit the trade of this old country of ours, or that we would for one moment depress or discourage those engaged in that trade.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTRY

When my brother, the Duke of York, was your guest (cheers) he drew a parallel that interested me a good deal between salesmanship and statesmanship. I should like for a minute to draw one between salesmanship and sportsmanship. And when you come to think of it, the parallel is quite instructive. The sportsman needs love of adventure; he needs courage to undertake it and to face risks. He wants endurance to see the thing through, with philosophy to take every toss and to meet all setbacks without getting rattled or downhearted. He requires energy and initiative; quickness of judgment and action, however sudden and startling the emergency; good temper, however difficult and trying the bunker; patience and perseverance—all these manly qualifications he needs; and, above all, the spirit of the game that makes him always play it "on the square" and play it unselfishly, for the side and not for self. (Cheers.)

And if he is riding across country, won't he be the better for close knowledge of it? And if he is fishing a stream, won't he bring more fish to grass if he knows the pools than if he be strange to the water?

Well, what single quality have I put into that catalogue that isn't essential to the salesman? Surely none. And are there not lessons from the parallel that leap to the mind? There is one at any rate that was especially emphasized by the committee's interim report—the value of knowledge of the country you are riding over. I cannot lay too much stress, from my own observation and from all I have learnt from others, upon the importance of heads of firms and their export directors constantly studying conditions for themselves on the spot, and establishing close personal contacts alike with customers and representatives and agents. (Cheers.)

I would particularly like, in connexion with my approaching visit to South America—to which such kind reference has already been made—to express the earnest hope that the heads of the firms who are exhibiting at Buenos Aires will not only send out first-class men to take charge of their exhibits, but will go out themselves to Argentina while the exhibition is on, see conditions as they are, and establish personal relations with the big buyers out there. (Cheers.)

EXPERT TRAINING ESSENTIAL

On this question of principals going abroad the point must not be forgotten that if the country be other than English-speaking, an intimate knowledge of the language of the people, and an equally intimate knowledge of their life and thought, are invaluable for them as well as for their representatives—a second point stressed very rightly by the committee.

This brings me to my final point of parallel between sport and the great game of commerce—a game in which it seems to me the very best qualities of character, mind, and body are required if it is to be played with full success. That is, the need for careful preparation and training; the need for education by the expert. As in sport, so in commerce, training is absolutely essential to-day, if you mean to keep in the first flight. To your inborn abilities of mind and gifts of personality must be added broad-based general culture, and then the special knowledge needed by the man of commerce. That, I suggest, includes knowledge of economic history; of economic geography; of world industrial, commercial, and financial conditions; and knowledge of the languages. (Cheers.)

I am very glad to think that the committee in their final report will be dealing fully, as their chairman has told us, with this vital problem of how the youth of this country can most effectively be trained for commerce, without loss of general culture. And not only without loss of culture, but with the definite advantage to a man of being conscious that his culture can be made serviceable to his day and generation as certainly through commerce as through any other profession; conscious moreover, that any gifts of leadership and initiative, originality and courage he possesses, can be utilized to the full in the honourable service of commerce, in which the straight man will always beat the crooked if he has equal capacity, training, and keenness. (Cheers.)

And I am very glad to hear that parents and teachers alike are waiting eagerly for that report. I am glad to know that not only the primary and secondary schools are seriously discussing the subject, but that it is well in the minds of the headmasters of our great public schools, several of whom I am delighted to see here to-night. We owe a great debt to our public schools, criticize them though some of us at times may. We shall owe them a still greater debt if they and the universities will lead the way by recognizing the need of commerce as well as of industry for the best type of intellectual and moral leader, suitably trained for the battle of commercial and industrial life.

Similarly we shall look, and I am sure not look in vain, to the wide field of the secondary and central schools for a growing stream of rightly instructed recruits for the army which is needed to maintain old fields and conquer new in the world of trade. (Cheers.)

FINANCIAL BACKING

But there is one condition that must be fulfilled if the efforts of the committee and the response of teachers and parents and sons are to avail the nation—and this brings me back to where I began and where I will finish. The employers engaged in the struggle for world trade must recognize the need for employing a more adequate and a more appropriately educated staff if British trade is to live and grow, and not to wither and die. And they must make it clear beyond a doubt that for such staff they are prepared to pay an attractive price and give them in their work abroad adequate financial backing, so that they may have a standing as well as an efficiency worthy of their country. They must, moreover, courageously and steadfastly back them up by policy based on the needs of to-day rather than on the traditions of former years and wholly different times. (Cheers.)

I make that appeal to the leaders of the commercial world with great confidence in this the very heart of the commercial centre of our Empire, where the great Corporation and the great livery companies and the individual merchants of the City have always given their energetic and generous support to every movement for the benefit of commerce. Here, in this Guildhall, where my father a generation ago besought England to "Wake Up," I appeal to the leaders of British trade to "Wake up thoroughly, to consider fully, and to act decisively." (Loud cheers.)

I am confident that, if they will do so, then, with the ready help of the schools and the fine human material for the service of commerce they are already producing, and will increasingly produce, British trade will reconquer and maintain its legitimate position in the markets of the world. (Cheers.)

MOBILIZING EDUCATION

Lord Eustace Percy, proposing "Commerce, Industry, and Education," said that the one duty of any Government of this country at this time was to mobilize all the power of the nation behind a commercial and industrial policy. Education was one of the greatest forces that must be mobilized to that end. Politicians desired to mobilize commerce and industry, and in this they were right, though they might be clumsy in their methods. Let business men, instead of giving way to the natural temptation of telling them to mind their own business, make the appropriate reply: let them insist on mobilizing education.

Sir Arthur Balfour, responding, said that Lord Eustace Percy had said that it was up to industry to mobilize education, but the industry of this country had got to be carried on in the future, as it had been in the past, by people who understood it. (Laughter and cheers.) This country had some of the finest salesmen in the world. How was it that with those fine salesmen and that fine direct selling which we had been developing we were unable to retain our share in the world's trade or increase it? The answer was a very simple one. Our costs were too high, and until we faced that fact all the talk of fine salesmanship was merely breaking the hearts of those we sent out to sell goods the price of which was too high. (Cheers.) We had gone on the principle that we could educate other industrial countries up to our standard of living and wages and we had failed. We were bearing a load of taxation and rates for several services which no country in the world had ever dreamt of, and we could not go on burying our head in the sand like the ostrich and feeding on our hump like the camel. The position of this country to-day was decidedly serious, and the time had come for us to face the position. Then our salesmen could go out with a light heart knowing that our prices were competitive and that of our quality there never was any doubt.

Dr. C. A. Alington, Headmaster of Eton, also replied.

Sir Charles Trevelyan proposed the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London." Alluding to the work of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship, he said he had no doubt that its final report would do much to reinforce and drive home the points which the Prince had brought before them.

The Lord Mayor briefly responded.

Mr. John Ames, chairman of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, proposed "The Visitors," and Lord Meston responded, in the absence of Mr. J. H. Thomas.

The guests included:—

The Belgian, Japanese, and American Ambassadors, the Sheriffs, Sir Charles Batho, Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Sir Kynaston Studd, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Sir Louis A. Newton, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. Arthur Hayday, M.P., Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., Sir Sydney Chapman, Sir Ernest Gowers, Sir Horace Hamilton, Sir Edward Harding, Sir Cyril Hurcomb, Sir S. Findlater Stewart, Sir Charles J. Howell Thomas, Lord Ednam, Lord Mersey, Lord Luke of Pavenham, Lord Marshall, Mr. W. R. Codling, Mr. G. I. H. Lloyd, Mr. E. H. Pelham, Mr. J. F. Ronca, Mr. A. Abbott, Mr. H. B. Wallis, Mr. W. C. Eaton.

Mr. F. A. Pauline, Mr. L. J. Lemieux, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, Sir G. Fuller, Sir H. N. Barwell, Mr. Walter Leitch, Mr. J. W. Downie, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Major Astor, M.P., Sir Charles H. Bedford, Sir J. George Beharrell, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Herbert Blain, Sir Max Bonn, Sir Harry Brittain, Alderman Sir G. T. Broadbridge, Colonel Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir Woodman Burbidge, Sir John Cadman, Sir James Carmichael, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Sir John Corcoran, Sir Robert Donald, Alderman Sir Harold Downer, Sir William Furse, Sir Alexander Gibb, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Martin Hall, Sir Edward Holland, Sir Edward Iliffe, Sir William Larke, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir Stanley Machin, Sir Robert McLean, Sir Edward Manville, Sir James Martin, Sir David Milne-Watson, Sir Reginald Neville, Sir Douglas Newton, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir Herbert Ormond, Sir William Perring, Sir Ernest Petter, Sir Adrian Pollock, Sir Philip Proctor, Sir Malcolm Robertson, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Charles Starmer, Sir Edwin Stockton, Sir Gilbert Vyle, Sir Duncan Watson, Colonel Sir Harold Wernher, Sir William Whyte.

Mr. Willoughby Bullock, Mr. Reginald J. Morrish, Sir Frederick Green, Dr. Hugh S. Stannus, Mr. A. Stanley Bell, Mr. H. G. Sturges, Mr. W. H. M. Smeaton, Mr. E. E. Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Williams, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. F. R. Dale, Mr. J. Talbot, Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Mr. J. H. L. Crees, Canon H. A. Sawyer, Mr. F. B. Malim, Mr. J. C. Akerman, Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Mr. P. A. Best, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, M. Boissevain, Mr. Darcy Braddell, Mr. Victor Brown, Mr. F. Chadwick, Mr. Frank R. Chitham, Alderman C. H. Collett, Mr. E. E. Finch, Mr. C. S. S. Fooks, Mr. R. W. Foot, Mr. W. Galbraith, Alderman P. W. Greenaway, Professor Fred Hall, Mr. Thomas Hardie, Mr. W. L. Hichens, Mr. Patrick K. Hodgson, Mr. R. M. Holland-Martin, Alderman James G. Howell, Mr. Louis N. Kiek, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Miss E. W. Mawdsley, Mr. Charles H. Merz, Mr. Oswald Milne, Miss L. F. Nettlefold, Dr. Thomas E. Page, Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, Mr. C. E. D. Peters, Mr. Anthony F. Pickford, Mr. H. A. Reincke, Mr. G. E. Rowland, Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., Mr. W. Hugh Stephenson, Mr. Sydney Tatchell, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Tatton, Mr. D. Van den Bergh, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Vignoles, Mr. J. H. White, Dr. William Willoughby, Mr. Henry Woodall, and Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock.

THE INDIAN PRINCES

BRITISH SPORTSMAN'S CLUB LUNCHEON

A luncheon in honour of the Indian Ruling Princes was given by the British Sportsman's Club at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Lord Lonsdale, the president of the club, was in the chair, and the Princes present were the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharaj Rana of Porbandar, the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, the Yuvarajah of Mysore, the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, and the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

Lord Decies, the chairman of the club, read the following telegram from the King, in reply to one conveying good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to the King and Queen:—"I have received with much pleasure the message you have sent me from the members of the British Sportsman's Club and the distinguished guests from India. Please thank them for their good wishes, which I heartily reciprocate."

The health of the Ruling Princes was proposed by Lord Lonsdale, who thanked them for their many kindnesses to British sportsmen. They were themselves interested in every kind of sport, he said, and they always played the game.

The Maharajah of Patiala, responding, said that sport was among the greatest ties that bound together the far-flung Empire of his Majesty the King. The speaker's uncle, that great cricketer, Maharajah the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, had said that the British Empire was very much like a cricket team. What they all wanted to cultivate was the team spirit, the spirit of pulling together and of making individual sacrifices for the good of the whole, and applying to the business of life those principles they had all learned to admire in sportsmanship. "I hope you will forgive me for saying," he added, amid laughter and applause, "that while a good sportsman may also be a good politician, a good politician is not always a good sportsman. Let us all make up our minds to face our difficulties, whether they are private or public, as good sportsmen should, and I am sure we shall all find that our political life will be the better for it."

The toast was acknowledged also by the Maharajah of Alwar. In paying tribute to the hospitality which has been extended to the Ruling Princes in England, he observed that he had told the Prime Minister he did not envy him his task, because he sat with them making constitutions all day, and often sat with them ruining constitutions all night. (Laughter.) This Sportsman's Club reminded him of his own sporting days, which began at the age of five. Among the guests at this luncheon was one who was his tutor for three and a half years, and who was present when their team won the Delhi Durbar International Cup, presented by Lord Curzon, in 1903. He felt sure, he continued, speaking at this almost psychological moment when the destinies of India were being hammered out, that Britain and India together would produce results that would end in peace and good will. Indeed, their task would not have been worth undertaking if they did not succeed in devising proposals and means whereby they could prove to the world that, whatever might be happening in certain parts of India, there were certain points on which all of them at the Round-Table Conference unanimously agreed. The first was—anyhow he was not giving away any secrets out of the Conference—that they were determined in all circumstances to be a proud link in India within the Empire. (Cheers.)

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord Aberdare, Sir Charles Allom, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Lieutenant-General Sir Tom Bridges, Mr. F. S. G. Calthorpe, Captain V. A. Cazalet, Sir Claude Champion-de-Crespigny, Lord Chaplin, Lord Clydesdale, General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., Captain E. S. Dawes, the Marquis Del Moral, Count De Lavradio, Lord Desborough, Lord Ebbisham, Mr. W. Findlay, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, Sir Ralph Gore, General Sir Hubert Gough, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Lord Ernest Hamilton, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Air-Marshal Sir John Higgins, Commander George Hillyard, Sir Clement Hindley, Brigadier-General Sir William Horwood, Lord Howe, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Lord Knebworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Laurie, Sir Walter Lawrence, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Colonel R. E. Myddelton, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Patterson, Lord Peel, Baron Quarles-Van-Ufford, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Air Chief-Marshal Sir John Salmond, Lord Sidmouth, Colonel Ronald Sloane-Stanley, Bishop Southwell, Sir Edwin Stockton, Sir Kynaston Studd, Brigadier-General R. O'B. Taylor, Lord Tweedmouth, Admiral Sir Hugh Watson, Sir Archibald Weigall, and Lord Westmorland.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SELFRIDGE'S

Marylebone Borough Council has approved in principle proposals by Messrs. Selfridge and Co., Limited, for extending their Oxford-street store as far as Wigmore-street. According to the Works Committee report it is proposed to erect a large commercial building to cover the area bounded by Oxford-street, Duke-street, Wigmore-street, and Orchard-street, which would involve the stopping up of Edward's-mews and Somerset-street. The scheme also provides for the surrender to the public way, not only of the existing forecourts on the Duke-street, Wigmore-street, and Orchard-street frontages, but also strips of land on the Wigmore-street and Orchard-street frontages. It is intended that the main entrance to the extended store should be in Orchard-street, on which frontage a portico some 200ft. long might be constructed. A sum of £3,000,000 has been mentioned in connexion with the proposals.

ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGE REDUCED

When Alfred Thomas Moore, of Testwood-road, Southampton, 37, a ship's fireman, made his third appearance at the Southampton Police Court yesterday on charges of attempting to murder Mabel Lang by strangulation and of causing grievous bodily harm to Charles Candy by striking him on the head with a hammer, the charge of attempted murder was reduced by consent of the Bench to one of common assault. Moore was sentenced to five months' imprisonment with hard labour on the grievous bodily harm charge and to one month's imprisonment with hard labour on the charge of common assault.

During shunting operations on the Southern Railway at Teddington Station early yesterday four wagons became derailed and fell across the down line, blocking it for five hours. Nobody was injured.

ROUND TABLE PROGRESS—

continued from page 12, col. 4

question of Burmese problems, giving advice as to how the Government was to conduct its affairs, and what the Committee on Burma was going to do when it was set up.

The gist of Mr. Shiva Rao's long speech was that the Burma Legislature wanted separation and full responsible government together. Could the British Government give an assurance to-day that their wishes would be met? Until that assurance was given it would be wrong to force separation on a province which did not want it unconditionally. Speeches of a similar tenor were made by Dr. Moonjee, Mr. Paul, and Mr. Jayakar. Telegrams received from organizations in Burma declaring that there is not unanimity for immediate separation were mentioned, particularly by Mr. Jayakar. The principle had been accepted only on the assumption that the people of Burma desired to be separated.

Lord Russell, chairman of the Burma Sub-Committee, pointed out that no evidence had been produced that the people who telegraphed condemning separation were more than a small minority of the inhabitants of the country. The delegates from Burma had with a united voice stated themselves in favour of separation. This point was confirmed by the speeches of U Ba Pe and Mr. de Glanville, though the former spoke of the condition that Burma should not have a status inferior to that of India. Mr. Mody, however, offered another objection to a "premature announcement" by the Government. He said:—

We have been here now pretty nearly a month, and we have come to no decision on any question of importance relating to the affairs of British India, and we are asked at this stage, when everything is in the melting-pot, to commit ourselves to one definite declaration relating to one definite topic. I have very grave objections on the score of procedure to proceeding in that way. My point is that if a declaration of this sort is to be made at any stage it must be made when some definite conclusions have been reached with regard to the main demands for India. Although I, and I think every single member around this table, will desire that it should not be true, it may be that the most constructive piece of work this Conference has done will be the separation of Burma, and as my friend Mr. Chintamani observed, in a private conversation, "When we get back to Bombay and are asked whether we have got Dominion status, we may have to answer 'No, but we have separated from Burma.'"

The references to telegrams of protest drew from the Prime Minister a humorous general observation which amused the Committee. He remarked:—

I do hope that this Conference is not going to be swayed by telegrams; because otherwise I have got telegrams against every one of you. There is not one of you who has taken up a position which has been either accurately or inaccurately reported—and I sympathize with you, because mostly it has been inaccurately—but I have received telegrams asking me to regard you as being non-representative of what you say you do represent. What we shall have to do is to make up our own minds and to take our own responsibility upon us, whatever we do.

The Burma report as a whole was "noted."

The report of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee was dealt with on the same principle. There was an active exchange of views on such points as the reservation of powers of the Governor, and much was heard of the view that such powers, other than those dealing with any grave emergency, should be most carefully limited and defined.

The interim report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee was also considered. It went through with very little "noting" of objections.

HYDERABAD

SIR AKBAR HYDARI ON MODERN CHANGES

Lord Zetland presided yesterday at a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Caxton Hall, when a paper was read by Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance and Railway Member of the Nizam of Hyderabad's Government, on the progress and position of that State.

The Maharajah of Bikaner referred to the progress of the Round-Table Conference. Nothing, he said, had given him greater confidence, greater hope, and greater optimism for the future of India than the substantial spirit of unity which had animated their discussions, the representatives of British India and of the Indian States alike. The great Indian States were not standing at gaze, but were active in all the enterprises which distinguished progressive Governments and peoples. He mentioned this aspect of the address to illustrate the absurdity of thinking of Indian questions in terms which did not embrace the States comprising the Dominions of the Princes of India, as well as British India. The States were the seats of ancient chivalry and the repositories of the history, the traditions, and much of the art and literature of ancient India, and these—as the wonderful frescoes and sculptures of Ajanta and Ellora in Hyderabad showed—they were jealously preserving.

These arguments, the Maharajah said, surely led to the conclusion that a general system of federation had a better chance of giving them peace and contentment than any system which attempted to treat the country as one homogeneous whole. That idea was no new one in the modern political thought of India; but it had never gripped the imagination as it did to-day, and the splendid goal of a united India, equal in stature to the other Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations, was the end to which the delegates to the Round-Table Conference were bending all their energies.

Lord Zetland introduced Sir Akbar Hydari as an administrator of great experience and ripe wisdom. It was not too much to say that he had left the imprint of his knowledge, experience, judgment, and great ideals on every department of the Nizam's Government. He had been a great supporter of the Osmania University in Hyderabad, which taught its students in their mother tongue of Urdu. That was an experiment of the greatest interest, because it had always seemed to the speaker that one was putting a tremendous handicap upon the Indian student in asking him to imbibe his knowledge of all those subjects which went to make up a liberal education, not through his mother tongue, but through a foreign tongue which he had to struggle to learn.

Sir Akbar Hydari sketched the geography and history of the State of Hyderabad, and described in detail the progress it has made since the accession of the present Nizam in 1911 in education, the preservation of ancient monuments and Indian art, public health, agriculture, industry, and public works. When the present Nizam, he said, succeeded his father the city of Hyderabad was still suffering from the effects of the terrible flood of 1908. His people would always remember with gratitude the fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London of the time for the benefit of the sufferers. He wished his hearers could see the difference to-day. The river had been embanked, and stately buildings in the Mogul style flanked either bank, with Persian gardens and running fountains in the foreground.

Courts, schools, hospitals, railway stations—all stood as a record of the work done during the rule of Mir Osman Ali Khan. Soon the new university buildings, costing over £1,000,000, would add a further dignity to that great city. Flood protection works, water supply, modern drainage, electricity, telephones, all dated from the last 18 years. Irrigation had had a full share of attention. Over £1,000,000 had been spent on two enormous reservoirs near the city, but a far greater work was in progress, the Nizam Sagar project, which would have 442 miles of canals commanding an irrigable area of 2,750,000 acres.

The Indian States were not merely picturesque survivals of the Middle Ages, but they had a distinct contribution to make to the culture and development of India. He would not attempt to belittle the great work done by Englishmen in India, from whose experience they had freely drawn in their administration, but it was good that there should be diversity, and that full outlet should be given to the genius of the different peoples of India. He felt strongly that the traditions and experience of the Indian States might prove of use in framing the institutions which were taking shape at the Round-Table Conference and thus promoting a solution of the Indian problem more in harmony with the genius of his people than a Constitution taken bodily from Western models.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY AND COLD

Meteorological Office, Dec. 16

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—A ridge of high pressure is developing over the British Isles, between anticyclones over Northern Russia and the Azores. Weather will be mainly cloudy and rather cold.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E., W.—Light or moderate north-east wind; cloudy, mist locally; rather cold.

England, S.W.—Fresh or strong northerly wind, moderating; fair; rather cold.

Further Outlook.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—Light or moderate north-east winds; cloudy, mist locally; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds between E. and S.E., 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 25-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, with perhaps slight rain or sleet locally, especially towards Paris. Visibility 200-500 yards locally early, improving to 2-4 miles except during precipitation.

Sun rises, 8.2 a.m.; sets, 3.49 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.21 a.m.; sets, 1.42 p.m. New Moon, Saturday.
Lighting-up time, 4.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.40 a.m. and 12.11 a.m. to-morrow.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 0; Southport, 0; Torquay, 0.

OBITUARY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TURNOUR-FETHERSTONHAUGH

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Keith Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh, late 60th Rifles, died yesterday at Uppark, Petersfield, at the age of 82.

Colonel Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh was uncle and heir presumptive of Earl Winterton, M.P. Born on February 23, 1848, the second son of the fourth earl, he was commissioned in The King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1866, and was one of the few remaining survivors of the Red River expedition of 1870. He was next in the Zulu campaign of 1879, being present at the action at Ginginhlovo and the relief of Eshowe, and in the subsequent Transvaal operations he was district adjutant at the base. Afterwards he served with the Hazara and Miranzai expeditions in 1891, being mentioned in dispatches, and later commanded the 2nd Battalion of his regiment. He retired in 1895.

Colonel Turnour took by Royal licence the additional surname and arms of Fetherstonhaugh under the will of Miss Bullock Fetherstonhaugh, whose estate of Uppark he inherited in 1895. He married in 1879 Caroline Chester, daughter of Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q.C., of Montreal; she died in 1920, leaving one daughter, Beatrice Winterton. Their only son died in 1892. Colonel Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh's heir under an entail is Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, brother of the present Earl of Clanwilliam.

The funeral will be at Harting Church, on Friday, at 2.30.

MR. JUSTICE LETELLIER

The Hon. Blaise Letellier, who died yesterday at Montreal at the age of 68, had been a Judge of the Quebec High Court since 1920. Educated at Quebec Seminary and Laval University, where he graduated LL.B. in 1886, he was the founder of the Montreal paper, *La Justice*, and was sometime a director of *L'Union Liberale*. He was elected to the Provincial Legislative Council in 1905. He married in 1889 Elmina Angers.

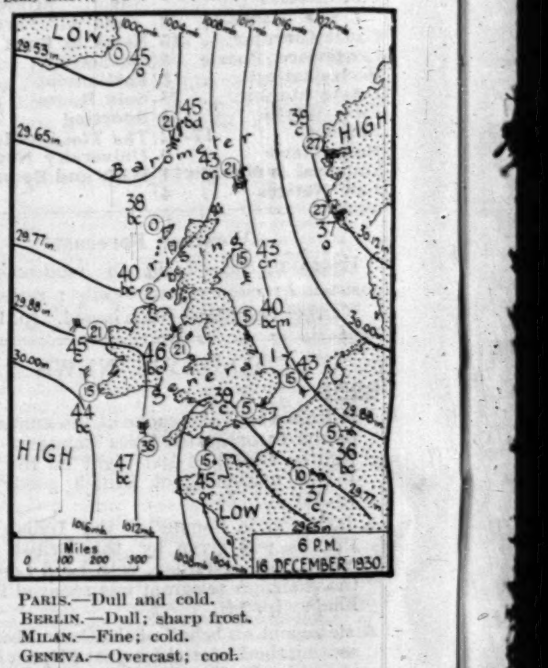
MR. T. D. LAWRANCE

Mr. Thomas Dalton Lawrance, Assistant Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal, died on Tuesday at 69, Onslow-square, at the age of 65. The son of the late Sir John Compton Lawrance, who was a Judge of the High Court from 1890 to 1912, he was born on June 26, 1865, and went up to Oriel College, Oxford, taking his degree in 1887. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1890, and was appointed to his post in the Court of Criminal Appeal in 1909. He married, in 1898, Millicent Emma Rachel, daughter of Mr. W. D. Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, Lincolnshire. The funeral service will be at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, on Friday, at 11.30.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
Berwick-o-T.	—	—	34	38	Dull.
Scarborough	—	—	33	41	Dull.
Bridlington	—	—	28	42	Dull.
Mablethorpe	—	—	30	41	Dull.
Skegness ..	—	0·2	27	41	Dull.
Cromer ..	—	—	27	40	Dull.
Yarmouth ..	—	—	27	43	Dull.
Lowestoft ..	0·2	0·4	26	42	Dull.
Felixstowe ..	—	0·1	30	43	Dull.
Dovercourt	—	—	29	44	Dull.
Walton-on-N	—	—	27	43	Dull.
Clacton ..	—	—	31	43	Dull.
Maldon ..	—	—	30	42	Dull.
Southend ..	—	—	34	42	Dull.
Margate ..	0·4	—	33	42	Cloudy.
Ramsgate ..	0·4	—	33	42	Cloudy.
Deal ..	0·6	1 ..	31	42	Cloudy.
Dover ..	0·5	—	32	43	Cloudy.
SOUTH					
Folkestone ..	—	—	32	43	Dull.
Hastings ..	—	0·2	31	44	Dull.
Bexhill ..	—	—	31	45	Dull.
Eastbourne	—	—	29	43	Dull.
Seaford ..	—	—	29	43	Dull.
Brighton ..	—	0·4	30	44	Dull, slight rain.
Worthing ..	—	4	30	43	Rain.
Littlehmptn.	—	4	30	44	Rain.
Southsea ..	—	8	33	43	Rain.
Sandown ..	—	9	37	44	Rain.
Ventnor ..	—	6	34	42	Rain.
Bournemth.	—	16	34	42	Rain.
Weymouth	—	22	35	44	Rain.
Seaton ..	—	25	36	45	Drizzle.
Sidmouth ..	—	30	37	44	Rain.
Exmouth ..	—	25	38	45	Rain.
Teignmouth	—	28	41	49	Rain.
Torquay ..	—	13	38	48	Rain.
Paignton ..	—	15	38	48	Rain.
Jersey ..	—	12	42	51	Drizzle.
Guernsey ..	0·1	16	40	51	Cloudy, rain.
Plymouth ..	—	21	40	50	Dull, slight rain.
Falmouth ..	—	12	45	48	Dull, showers.
Penzance ..	3·2	25	44	50	Fine.
WEST					
Douglas ..	—	36	40	45	Dull, some rain.
Morecambe	—	11	33	41	Rain.
Blackpool ..	—	10	35	39	Rain.
Southport ..	—	6	36	39	Rain.
Wallasey ..	—	15	37	40	Rain.
Prestatyn ..	—	11	39	41	Rain.
Rhyl ..	—	7	36	40	Rain.
Colwyn Bay	—	14	38	44	Rain.
Llandudno ..	—	25	38	46	Rain.
Aberystwyth	—	23	35	40	Rain.
Tenby ..	—	9	41	46	Rain.
Weston-s.-M.	—	16	38	42	Rain.
Ilfracombe ..	—	23	42	46	Rain.
Bude ..	—	9	41	48	Rain.
Newquay ..	—	14	42	49	Rain.
St. Ives ..	0·4	20	44	49	Cloudy.
Scilly Isles ..	5·2	9	46	49	Fine.



Paris.—Dull and cold.
Berlin.—Dull; sharp frost.
Milan.—Fine; cold.
Geneva.—Overcast; cool.
Cannes.—Calm; very sunny.
Biarritz.—Unsettled; bright intervals.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, Dec. 16, 6 p.m.—Bar., 1,009.3mb. (29.81in.), rising; temp., 40.2deg.; humidity, 89 per cent.; wind, E., light; weather, overcast.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 32deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 43deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew.—Nil.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
TOURS TO
South Africa
by Mail Vessels from Southampton
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REDUCED RETURN FARES
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Fares to other South African Ports on application.
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UNION-CASTLE LINE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Dec. 16

His Excellency Monsieur Nicolas Titulesco (who presented his Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of Roumania), and His Excellency Señor Dr. Alfredo Gonsalez Prada (who presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru) were received in audience by The King this morning.

Sir Robert Vansittart (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Earl of Clarendon was received in audience by His Majesty upon his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa, when The King conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon subsequently had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with Their Majesties.

The Lady Desborough has succeeded the Dowager Countess of Airlie as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Dec. 16

The Prince of Wales presided this afternoon at a meeting of the Council of His Royal Highness, held at St. James's Palace. There were present:—The Lord Clinton, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Radnor, Mr. E. R. Peacock, the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., and the Secretary, Major H. McCormick.

His Royal Highness, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, was present at the Annual Dinner of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, at the Guildhall this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, Dec. 16

Lord and Lady Stonehaven visited the Duke and Duchess of York and remained to Luncheon.

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham, visited St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, this afternoon.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will leave 23, South Audley-street on Friday to spend Christmas in Scotland. They will return to London in about a fortnight.

The Earl of Lonsdale arrived at 14, Carlton House-terrace on Monday from Lowther Castle, Penrith. He will return there shortly for Christmas.

Viscount and Viscountess Esher will leave 21, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, early next week for Watlington Park, Oxon.

Lord Howard of Glossop and Baroness Beaumont will leave 42, Pont-street on Monday for Carlton Towers, Yorkshire. They will return to London immediately after Christmas and will then leave for Switzerland.

Lord Shuttleworth (from whom a letter is printed on page 13) will be 86 to-morrow.

Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso will leave 5, Ennismore-gardens shortly to spend Christmas at Melchbourne Park, Bedfordshire.

Lord and Lady Dickinson will leave 3, Barton-street, Westminster, for Painswick, Glos, to-day.

Lord and Lady Derwent have left Hackness Hall, Scarborough, for Paris.

Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, with her son, has left 7, Green-street for Murren for the Christmas holidays.

Lady Cable arrived at 25, Berkeley-square yesterday on a short visit from Lyndridge, Bishop's Teignton, Devon.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel will leave 35, Porchester-terrace on Friday for Weymouth, where they will stay for about a fortnight.

The Hon. Evan and Mrs. Morgan will leave 40, South-street to-morrow for Egypt. They will return to England at the end of January.

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt and Miss Emily Strutt have arrived at 11, Chesterstreet, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 3815.)

Lady Anderson is so very grateful for the wonderful letters she has received in her great sorrow, and for the beautiful wreaths. She hopes to acknowledge all in time.

Sir Ernest and Lady Rennie have taken 7, Chesham-place, S.W., which will be their address after the first week in January.

Sir Ernest and Lady Moir are leaving London on Friday and returning on January 7. No letters will be forwarded.

Sir Hugo and Lady Cunliffe-Owen expect to leave 56, Upper Brook-street to-morrow for Weir Bank, Bray, Berkshire.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. R. MANNINGHAM-BULLER AND LADY MARY LINDSAY

The wedding of Mr. Reginald Manningham-Buller and Lady Mary Lindsay will take place to-morrow at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate.

MR. G. A. NEUMANN AND THE HON. JEAN LOCH

The wedding of Mr. Guy A. Neumann and the Hon. Jean Loch will take place on Friday next, December 19, at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, at 2.30 p.m.

MAJOR M. E. FELL AND MISS KING

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Calcutta on January 3, between Major Michael Edwin Fell, M.C., 13th D.C.O. Lancers, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Fell, late 8th K.R.I. Hussars, and of the late Mrs. Fell, and Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of the late Commodore the Right Hon. Douglas King, K.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., and of Mrs. King.

MR. A. HAWKE AND MRS. J. DAVIES

The marriage arranged between Mr. Anthony Hawke and Mrs. John Davies will take place quietly at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore, at 1 p.m. on Thursday, January 1. There will be no reception, but all friends will be welcomed at the church.

MR. R. S. JOHNSON AND MISS A. LEONARD

The engagement is announced of Richard Seymour Johnson, son of Prebendary and Mrs. Johnson, to Angela, daughter of the late Hon. J. W. Leonard, K.C., and Mrs. Leonard.

COLONEL BOWEN AND MISS G. ROBERTSON

The wedding arranged between Colonel Bowen and Miss Gladys Robertson will take place on December 17 at Folkestone.

SQUADRON LEADER R. H. M. S. SAUNDBY AND MISS REES-WEBBE

The marriage arranged between Squadron Leader R. H. M. S. Saundby, M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C., and Miss Joyce Rees-Webbe will take place at St. John's, Weymouth, on Saturday, January 10, at 2.30.

MR. K. P. R. S. DUNOLLY AND MISS CAIRNES

The engagement is announced between Kenneth Percival Dunolly, Royal Tank Corps, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel K. J. G. Dunolly, late 6th Rajputana Rifles, of Godalming, Surrey, and Gwladys, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Cairnes, of Killester House, Dublin.

MR. H. A. CLARK AND MISS V. A. HOBLYN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in February at Adams Peak Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon, between Henry Agar Clark, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Clark, of Gouravilla, Norwood, Ceylon, and Violet Alice, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Hoblyn and of Mrs. Hoblyn, of Ashford Lodge, Halstead, Essex.

MR. R. F. STOWELL AND MISS M. J. MACKINTOSH

The marriage arranged between Roger Faryon Stowell, of the Education Department, Moshi, Tanganyika Territory, and Margaret Jocelyn Mackintosh will take place in Tanganyika in March.

MR. W. H. MCNEILE AND MISS MCLAREN

The engagement is announced between Watson Hugh, only son of the late Rev. George McNeile and Mrs. McNeile, of Arkwood, Spital, Wirral, and grandson of the late John Watson Todd and the late Colonel John Magee McNeile, R.E., and Hester, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLaren, Willaston, Wirral, and granddaughter of the late John Hagart McLaren and the late John Merrett Wade.

MR. M. PATTEN AND MISS SMYTH

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, very quietly, between Mr. Mark Patten, son of the late Mr. Hugh Patten, Writer to the Signet, and Mrs. Patten, of 37, Manor-place, Edinburgh, and Margaret St. George Smyth, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh St. George Smyth, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and Mrs. St. George Smyth, of Gildredge-road, Eastbourne.

MR. H. G. WOOLFE AND MISS M. HYMAN

The engagement is announced between Harold Geoffrey, only son of the late Mr. John Woolfe and Mrs. Woolfe, of 58, Finchley-road, N.W.8, and Maxine, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hyman, of Harewood, Rickmansworth.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the two daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Norman Hall took place at St. Saviour's, Walton-street, yesterday. The Rev. H. E. Trask officiated. The elder child was named Lalage and the younger Fay. The godparents were Sir Norman Watson, Mr. Bob Lebus, Mr. Laurence Robinson, Lady Ursula Horne, Mrs. Fred Montagu, Mrs. Charles Newbegin, and Miss Priscilla Weigall.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. W. LINDLEY JONES

A memorial service for Mr. Walter Lindley Jones was held yesterday at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. The Rev. A. Lombardini officiated. Among those present were:—

Miss Lindley Jones (daughter), Mr. F. Hilary Lindley Jones (brother), Mr. Frank Lindley Jones (son), Mr. and Mrs. E. Lindley Jones and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindley Jones (sons and daughters-in-law), Miss Jones (sister), and Captain and Mrs. Hubert Rew.

Major A. E. Wood (representing the Lord Mayor), Lord Wakefield, Lord Marshall, Mr. T. Harvey Hull (representing the Town Clerk), Sir Stephen Killik, Sir George Truscott, Sir George Hume Sir Percy Shepherd, Sir Henry McAuliffe, Major Gow, Colonel Kilvan, Colonel Whitaker, Mr. Anthony Pickford (City Solicitor), Mr. A. M. Nortier, Mr. Percy Greenaway, Mr. Alderman S. J. Randle, Mr. J. B. Schrader, Mr. Ebbel Thorn, Mr. William Goldie, Mr. C. Stanley Crosse, Mr. C. H. Isdell-Carpenter, Mr. F. Rowland, Mr. Herbert Peacock, Mr. J. E. Wright Robinson (Clerk of the Trustees of the Crystal Palace), Mr. H. T. Parfit, Mr. Edwin Nash (representing Mr. V. Crowther Smith), Mr. A. E. Watts, Mr. Charles Crossingham, Mr. E. S. Underwood, Mr. E. A. Robin, Mr. H. Weber Brown, Mr. Hugh Shirreff, Mr. Arthur Bedford, Mr. Francis Polden, Mr. C. D. King-Farlow, Mrs. Bertrand Johnson, Mr. F. A. Mostyn, Mr. F. J. Craker, Captain F. C. Read, Mr. G. Rooke Collingridge, Mr. John Betts, Mr. T. Douglas Huggett, Mr. F. A. Stone, Mr. T. H. Barcliffe, Mr. F. J. Pullan, Miss M. Poore, Mr. W. Gordon Hill, Mr. H. B. Fitch, Mr. F. Gillett, Mr. John Stopher, Mr. G. W. Jones, Mr. Frank E. Holloway, Mr. G. H. Payne, Mr. C. M. Blunt, Mr. T. Rothwell Haslem, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Harvey Barton, and Mr. G. W. Bodman.

REQUIEM MASS

LADY MARGARET ORR-EWING

A Requiem Mass for Lady Margaret Orr-Ewing, who died at Rome on Monday, will be celebrated at Brompton Oratory at 10 a.m. to-morrow, and not to-day as previously stated.

"NOT FORGOTTEN" ASSOCIATION

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, attended by Miss Sybil Kenyon-Slaney, was present at the "Not Forgotten" Association *Thé Divertissement*, which was held at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday afternoon, in aid of Christmas stockings and treats for the men still in hospital.

Princess Mary, who wore a mink coat over a dress of midnight-blue, and a close-fitting hat of blue felt and velvet with a diamond brooch in front, was received by Miss Marta Cunningham. Among the artists yesterday were Miss Ida Cooper, Miss Jeane Paule and Miss Leonie Lascelles, Mr. Frank Titterton, and Mr. Dale Smith. During the afternoon Wing-Commander Louis Greig, the new chairman of the association, made a short speech. Among those present were:—

Countess Jellicoe, Lady Polson, the Hon. Lady Monro, Lady Wilkinson, General Oxley, General Crosfield, Mrs. Staverton Mathews, Mrs. Braithwayte, Miss Frances Jeffcock, Mrs. Douglas Hamilton, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., and Mrs. Sydney Pitt.

Engineer Rear-Admiral W. F. Pamphlett wishes to thank all those who kindly sent letters of sympathy to him on the occasion of his recent bereavement, and hopes to answer them personally soon. The remembrance of him by old shipmates is much appreciated.

Mrs. C. A. Gladstone gave birth to a daughter on Monday at Eton College.

The King has granted to Michael Lavallin Puxley, of Woolley Park, Chaddleworth, Berks, authority to take the surname and arms of Wroughton in lieu of Puxley.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, paid a shopping visit to Fortnum and Mason's yesterday, including the Gift Department.

The Italian Ambassador will be present at the meeting of the Anglo-Italian Literary and Dante Society that is being held to-morrow, instead of to-day, at 21, Hyde Park-square, lent by Mrs. Gordon Leith. Mrs. Arthur Harter will give a reading—"The Influence of Italy on the Poetry of the Brownings"—at 4.30.

To celebrate the birthday of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, a service will be held at the Russian (St. Philip's) Church, 188, Buckingham Palace-road, at 12 o'clock to-day.

WEDDING PRESENTS

LADY MARY LINDSAY

Lady Mary Lindsay, whose marriage to Mr. Manningham-Buller will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-morrow, has received from her father and mother, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, a dining-room table and set of chairs. Her mother's gifts include a gold and diamond necklace, a diamond and topaz cross, and a white fur coat, and her father has also given a cabinet gramophone.

Other gifts of jewelry include a diamond and turquoise bracelet and pendant from the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, an emerald and diamond pin from Lady Mary Meynell, a green stone ring from Lord and Lady Elphinstone, a turquoise necklace from Lady Carmichael, a diamond and turquoise necklace from Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, a crystal pendant from Mr. and Mrs. Broun Lindsay, and a crystal necklace from Mr. and Lady Winifred Pennoyer and Lady Audrey Talbot. Lady Margaret Illingworth, the bride's sister, and Captain Illingworth have given an embroidered stool, Lady Anne Lindsay's gift is a mahogany chair with an embroidered seat, from the Hon. James Lindsay there is a tortoiseshell paper knife, Lady Katharine Lindsay has given four crystal candlesticks, and Lady Barbara Lindsay has given a Persian rug. The Misses Evelyn, Myra and Helen Manningham-Buller have sent taffeta cushions.

Among the many gifts of furniture which the bride and bridegroom have received are a folding walnut tea-table from Mr. and Mrs. Maurice York, mahogany half-moon tables from the Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Lindsay and Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay. Lady Culme-Seymour has sent an antique Chinese mirror, Miss Sarah and Miss Mary Anstruther have given a wooden armchair, and Lord Richard and Lady Moyra Cavendish and the Hon. Violet Mills have sent folding tables. There is a mahogany stool from the Misses Scott-Moncrieff, a blue armchair from Mr. and Mrs. David Lindsay, the Misses Lindsay, and the Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford, an antique table from Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay and Spender-Clay, double mahogany tables from Lady Holford, an embroidered fire-screen from the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and the Hon. Edith Smith, and a table or fire-screen from the Earl and Countess of Lindsay.

Among those who have sent cheques are Lady Mabel and Lady Jane Lindsay, the Dowager Countess of Crawford, Lady Evelyn Mason, Baroness Grenier, Mr. Philip Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lloyd, and the Duchess of Sermoneta.

The Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Rachel and Lady Katherine Howard have sent a blue glass lamp, the Duchess of Abercorn has sent a table-cloth and napkins, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne have given a silver tea-caddy, from the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton there is a silver ink-bottle, and the Duchess of Devonshire has given two pots of glass flowers. The Marquess of Bath has sent four Waterford glass vases, and the Marchioness of Salisbury's gift is a Chinese tea-caddy.

Among the many other gifts which have been received by the bride and bridegroom are:—

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Lindsay, three silver breakfast dishes; Lady Louise Loder, leather travelling bag; Miss Violet Mason, green Chinese flask; Alice Countess Grey, two green painted trays; Lord and Lady Biddulph, two china tiles; Lord and Lady Strathcden, coloured flower-print; Mrs. Rintoul, yellow velvet evening bag; the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Herbert, blue bedroom rug; Lady Kennedy, Persian rug; Mrs. Ramsay, green leather purse; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Noble, two etchings; Mrs. Erskine, walnut triple mirror; Sir George and Lady Margaret Duckworth, Worcester vase-jug; Mr. and Mrs. Aylsford Sanford, six glasses in leather box; the Dowager Lady Rayleigh, silver dessert-plates and dishes; Sir Ralph and Lady Anstruther, two Persian rugs; Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Ruth Lindsay, a large Kashmir rug; Miss Haldane, pochette; the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, green blotter; Miss Dorothy Lane-Fox, blue glass jug and glasses; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Impey, blue travelling rug; Mr. and Mrs. Hartigan, embroidered tea-cloth; Lord and Lady Glentanar, white enamel and gold box; Mr. and Lady Janet Gore, blue coffee-pots; Captain and Mrs. Alwyne Pelly, blue and gold china inkstand; Grace Countess of Dunmore and March, a silver pheasant; Lord and Lady Cochrane of Cults, a green lamp with painted shade; Captain and Mrs. Kennedy, a silver tea-caddy; Lady Dorothy Meynell, copper heater and blue and gold breakfast set; the Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, breakfast set; the Hon. Walter Bruce Macdonald, sewing machine; Dulcie Duveen, motor rug; Viscountess Harcourt, Chinese porcelain plate; Mr. John and Miss Margaret Leicester-Warren, gold bead bag; the staff at Audley-square and Hatton Hall, silver salver; the Dowager Lady Leconfield, china lamp with painted shade; the Dowager Lady Glentanar, green tray on trestle; Violet Duchess of Rutland, six Chinese tea-trays; the Virginia Water Women's Luncheon Club, clock in leather case; Mr. and Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, silver tea-caddy; the Mothers' Union, Ralph and Asquil, silver teaspoons and sugar tongs; the Hon. Mr. and Countess of Albemarle, leather blotter; the Hon. Cecilia Bowes-Lyon, brocade evening bag; the Countess of Strathmore, silver pheasant; Viscountess Falmouth, travelling cushion and rug; the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, jade-green sea-lions; Lord and Lady Pitman, Chinese coffer; Viscount and Viscountess Templedown, turquoise glass vases; Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Indian silk scarf; Lady Gatty, diary in jewelled cover.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT K. WALTER, R.N., AND MISS CAMPBELL

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Lieutenant Keith McNeil Walter, Royal Navy, eldest son of Mr. A. McN. Walter, of Ranchi, India, and Miss Frances Henriette Campbell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Campbell, of Elmhurst, Bickley, Kent. Canon Carnegie officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Gillingham.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream lace, with a long, full skirt and a close-fitting bodice. Her veil was of cream net, with insertions and a border of lace to match her gown, and it was held in place by a halo headdress of pearls and diamanté. She carried a bouquet of deep red roses. The trainbearers were Miss Elsbeth Campbell and Master Gillian Campbell, and there were five bridesmaids—Miss Ailsa Walter (the bridegroom's sister), Miss Jean Campbell (sister of the bride), Miss Sybil Lawson, and Miss Veronica and Miss Susan Hue-Williams. The page wore a kilt of the Black Watch tartan, and the bridesmaids wore deep crimson georgette frocks with long flared skirts and long-sleeved bodices. Crimson velour hats, tied under their chins with red satin ribbons, completed their attire, and they carried bouquets of white roses. The best man, who, like the bridegroom, was in uniform, was Lieutenant K. Edden, Royal Navy.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane. Among the guests present at the wedding were:—

Mrs. E. T. Campbell, Lieutenant and Mrs. M. Walter, Captain and Mrs. H. C. Walter, Mr. Colin M. Campbell, Colonel and Mrs. J. M. Campbell and the Misses Campbell, Mr. Duncan Campbell, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon Campbell, Lady (Sandeman) Allen, Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Applin, Mr. R. R. Hue-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Woodford, Lieutenant and Mrs. Howard Johnston, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. and Mrs. L. Foster, General and the Hon. Mrs. Warren and Miss Warren, Dr. Bailey, Commander and Mrs. Lester, Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Page Croft, Commander and Mrs. Evans Greaves, Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Margaret Blades, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. Gemmell, Lady Hodges, Alderman Smyth and Miss Smyth, Mrs. Carol Hodges, Lady Brittain, Mr. Michael Hodges, Lieutenant Coode, Admiral and Mrs. Hector Maclean, General and Mrs. Baldwin, Wing Commander McKen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Otway Ruthven, Dr. and Mrs. Lowson, Major-General the Hon. Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Admiral and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Milne and Miss Milne, Mrs. Lionel Twyford, and Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Everett.

MR. J. V. PHIPPS AND MISS J. I. HEATON

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, of Mr. Julian Vandeleur Phipps, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Phipps, of Sowdens, Udimore, Sussex, and Miss Joan Ivy Heaton, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Heaton, of Gay's House, Holyport, Berks. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream satin, the full skirt forming a train at the back. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids. Mrs. Ian Millar was the Matron of Honour, and there were also three grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Joan Toms, Miss Eve Pryon, and Miss Barbara Strohmenger. They wore long dresses of red velvet, with short red jackets. They carried velvet bags of the same colour, with gold and red stone mounts, and had haloes of dull gold in their hair. Mr. J. P. Compton was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Claridge's.

MR. F. A. TAYLOR AND MISS BYASS

The marriage took place quietly yesterday at St. Philip's, Kensington, of Mr. Frank Alwyn Taylor, of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of Mr. Francis Collingwood Taylor, of Auckland, New Zealand, and Miss Kathleen Eleanor Buttle Byass, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Byass and of Mrs. Byass, of Bainton, Driffield, East Yorkshire. The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, officiated, assisted by Canon Ollard, rector of Bainton, East Yorkshire, and the Rev. H. C. Thomas, vicar of St. Philip's.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. J. C. Buttle, wore a medieval gown of gold chiffon velvet, with a long necklace of antique amber beads. She carried a bouquet of red roses and had a headdress of brown tinsel ribbon. She was attended by her sister, Miss Aileen Byass, who wore a long dress of crimson lace with a short, long-sleeved coatee of red chiffon velvet edged with brown fur, and a close-fitting red hat to match. Mr. H. R. F. Harrod was best man, and Mrs. Byass afterwards held a small reception at 95, Earl's Court-road.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 8

RECEPTIONS

LORD READING

The Prince of Wales honoured the Marquess of Reading by attending a reception at 32, Curzon-street last night to meet the delegates to the India Round-Table Conference.

Among the other guests were:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the French Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. de Oliveira, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Uriburu, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Polish Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, the Austrian Minister, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Egyptian Minister.

Lord and Lady Abercromby, Sir Sayed Sultan Ahmed, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, the Maharajah of Alwar, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Lord and Lady Ashfield, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Viscountess Astor, Major and Mrs. Attlee, Mr. G. S. Baipai, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Montague Barlow, the Maharajah Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda, Srijut Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. and Mrs. E. Baron, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Louis and Lady Baron, Countess Beauchamp, Lord Beaverbrook, the Hon. Rupert and Mrs. Beckett, the Earl and Countess of Beesborough, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Birkett, Kunwar and Kunwari Bisheshwar, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Lord Blanesburgh, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Sir Denys and Lady Bray, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. S. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce, the Maharajahdhirajah of Burdwan, Mr. and Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. Burney and Miss Burney, Captain Burton.

Lord and Lady Camrose, Major Sir Thomas and Lady Carey-Evans, Sir Hubert and Lady Carr, Lady Carson, Miss Cazalet, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. A. Carter, Captain Cazalet, Lady Catto, Sir David and Lady Chadwick, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Miss Charnaud, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. H. J. Clauson, Professor and Mrs. Coatman, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, the Nawab of Chhitari, Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Lady Cunard, Captain and Mrs. Cunningham-Reid.

The Maharajahdhirajah of Darbhanga, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Mrs. Basil Dean, Lord and Lady Desborough, the Maharajah of Dholpur, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Mr. P. K. Dutt, Sir Lionel and Lady Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Elliott, Lady FitzGerald, Mr. Foot, Lord and Lady Forres, Sir Arthur and Lady Froom.

Lord and Lady Gainford, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Viscount Goschen, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Gidney, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, Mr. and Mrs. Graff, Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant, Mrs. Graham, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Glanville, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, Mrs. Gamble.

Mr. and Mrs. Haig, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lady Hall, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, the Countess of Hardwicke, the Hon. Esmond and Mrs. Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Sir Philip and Lady Hartog, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mrs. Henly, Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah, Sir Edward and Lady Hilton Young, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Sir Robert and Lady Holland, Sir Robert Horne, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Khan Bahadur Husain, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari.

The Earl of Inchcape, Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. H. M. Isaacs, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Mr. Jadhav, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Oswald and Lady Jehangir, Lord and Lady Jessel, the Maharajah of Jhalawar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. H. Johnstone, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Captain and Mrs. Bulkeley-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones, Sir William and Lady Jowitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Karminski, Sir Frederick and Lady Keeble, Sir Louis and Lady Kershaw, Sultan Ahmed Khan, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Mr. Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Colonel Lane-Fox, Mr. and Mrs. de Lazslo, Mr. and Mrs. Latifi, Miss Lewis, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquess of Lothian.

Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, Sir Edward and Lady MacLagan, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. MacLaren, Major-General Sir Charles McWatt, Sir Arthur and Lady McWatters, the Hon. Mrs. Mochford Maguire, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Mr. Alfred Mason, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, Miss Melkie, Viscount Mersey, Lady Melchett, Lord and Lady Meston, the Earl and Countess of Midleton, Mary Countess of Minto, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Hajee Muhammad Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, the Sawhwa of Monsmit, Sir Prowash Mitter, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Mody, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Captain Lionel Montazu, Mr. and Miss Monteath, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Sir B. and Lady Mullick, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Murray, the Nizam and Nizamah were.

Diwan Rajah Narendra Nath, Mrs. Nathan, the Maharajah of Nawanagar, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mr. Varanypye, the Rajah of Parlakimedi, the Maharajah of Patiala, Colonel and Mrs. S. Patterson, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Earl and Countess Peel, Sir Reginald and Lady Poole, the Maharajah of Porbandar, Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, the Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Diwan Ramachandra and Mrs. Ramachandra, Sir Annepu Patro, A. T. Parmiss Selvum, Lady Rawlinson, the Maharajah of Rewa, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Edward Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. James Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mr. Pascoe Rutter, Earl Russell.

Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Viscountess Sandhurst, the Chief Sahib and the Rani of Sangli, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Lady Sassoon, Mrs. Meyer Sassoon, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Saxton Noble, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Chad and Lady Schuster, Sir Leslie Scott, General and the Hon. Lady Seely, Sir Pherose Sethna, Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair, Sir John and Lady Simon, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Mr. Lancelot Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Spyer, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, Major the Hon. Oliver and Lady Maureen Stanley, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. Stopford, Sir Edward Stern, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. and Mrs. Sutro, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Swaythling, Sir Ernest Swinton, Air Chief-Marshal Sir John and the Hon. Lady Salmond.

Mr. Shripad Tambe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Sir Courtauld Thomson, U Aung Thin, Sir R. Chenevix-Trench, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard and Lady Trenchard, Mrs. Tufton, Sardar Ujjal Singh, U Ba Pe, Mrs. Van Gruisen, Sir Louis and Lady Vaughan, Sir William Vincent, Mr. F. Vincent, Prince and Princess Otto Von Bismarck, Sir Tudor and Lady Walters, Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, Mr. and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood, the Sawhwa of Yswnghwe, and the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland.

VICTORIA LEAGUE

A reception to the Governor-General Designate of the Union of South Africa and the Countess of Clarendon was held at 81, Cromwell-road yesterday. The guests were received by Lady Forster, president of the Victoria League. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. Te Water, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Lady Wilford, and Miss Wilford, Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie, the Official Secretary for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. Hubbard, the Countess of Jersey, Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton, Sybil Countess Brassey, Viscountess Astor, Viscountess Brentford, Viscountess Milner, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lord and Lady Dunsany, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady Luke, Lady Carmichael, Lady Northcote, Lord Richard Nevill, Lady Violet Benson, Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Lady Sybil Middleton, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, the Hon. Margaret Best, Dame Maud McCarthy, Lady Sylvonon, Dame Meriel Talbot, the Hon. Emily Ward, the Hon. Agnes Leigh, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William and Lady Furse, Sir Howard D'Eyrille, Mrs. Amery, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Lady Guillemard, Lady Agnew, Lady Bayley, Miss Haldane, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Major-General Sir Fabian and Lady Ware and Miss Ware, Mr. C. F. Plant, Mr. S. G. Tallents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Miller, Colonel and Mrs. Hartigan, Mrs. Austruther Gough, Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. Justice Stratford, Mr. Harm Oost, Miss Wyers, Colonel and Mrs. Marshall Hole, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Gasson, Mr. George Churchill, Miss Jean Gordon, Miss Ena Orpen, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Mertin, Mr. and Mrs. Müller, Miss Plessir, Professor and Mrs. Rousseau, Mrs. Stamper, Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart, and Mrs. Wauchope and Miss Wauchope.

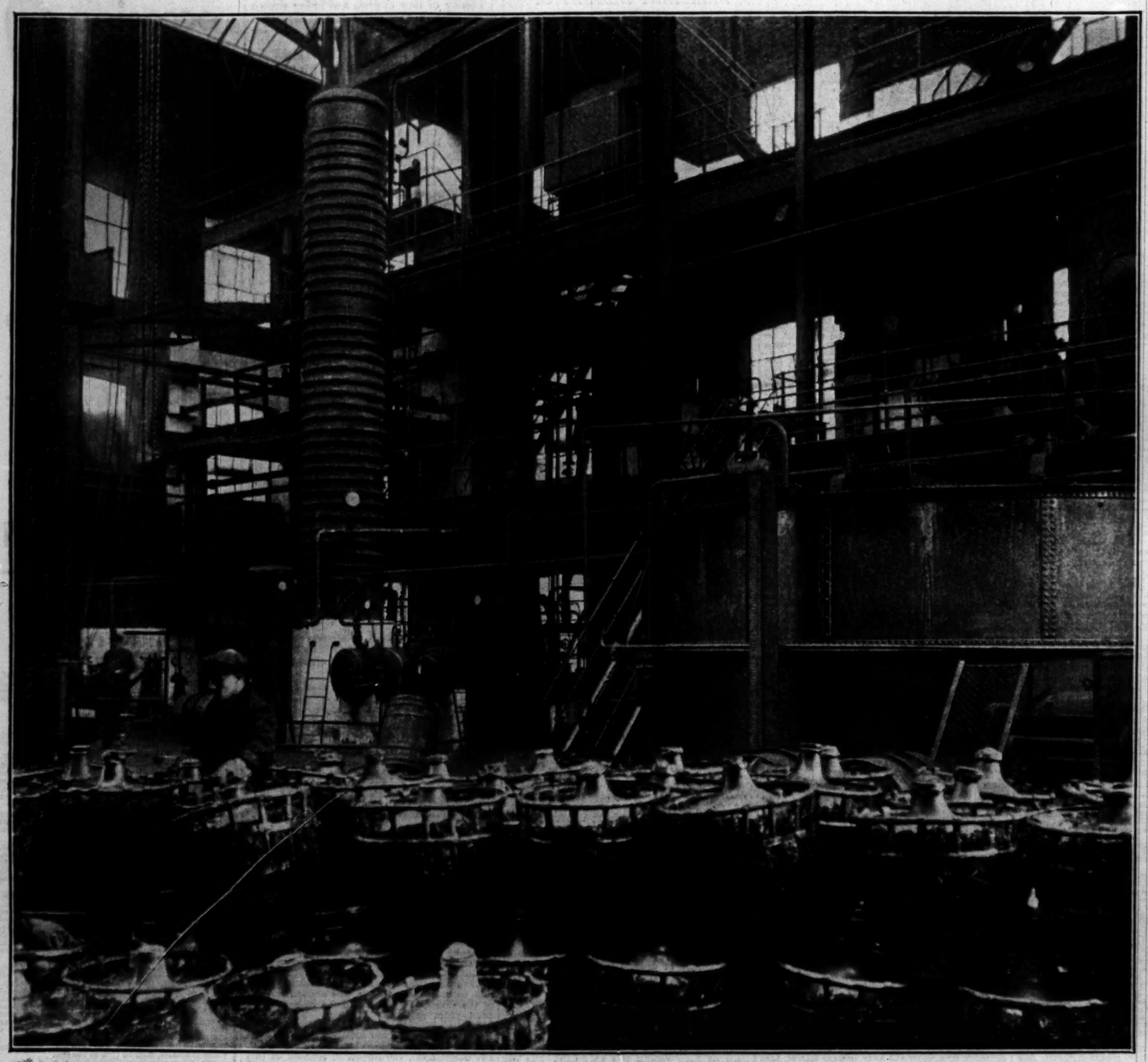
DINNER

THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER

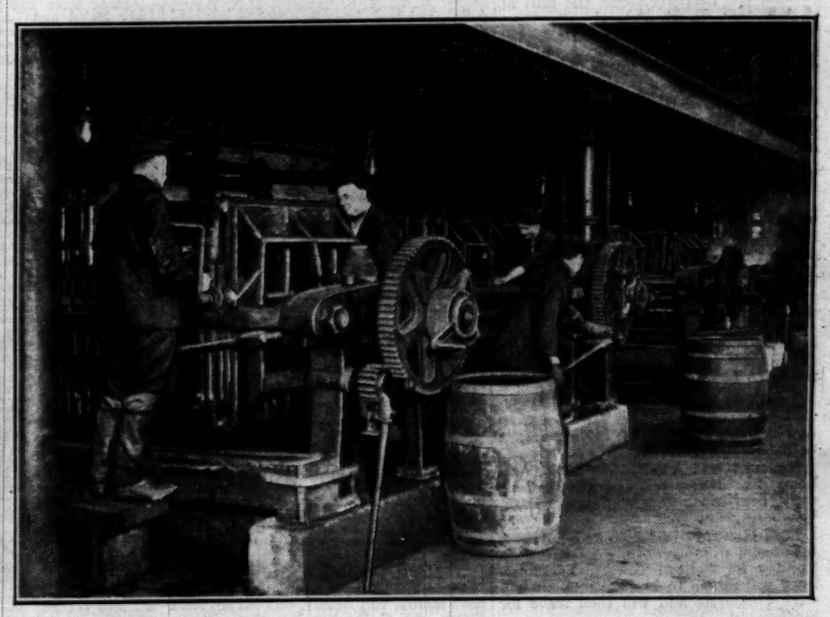
The Maharajah of Bikaner entertained the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald and a large company at dinner at the Carlton Hotel last night. The following were among the invited guests:—

The Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah of Naw

THE MAKING OF DYESTUFFS: WORK IN A LANCASHIRE FACTORY



MIXING DYES.—Chemists making dyes in a laboratory at the works of the British Dyestuffs Corporation. The dyes then undergo a number of tests in other parts of the works, including those for the resistance of heat, light, and moisture.



THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY.—To-day the House of Lords' amendment which would extend the Dyestuffs Act for another year will be before the House of Commons, and in view of the importance of the decision to the future of the industry these photographs, taken at the works of the British Dyestuffs Corporation at Blackley, near Manchester, are of particular interest. On the left is shown the interior of one of the large buildings at the works containing a fractionation or filter column. The second picture shows presses into which the liquid dye is poured, to be extracted in the form of a paste, which is then dried. The Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, which was passed for a period of 10 years, is due to expire on January 15 next.

SUN-RAY CRUISE to the Colourful ISLES OF THE BLEST

Long leisured days of brilliant sunshine, cruising in luxurious comfort to lands of adventure, mystery and romance, where every golden hour unfolds some fresh and novel interest that will live among your happiest memories! Come out for a glorious six weeks' Cruise in the magnificent "Duchess of Atholl" (20,000 tons oil-burner) sailing from Liverpool on 27th January, (Bristol 28th). Visiting Madeira, Freetown (Sierra Leone), Dakar (Senegal), Teneriffe, Casablanca (Morocco), Grand Canary, Tangier, Monte Carlo, Palma (Majorca), Algiers, Cadiz and Lisbon. Cruise duration 42 days. First Class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now. For special Booklet apply to—

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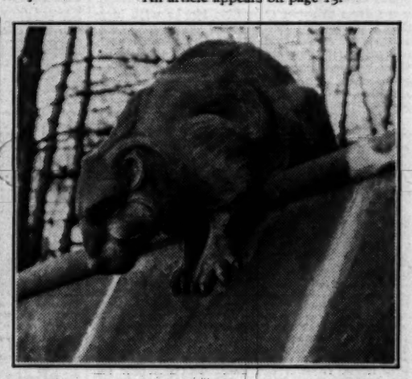
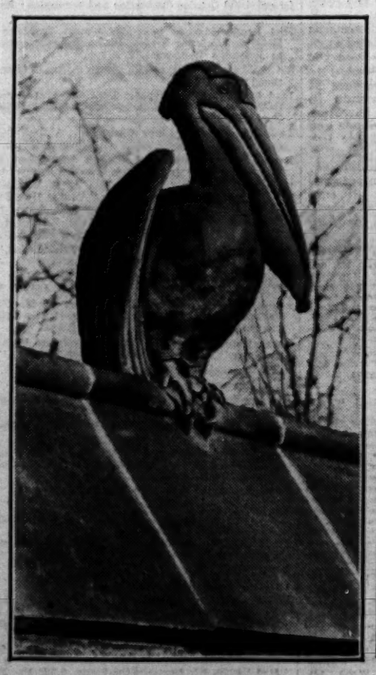
LIEUT. KEITH WALTER, R.N., and Miss Frances Henriette Campbell leaving St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, yesterday, after their wedding.

A STATE VISIT.—The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Phené Neal) was present at the arrival of consignments of Empire butter at Hay's Wharf yesterday.

SIMON BOLIVAR, the most famous of the liberators of South America, who died 100 years ago. He freed and founded five republics. An article appears on page 13.





NEW CARDIFF BRIDGE.—Work on the new Cardiff bridge is rapidly approaching completion. It connects the city with the populous suburb of Canton, and is the third to be erected since the days of the old wooden structures. On the left, and above the photograph of the bridge, are shown carvings from the castle wall which have been transferred to the wall forming the approach to the bridge.

THE NATION HAS CHOSEN

The nation has chosen. *Gas for to-day. Gas for the future.* Here is proof. In the British Isles to-day there are nearly 10,000,000 gas consumers. Practically every family in an area of gas supply is using gas. And now, wherever an up-to-date housing scheme is in progress, there you will find gas.

Take London, for instance. In one great housing scheme 18,000 houses are completed. Every one has a gas cooker, gas fire, and gas lighting fittings.

In another estate are 4,000 houses. All have gas for cooking and heating. All have a gas lighting point. Many have gas coppers.

In 1929 one London gas company alone equipped over 20,000 new houses with 115,000 gas points for cookers, fires, wash coppers, water heaters, lighting fittings.

In nine new estates in this company's area there are over 5,000 houses and over 500 flats. All are having gas for water heating.

Turn to the provinces. What of their new houses? Here are a few examples. 33,000 out of 34,000 new houses built in Glasgow have gas cookers, fires and wash coppers.

Nearly all of the 20,000 new houses erected in Liverpool have gas cookers and coppers, and between them use some 40,000 gas fires.

Come south to Surrey. In several housing schemes there is a total of 2,900 houses. Over 2,800 are using gas for cooking, heating, and water heating. Many have gas lighting.

Are not these figures proof that gas is fast becoming the foremost fuel for every domestic purpose. Make your home smoke free and labour saving *now*. Don't delay! Use

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THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
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M.G.3

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION

£4:10s.% STOCK

1951-1971

Interest payable Half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 16th April and the 16th October.

Trustees are authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925," to invest in this Stock (subject as regards securities payable to bearer to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act), unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

OFFER OF

£4,000,000 STOCK

IN EXCHANGE FOR HOLDINGS OF

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION

£6 PER CENT. STOCK, 1930-1950,

Due for Repayment on the 16th April, 1931.

Authorised by the Provisions of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND give notice that, in pursuance of Resolutions of the City Council of Liverpool, they are authorised to receive from holders of Liverpool Corporation £6 per Cent. Stock, 1930-1950, applications for the conversion of their holdings into Liverpool Corporation £4 : 10s. per Cent. Stock, 1951-1971, in the terms set forth in this prospectus.

Holders of Liverpool Corporation £6 per Cent. Stock, 1930-1950, may surrender their holdings, in whole or in part, and receive in exchange Liverpool Corporation £4 : 10s. per Cent. Stock, 1951-1971, at the rate of £100 of the £4 : 10s. per Cent. Stock for each £100 Stock so surrendered.

The total of Liverpool Corporation £6 per Cent. Stock, 1930-1950, outstanding amounts to £4,040,000, but of this amount only £4,000,000 Stock will be accepted for conversion under the present offer and the list of applications will be closed when this amount of Stock has been surrendered.

Arrangements have been made whereby any part of the £4,000,000 Liverpool Corporation £4 : 10s. per Cent. Stock, 1951-1971, for which applications are not received will be taken up for cash at £100 per Cent.

Liverpool Corporation £6 per Cent. Stock, 1930-1950, not converted under this offer will be repaid at par on the 16th April, 1931, in accordance with the notice given in the public Press.

Holders who convert will receive on the 16th April, 1931, a full six months' interest on the holdings surrendered; and a full six months' interest on the Liverpool £4 : 10s. per Cent. Stock, 1951-1971, will be paid on the 16th October, 1931.

If not previously redeemed the Stock will be repaid at par at the Bank of England on the 16th April, 1971; but the Liverpool Corporation reserve to themselves the right, on giving three calendar months' notice in the public Press, to redeem the Stock at par at any time on or after the 16th April, 1951.

The Stock is secured upon the whole of the rates and revenues of the Corporation of Liverpool and ranks equally with all other Stock issued by the Corporation.

The total debt of the Corporation on the 31st March, 1930, was £40,926,948 of which £28,977,704 was in respect of reproductive undertakings. This debt was represented by £4,040,000 Liverpool Corporation £6 % Stock; £3,500,000 Liverpool Corporation £5½ % Stock; £3,000,000 Liverpool Corporation £5 % Stock; £5,255,602 Liverpool Corporation £3½ % Stock; £1,503,371 Liverpool Corporation £3 % Stock; £389,379 Liverpool Corporation £2½ % Stock; £756,459 Liverpool Corporation £2½ % Stock; and £22,482,137 Mortgages and temporary loans.

The liquidation of the several debts of the Corporation is being provided for by Redemption Funds or Sinking Funds, in accordance with the several Acts or Sanctions relating thereto, and the amount standing to the credit of such Funds on the 31st March, 1930, was £5,509,987. In addition to this sum there are also the amounts standing to the credit of the several Reserve, Renewal, and Depreciation Funds, which represent in total a sum of £678,934.

The rateable value of the City is £6,437,637 and a rate of one penny in the pound will produce £24,200. The total rates at present levied in the City, including a Public Water Rate of 6d., are 14s. 0d. in the pound, and the amount which may be levied by the City rate is unlimited. The Corporation own a large and valuable Estate in the City as well as other Municipal property, such as Waterworks, Electric Lighting, Tramways, Markets, Baths, Public Buildings, Schools, and Public Parks; and the Net Income from revenue-producing property during the year 1929-30 was upwards of £87,000, excluding the profits from Electric Supply and Tramways. The profits for the year 1929-30 from the two last-mentioned Undertakings, after providing for Interest and Repayment of Debt, amounted to £192,353.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England in London, and assignments and transfers may be made either there or at the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England.

Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 16th April and the 16th October. Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post.

Stock will be exchangeable in due course into Stock Certificates to Bearer with Coupons attached, in denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000, on payment of a fee of 6d. per transaction; and Stock Certificates will be re-exchangeable for Stock, on payment of a fee of 1s. per Certificate.

Transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty.

Applications for conversion must be made on the special printed forms. Forms have already been sent by post to all holders of Inscribed Stock (in case of joint accounts—to the first holder).

Applications for the conversion of Stock Certificates to Bearer must be accompanied by the relative Stock Certificates with all undue coupons attached. Stock Certificates to Bearer will be convertible into Stock which will be exchangeable in due course for Stock Certificates to Bearer of the denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000; such exchange may be made free of cost provided it is effected not later than the 16th September, 1931.

A commission of 5s. per £100 nominal of Stock converted will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers in respect of accepted applications for conversion bearing their stamp.

Application forms and copies of this Prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 & 6, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; or of the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.

The List of Applications will be closed on, or before, Saturday, the 3rd January, 1931.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
16th December, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

LIVERPOOL LOAN PROSPECTUS

RAND MINING DIVIDENDS

The prospectus is published to-day of the Liverpool Corporation conversion loan. This takes the form of £4,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock at par, but none of it is offered for subscription in cash. The stock is redeemable at par not later than April 16, 1971, but at the option of the corporation any time within the last 20 years of its life. This is the first trustee security of the four-and-a-half per cent. type to be issued at a price as high as par. There are few corporations which could venture to make an issue of four-and-a-half per cent. stock at par, but Liverpool enjoys high credit, which is partly due to the loyalty of Liverpool residents, who are ready subscribers to her loans. A large part of her debt is in the form of mortgages and temporary loans, which have been taken up mostly in response to offers to accept short-term loans from the public, these having latterly been in the form of four-and-a-half per cent. mortgages at par. On March 31 last the corporation's total debt was £40,926,948, of which no less than £28,977,704 was in respect of reproductive undertakings; mortgages and temporary loans account for £22,482,137 of the total. Thanks to the large amount which has been issued in this form the amount of publicly issued Liverpool stock is relatively small. The city's sinking funds on March 31 last amounted to £5,509,987, in addition to which the reserve, renewal, and depreciation funds represented £678,934. The rateable value of the city is £6,437,637, and the total rates are at present 14s. in the pound. Profits from the corporation's revenue-producing property for 1929-30 were £279,353.

Terms of Exchange

The loan is being issued solely for the purpose of providing for the redemption of the bulk of the Six per Cent. stock, which the corporation has given notice to redeem on April 16 next. Holders of this stock are invited to exchange their holdings in whole or in part for the same amount of the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock. The total of the Six per Cent. stock outstanding amounts to £4,040,000, but only £4,000,000 will be accepted for conversion under the present offer. The list of applications will close when this amount has been surrendered. Arrangements have been made whereby any part of the new stock for which applications are not received will be taken up for cash at par. Holders will receive the full dividend on the old stock on April 16, and a full dividend on the new stock on October 16 next. The list of applications will be closed at the latest on January 3.

Floating Debt Increase

National expenditure last week amounted to £15,584,809 and exceeded receipts by £6,294,809. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £6,115,000, while payments in respect of the new Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934-36, amounted to £4,600,000. The Treasury repaid £3,000,000 of Ways and Means Advances previously obtained from the Bank of England. Thus the floating debt was increased on the week by £3,115,000, as shown below:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Dec. 18, 1930	Dec. 6, 1930	Dec. 14, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Bank of England	13,250	16,250	—
By Public Departments	31,100	31,100	30,430
Treasury Bills outstanding	706,410	700,295	805,435
Total	£750,760	£747,645	£835,865

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt shows a reduction of £85,105,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £113,345,000.

Argentine Economic Position

An exceptionally interesting review of economic conditions in Latin-America was given by Mr. Beaumont Pease (the chairman) at yesterday's meeting of the Bank of London and South America. Owing to the fall in the bank's profits the directors reduced the dividend from 11 per cent. to 9 per cent., feeling that a conservative and precautionary policy was eminently desirable. No company—and least of all a bank—can make a mistake in paying too small a dividend; trouble comes only when an excessive dividend is paid. Mr. Pease spoke at some length on the situation in Argentina, and described the ill-effects of the depreciation in the currency. In assuring Argentina that she would have no lack of friends in London financial circles when she was ready to put the peso back upon an effective gold standard, Mr. Pease pointed out that when the Government tackled this question they would have a good basis to work upon, since the gold in the Conversion Office, which amounts to £84,479,000, covers the notes in circulation to the extent of 76¼ per cent. He paid a tribute to the efforts which all classes were making in Argentina both by work and economy to tide over the present bad times. In common with all who know Argentina best, Mr. Pease declared that there was no cause for undue pessimism, for with peace and economy the country, when the tide turned, should quickly recover with the help of its manifold resources.

Service of Brazil's Debt

Turning to Brazil Mr. Pease said he understood that the service of her foreign loans was provided for up to March 31 next, while amortization to the amount of £3,500,000 had been effected during the past year. Unfortunately, the commercial and financial situation had been very black, added Mr. Pease: failures had been very heavy, and most factories had been working short time or had been closed. Owing to the fall in coffee many of the old trees had been destroyed and other products had taken their place. This change, explained Mr. Pease, will ultimately prove beneficial to the country. The fruit industry was increasing rapidly. He pointed to the considerable increase in the volume of certain shipments up to August. As a result the favourable balance of trade for the first eight months of the year was more than twice as large at £8,654,000 as it was last year. For the year the favourable balance may be £15,000,000, though Brazil requires between £35,000,000 and £40,000,000 to meet her invisible payments.

"Johnnies" Group Dividends

Of the South African gold mining companies controlled by the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, the principal producer (the Government Areas) is maintaining its half-yearly dividend at the high level of 45 per cent., making 90 per cent. for the year, and three others are increasing their payments. These are the Langlaagte Estate, New State Areas, and Witwatersrand Gold. The Van Ryn Deep alone of the producing group, is making a smaller distribution, the current payment of 15 per cent. making 30 per cent. for 1930, compared with 35 per cent. for 1929. The results, which are more or less in accordance with expectations formed from the figures of monthly outputs, will be found in tabular form below:—

	1930		1929	
	Second half	First half	Second half	First half
	%	%	%	%
Government Areas (Modder.)	45	45	45	45
Langlaagte Estate	10	10	5	7½
New State Areas	10	7½	5	7½
Van Ryn Deep	15	15	17½	12½
Witwatersrand Gold	5	5	2½	—

An announcement of a less satisfactory nature is made by the parent company, which has decided to defer payment of an interim dividend. For some years past the "Johnnies" company has paid regular half-yearly dividends of 7½ per cent. (*i.e.*, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum), and with the exception of the last dividend, declared in June, payments were made free of income-tax. This company has thus followed the example of another leading South African finance house—the Central Mining and Investment Corporation—in passing its interim dividend for the current financial year.

Base Metal Mining Dividends

Reduced dividends were announced yesterday by a group of Malayan tin dredging enterprises. These companies, Malayan Tin Dredging, Southern Malayan Tin Dredging, and Southern Perak Dredging, all closed their dredges down in August and September in accordance with the recommendations of the Tin Producers' Association, and in view of this fact and the continued weakness of the metal lower distributions were to be expected. The oldest of the three companies, Malayan Tin Dredging, is making a second interim payment on account of the year to June 30 next of 5 per cent., which compares with a second interim of 10 per cent. a year ago, the dividends for the year to date amounting to 10 per cent., against 20 per cent. Shareholders of the Southern Malayan Tin Dredging receive a first interim distribution of 5 per cent., whereas by the same date a year ago they had received two interim payments amounting in all to 15 per cent. Similarly, in the case of the Southern Perak Dredging the directors announce a first interim dividend of 2½ per cent., compared with a total payment of 10 per cent. up to the corresponding date last year. The San Francisco Mines of Mexico, which is controlled by the Union Corporation, is paying 10 per cent. for the year ended September 30 last. This company has, of course, been adversely affected by the depression in silver, lead, and zinc, and the directors announced last June the passing of the interim dividend. The present payment therefore compares with a total distribution of 37½ per cent. for the previous year.

Vereeniging Estates' Debentures

Particulars are published to-day for public information only of an issue of £650,000 of Six per Cent. Mortgage Debentures in the Vereeniging Estates, Limited. Part of the proceeds of the issue will be applied in redeeming on June 30 next the outstanding £350,000 of Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, and the balance will be utilized in the development of the Cornelia Colliery and for other purposes. Registered in the Transvaal three years ago the company owns about 129,000 acres in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. It owns the Maccauvlei Forests and Orchards and the Cornelia Colliery, which are situate on the estates, and is beneficially entitled to the whole of the share capital of the following companies:—Largo Colliery Company, Limited, Schoongezicht Collieries (Witbank), Limited, and Vereeniging Brick and Tile Company, Limited. The company also owns a controlling interest in Coronation Collieries, Limited, and Vereeniging Milling Company, Limited.

British Telephone Record

Sir Alexander Roger in his speech at the annual meeting of the Telephone Development Association yesterday showed that Great Britain is still far behind many other countries in the ratio of telephones to population, in spite of the fact that the number of telephones had more than doubled in the past decade. Since 1921 the number of telephones has risen from 980,312 to 1,936,898, while in the same period telephone conversation had been made available with 90 per cent. of the world's telephones and with ships at sea. London, too, said Sir Alexander Roger, had established itself as the switching centre of a telephone communication system that must, before long, extend to every corner of the civilized world. Great Britain ranks tenth only on the list of the principal telephone-using countries, the United States being first with 169 telephones per 1,000 population, while Germany has 60 and Britain 42.

Insurance of Property in Spain

A number of inquiries were received in the London insurance market yesterday for policies covering mercantile property in Spain against the risks of war, revolution, and civil commotion. Owing to the limitation of the news, underwriters did not find it easy to assess the risks, but on goods in approved warehouses in the principal ports rates were quoted of 3s. 4d. per £100 for one month, 7s. 6d. for two months, and 10s. for three months. Underwriters interested in shipments of cargo to and from Spain were also watching the situation carefully and any action they might take in the immediate future would be likely to be dependent on the latest news. Incidentally, the disturbances are likely to stimulate the discussion respecting the risks of war and civil commotion generally, which was promoted by the recent revolt in Brazil. During the last few years underwriters have been asked to include numerous risks in policies covering cargo which are not direct perils of the sea, and it is now common to accept the risks of war and civil disturbance without extra charge, but subject to the cessation of liability for these risks on 10 days' notice. Recent events, and the suddenness with which they have occurred, have indicated that a great deal might occur within 10 days and before notice of cancellation of the war risk insurance could be given or could take effect. There is logic in the argument that if the risks of war and civil commotion in many countries are negligible merchants need not trouble to be specially insured against them, while if, on the other hand, the risks deserve to be taken into account, their assumption should be worth a premium.

Marine and Other Forms of Insurance

It seems unlikely that unless political complications in any part of the world caused the matter to become urgent, there would be interference with the present practice until there had been ample opportunities of considering all phases of the problem very carefully. Varying views are now expressed as to the most appropriate way of dealing with it. One suggestion is that underwriters in issuing open covers, in accordance with which shipments are insured over considerable periods, should provide that war risks should be accepted, until notice of cancellation was given, at a premium to be arranged, which would represent the current market quotations and would

(Continued at foot of next column)

vary according to the circumstances. While the question closely affects marine underwriters, who insure goods to and from all parts of the world, it is also of interest to underwriters of non-marine risks who cover merchandize against fire and other risks in port, and quote special rates for war risks, and it may be expected that during the next few weeks all questions bearing on the risks of war and civil disturbance will be thoroughly examined.

STOCK EXCHANGE

AN IRREGULAR TONE

RALLY IN INDUSTRIALS

The Stock Markets yesterday remained in a narrow and sensitive state, but the continued weakness shown in many directions was relieved by a rather firmer tendency in certain groups. The satisfactory statement of the British-American Tobacco Company gave a fillip to the Industrial market, which also derived some benefit from the better advices sent by New York. The Rhodesian Copper group also made a fair recovery, though the Mining market as a whole was still out of favour, the passing of the Johannesburg Consolidated dividend causing a further fall in the shares of South African finance companies. The Gilt-edged market was dull, and slightly lower prices were quoted both for old-established issues and new scrips. The Argentine Railway market suffered a further fall owing to the weakness of the exchange.

The tendency for long-dated BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks was dull, falls of ¼ to ½ taking place in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, Four per Cent. Consols, Four per Cent. Funding, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion, and Local Loans. Victory Bonds were steady, and dealers reported a temporary scarcity of bonds of the large denominations, which commanded a small premium; usually, it is the small bonds upon which a premium is quoted. Short-dated Treasury Bonds were firm. India loans were dull, apart from the new Six per Cents, which rose to 2½ premium. Australian loans again showed a firm tendency. Among the new scrips, Smethwick weakened to 1¼ discount, Cape of Good Hope to ½ discount, and Bloemfontein to 1½ discount. The HOME RAILWAY market was quiet and heavy, falls of ½ being shown in Southern Deferred and Preferred and Metropolitan.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds opened weak, but received some support at the lower levels, and the group closed firm. On balance the 1914 Funding Loan showed a rise of a point to 66, while the majority of Brazilian loans were unchanged. Chilean "Sixes" weakened to 82. A recovery of a point to 70 was made by the German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan. Japanese bonds hardened fractionally, and in the Chinese group rises of ½ took place in the "Fives" of 1912 and 1913. The receipt of a telegram from Argentina reporting that harvesting operations were proceeding satisfactorily failed to check a further fall in ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks, the market being dominated by the weakness of the exchange. Falls of 1½ to 2 took place in B.A. Pacific (47), Central Argentine (52), B.A. Western (49), and Entre Rios (59). Canadian Pacific dropped 1½ to 38½.

The OIL market was rather steadier in tone, small gains being established in Royal Dutch, Burmah, Anglo-Persian, and one or two other leading shares. The RUBBER market was adversely affected by the figures for November of American consumption; these were worse than had been expected, whereas the figures published a month ago in respect of October were surprisingly good. The price of Rubber weakened to 4½d. per lb., and the tendency for leading shares was easier.

RISE IN BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO

The figures of profit published by the British-American Tobacco Company acted as a needed tonic in the INDUSTRIAL market. It was reported that some nervous operators had feared a reduction in the dividend, and the news of its maintenance led to a sharp rebound in B.A.T., the shares closing 9-32 higher on the day at 5 1-16. Other Tobacco shares in the group moved sympathetically, Imperial hardening to 4 19-32. Among other leading shares to rally after the acute weakness shown on Monday were Turner and Newall, which closed 2s. higher at 40s. 9d., Pinchin, Johnson, which improved to 36s. 3d., Unilever (1½), Courtaulds (36s. 3d.), Leyland Motors (49s. 9d.), and Imperial Chemical (18s. 7½d. for the Ordinary and 5s. 6d. for the Deferred). The movement in the last-named shares was connected with the prospect of a renewal of the Dyestuffs Act. The American group was steady to firm, New York advices in the afternoon being rather more favourable. Both Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V. rose to 1 23-32, Brazilian Traction to 21½ and Hydro-Electric to 24. International Nickel, after touching 15 9-16 went back to 15¼. One or two Electrical shares declined, including County of London, Bournemouth and Poole, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the Brewery group lower prices were quoted for Bass, Barclay Perkins, and Distillers. Harrods were firmer at 52s. 6d.

Among SOUTH AFRICAN shares Johannesburg Consolidated fell 2s. to 28s., market fears that the dividend would be passed being confirmed. The movement in these shares had a sympathetic effect on prices of other finance companies, including Union Corporation and Rand Mines. Among the producing companies Sub-Nigel were firmer at 2 27-32. De Beers weakened to 4¾. A rally took place in the RHODESIAN group, which closed strong. Bwana rose to 6s. 7½d., Congo Border to 6¾, and N'Changa to 1 9-16. Rio Tinto fell a point to 28. Tin shares reflected the fall to a new low level in the price of tin. Ayer Hitam were sold on Eastern account. Ashanti Goldfields were easier at 36s. 6d.

ALLIED CEMENT

SUGGESTED REMOVAL OF PRESENT DIRECTORS

A meeting of Allied Cement Manufacturers has been requisitioned by shareholders of the company, and will be held on December 23, at which resolutions will be submitted having for their object the removal of the whole of the present board and the election of four new directors. The four proposed new directors are Mr. Horace Boot, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. C. Eastwood, Brigadier-General Sir H. P. Maybury, and Sir J. R. Pretyman Newman. In a circular accompanying the notice of meeting, the present directors state that they "have no information as to the policy contemplated by the proposed board, but they feel it their duty to draw the attention of the shareholders to the fact that, according to the best of their information, three of the proposed directors have interests in another and smaller group in the cement trade which it may be difficult and indeed almost impossible to reconcile with the interests of your company."

We are informed that the proposed new directors are ready and willing, if it is considered desirable, to enter into an agreement to provide any safeguards which may be considered necessary having regard to the fact that three of the proposed new directors are associated with a company which, at the moment, is a competing one.

UNITED HOLDINGS

We are informed by Unilever, Limited, that United Holdings, Limited, a new company formed with a nominal capital of £200,500 in £1 shares, is the English private holding company referred to in the chairman's speech at the extraordinary general meeting of Unilever, Limited, on December 10, 1929, which, as there foreshadowed, has been formed to acquire one-half of the Six per Cent. Deferred shares of Unilever, Limited, and one-half of the Ordinary shares of Unilever N.V. to which special rights are attached.

At the meeting last December the chairman of Unilever stated that the Six per Cent. Deferred shares of Margarine Union (as it was then known) were all held by Margarine Unie (its Dutch associate), and those Ordinary shares of Margarine Unie to which special rights were attached were in the hands of the Jurgens, Van den Bergh, and Schicht groups, whose original businesses formed the nucleus of Union and Unie. Under the terms of the agreement with Lever Brothers these Six per Cent. Deferred shares of Margarine Union and Ordinary shares of Margarine Unie with special rights were, in future, to be held as to one-half of each category by a private holding company which was to be established in England and as to the other half by a similar company to be established in Holland. The entire share capital of the English private holding company would be held by the Lever group, except for one share which, for various purposes, would be held by the Dutch private holding company, and the entire share capital of the Dutch private holding company would be held by the Jurgens, Van den Bergh, and Schicht groups, also except for one share which, for similar purposes, would be held by the English private holding company.

MONEY MARKET

RALLY IN THE PESETA

NEW LOW RECORD FOR SILVER

In the Money Market yesterday moderate withdrawals by one of the large lenders caused a slightly harder tendency in the short loan market and 1½ per cent. was the more general charge for fresh overnight accommodation, though balances were finally available at lower rates. The renewal rate for advances from non-clearing institutions remained at 1½ per cent. Discount rates were unaltered, brokers continuing to quote 2⅞ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills. A small inquiry, partly on French account, was reported at 2⅝ per cent., and dealings in "hot" Treasury Bills took place at the same rates as bank bills. The daily export of gold to France was on a rather larger scale than usual, amounting to £365,000. At 123.60f. the French exchange was unaltered and there were indications in the foreign exchange market of buying orders for sterling from a special French quarter at about this rate. Features among the foreign exchanges yesterday were a recovery in the Spanish peseta and the weakness of the Argentine peso. All the South African bar gold on the way to this country has been bought forward on French account.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 6 months
1½—2	2—2⅜	2⅝	2¾	2⅞—2⅞ 2⅝—2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	2 months	4 months	5 6 months	
2⅛	2 11/32—2⅜	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅜—4	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After declining to $4.85^{17}/_{32}$, the New York exchange recovered in the afternoon and closed at $4.85^{19}/_{32}$, showing no change from Monday's level. One month dollars commanded a premium of $^{1}/_{64}$c., and three months $^{1}/_{32}$c., but there was a discount of $^{1}/_{16}$c. to $^{3}/_{32}$c. on end-of-the-year dollars. The Canadian exchange rose $^{3}/_{16}$c. to $4.86^{7}/_{16}$. There was no alteration in the Paris rate. After initial weakness, the rate moving to 48.40p., the Spanish exchange turned sharply in favour of pesetas and closed at 46.25p., compared with 48.05p. on Monday. Forward pesetas were a very nominal market. The Swiss exchange fell back to 25.03f., but the Dutch rate moved in favour of sterling, closing at 12.05⅛-¹⁄₁₆fl. German currency was steady. Fresh weakness was apparent in the Eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong rate declining to 1s. 1½d. and the Shanghai to 1s. 5½d. The Indian exchange was slightly higher at 1s. $5^{13}/_{16}$d. A sharp fall occurred in the Argentine peso, which finished at 36½d.; the Rio exchange was slightly higher on the day at $4^{25}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
New York	$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{17}/_{32}$-$^{9}/_{16}$	$4.85^{9}/_{16}$-$^{21}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	$4.86^{1}/_{16}$-$^{5}/_{8}$	$4.85^{1}/_{16}$-$^{5}/_{8}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-63	123.57-63
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.70⅞-77	34.76⅛-78¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.48	92.71-92.76	92.70-92.75
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½-03½	25.02½-03½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅝-375¼	374⅝-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192⅝-193⅛	192⅝-193⅛
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	46.10-48.40	47.55-48.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05⅞-06	12.05⅞-06
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37-37¼	20.36-37¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.48-34.50	34.48-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.83	27.75-27.78	27.73-27.75
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163⅝-163¹¹/₁₆	163⅝-163¾
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43¼-43⅜	43¼-43⅜
Riga	Lats. to £	25.°215	25.18-25.28	25.18-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.9232	1.9252
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.06	48¼-48⅜	48¼-48⅜
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅝-16⅛	18.15⅞-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.06-09¼	18.06¾-15
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼-18.16	18.15¼-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32-1 5/32	1 5/32-1 5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32-1 5/32	1 5/32-1 5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32-1 5/32	1 5/32-1 5/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1 1/16-1 1/16	1 1/16-1 1/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 01/32-2 01/32	2 01/32-2 01/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 5/32-1 5/32	1 5/32-1 5/32
Shanghore	Per dol	2/4	2 3/32-2 3/32	2 3/32-2 3/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05⅞-06	12.05⅞-06
Manilla	Per peso	24.506d.	24½	24½
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	4¾-4¾	4 11/16-4¾
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	36⅞-37⅜	37⅜-37¾
V'paraiso	? to £	40	39.92	39.92
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	35¾-36⅛	36⅛-37¼
Lima†	Soles to £	12.186	16.29	16.25
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.85-11.15	10.85-11.15

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 (	98 2 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	93 7 6	93 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £365,463 in BAR GOLD, and the setting aside of 20,834 and the withdrawal for export of 7,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,601,659, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Dec. 11—		Dec. 11—	
Sovs. released	400,000	Bar gold	961,511
Dec. 12—		Dec. 12—	
Sovs.	6,378	Bar gold	258,756
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 13	Nil	Dec. 13—	
		Bar gold	280,509
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 15—		Dec. 15—	
Sovs.	200,000	Bar gold	319,982
Dec. 16	Nil	Dec. 16—	
		Bar gold	365,485
		Sovs. set aside	20,834
		Sovs.	7,000
Net efflux	1,601,659		
Total	£2,208,037	Total	£2,208,037

Net influx for 1930 to date, £2,087,526; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz. A little of the latest South African arrivals—about £65,000—had not been engaged forward for France, and most of it was sold to trade buyers.

Silver fell heavily, the price being ½d. lower at 14½d. per oz. for both spot and forward delivery, a new low record. There was a large seller in the market, and an almost entire absence of support. At the fall the market was described as fairly steady, and a little business was reported at ⅛d. over the fixed price.

BULLION AND SPECIE

No gold imports into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were registered from midday on December 11 to midday on December 15, while exports were £2,159,978, including £1,168,133 to France and £954,088 to Germany. Silver imports in the same period were £105,093, including £93,407 from the United States. Silver exports were £18,071.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN GOLD HOLDING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 16

Figures just published show a most satisfactory improvement in the gold situation. On December 16 holdings of gold in the Canadian Treasury amounted to $108,321,000, as against a note issue of $168,000,000, whereas a year ago gold holdings were only $62,336,000, against a note issue of $165,000,000.

EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES

The net profit of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories for the year ended September 30 amounted to £22,349 (against £38,515 for 1928-29), to which is added £6,458 brought forward. After providing for the fixed dividend on the Seven per Cent. Preference shares a payment of 10 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, and the balance of £6,808 is to be carried forward. For 1928-29 the Preference shares received 8½ per cent., and 13¼ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, and, in addition, £10,000 was provided as extra depreciation. Meeting, December 22.

City News in Brief

The issue at par of £198,600 City of Auckland Five per Cent. Debentures, referred to in yesterday's issue, will be made to-morrow.

German and Belgian zinc-plate producers have come to an agreement under which the hitherto existing competition between the two groups will cease forthwith.—*Reuter.*

Numbers are announced of 1,405 bonds of the United States of Brazil Five per Cent. Loan of 1908 amounting together to £244,200, which have been drawn by lot for redemption at par on January 1 next.

The American Petroleum Institute reports that the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,232,900 barrels, against 2,229,300 barrels in the previous week and 3,622,300 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

Mr. P. C. Galloway, joint manager with Mr. F. J. Smith at the City office of Barclays Bank, 170, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, is retiring after 41 years' service with the bank. Mr. F. J. Smith has been appointed manager of the office, and Mr. F. D. Stanwell deputy manager.

Bonds of the United States of Brazil Five per Cent. Funding Loan of 1898, amounting to £80,400 nominal capital, and of the United States of Brazil Railway Guarantees Rescission Four per Cent. Loan amounting to £279,220 have been purchased for the sinking fund of January 1 next.

The preliminary report on United States foreign trade for November shows exports valued at $289,000,000, against $328,000,000 in the previous month and $346,000,000 for November last year, the imports amounting to $205,000,000, against $248,000,000 and $327,000,000 respectively.

The numbers are announced of 184 bonds of the Republic of Peru Seven per Cent. Internal Loan, 1918, amounting together to P224,640, which have been drawn for redemption and are repayable at par on December 31, at the Midland Bank, Overseas branch coupon office, 5, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, at a daily rate of exchange to be obtained on application.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

RAND COMPANIES

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Bell and Co.	Fin. 7½	10	—	10	12½
Benn Bros. Ordy.	Int. 6¼	6¼	Feb. 18	—	—
Do

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .. $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING £6,500,000
SILVER $9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. A. PLUMMER, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy-Chairman.
W. H. BELL | Hon. Mr. J. J. PATERSON
A. H. COMPTON | T. E. PEARCE
R. LANDER LEWIS | T. H. R. SHAW
G. MISKIN | J. P. WARREN
CHIEF MANAGER: V. M. GRAYBURN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen (Dalny), Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew (Shanghai), Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moukden, Muar, Nagasaki, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yloilo, Yokohama.

COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
A. H. Barlow | The Rt. Hon.
D. G. M. Bernard | Lord Revelstoke
C. A. Campbell | Sir George Sutherland
Sir George Macdonogh, | A. M. Townsend
G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. | C. F. Whigham
MANAGERS IN LONDON.
Sir Newton Stabb, H. D. C. Jones.
Sub-Manager: R. E. N. Padfield.
Accountant: A. Moncur.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital .. £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000

BRANCHES:
Aden, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Cochin, Colombo, Delhi, Kandy, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Newara Eliya, Rangoon, Steamer Point, Aden, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru (Kenya Colony, British East Africa), Entebbe, Jinja, Kampala (Uganda), Tanganyika Territory

The Bank conducts every description of banking business.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.
Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £480,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY | BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA | BASRA
KARACHI | AMARA
MADRAS | KIRKUK
COLOMBO | MOSUL
SINGAPORE | BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
SIR JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq.
SIR PERCY WILSON NEWSON, Bt.
SIR THOMAS J. STRANGMAN.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £4,000,000
Chief Manager: W. E. PRESTON.
Managers: J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
Alor Star (Malay States), Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cawnpore, Cebu, Colombo, Dairen (Manchuria), Delhi, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hong-kong, Iloilo, Ipoh, Karachi, Klang, Kobe, Kuala-Kangsar (Perak), Kuala Lumpur, Kuching (Sarawak), Madras, Manila, Medan, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Peshawar, Rangoon, Saigon, Semerang (Java), Seremban, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping (F.M.S.), Tavoy (Lower Burma), Tientsin, Tokyo, Tongkah (Bhuket), Tsingtao, Yokohama, Zamboanga (Philippine Islands)
The Corporation grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.
Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

THE
MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA
LIMITED.
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorized £3,000,000
Capital Paid-up £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. £1,646,506

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Ryrie, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bart. (Deputy-Chairman).
Sir Charles C. Barrie.
Patrick R. Chalmers, Esq. | J. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. | W. H. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
India, Burma and Ceylon: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Kandy, Rangoon.
China: Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Sourabaya.
Malaya: Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Kuala Lipis.
Siam: Bangkok.
Mauritius: Port Louis.
NEW YORK AGENCY .. .. Bank of Montreal.

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.
Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT
(Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited.)
Head Office: CAIRO.

FULLY-PAID CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. .. £2,950,000

London Agency:
6 & 7, King William Street, E.C.4
Branches in all the Principal Towns in
EGYPT and the SUDAN

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER HEAVY SELLING

EFFECT OF BANK FAILURES

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—New low price records were reached on the Stock Exchange to-day on a heavy and general selling movement, the situation being aggravated by the critical banking situation in the Southern States, the effect of which was not alleviated by the statement made by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company that the New York banking structure was unshaken. Sales were returned at 4,145,000 shares.

Opening movements were irregular with scattered accumulation noticeable in standard issues and speculative buying of pivotal stocks. On the other hand some sections of the market were still subjected to selling pressure. Subsequent covering, which centred largely in copper stocks, caused a general rally, but the demand soon fell off, thus demonstrating that the major short interest was not apprehensive. Fresh easiness spread throughout the list later in the morning following renewed outbreaks of selling. Oil stocks were affected by news of further reductions in gasoline prices and the general unsettlement of the oil industry. There was active selling of beverage stocks, notably Coca-Cola and Canada Dry Ginger Ale, the latter being affected by the reduction in the quarterly dividend from $1.25 to 75c. The publication of unfavourable trade returns for November, the omission of the preferred dividend by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and the weakness of bank shares led to the resumption of general liquidation by scared holders, while the catching of stop-loss orders accelerated the decline.

The selling movement continued throughout the afternoon, the weakness being accentuated by the news that nine banks in North and South Carolina had failed, while the member banks' statement showed further liquidation of securities. Active selling, at first centring in industrials, spread to rails and public utilities, copper stocks joining in the setback owing to early buyers reselling. The close was weak.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86⅝
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight..	£1	—	4.85 13/32	4.85½
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 7/32	4.83¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 5/16	4.85¼
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.84¾	4.84⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅞	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24¾	40.26¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100m.k.	23.80	23.84	23.83¼
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.96½	13.97
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.43¼	19.39¾
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	10.50	10.10
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¾	14.08¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.51¼
Belgrade, cables..	100din.	19.30	1.77¼	1.77¼
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	32.59	33.33
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.70

RAILWAYS

—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Atchison	170	175½	Int. Amer.	10½	10½
Atl. Coast	97½	99	KansasCity	35	36
B. & O.	55¼	58½	Louisville	85½	85
Do., Pref.	70¼	73¼	Min. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	20¾	25½
M. T'sit	58	60⅝	Do., Pref.	82½	86*
Can.P(Nw)	36	36⅝	N.Mex.1Pf.	½	½
Cent. N.J.	182½	182½	Do., 2 Pf.	¼	⅜
Ches. & O.	34½	37	N.Y. Cent.	108	112¼
Ch. G.W.	4⅞	4⅞	Norfolk	187½	189½
Do., Pref.	14¼	15	N. Pacific	44½	45
Ch. N.W.	32½	34	Pennsylv'a	53½	55¼
Ch.Mil.St.P	4⅝	5¼	Reading	79	79½
Ch.Rock Is.	45¼	49	S.L. & S.F.	46¼	43
Del.&Hud.	133½	131	S.L. &S.W.	18	18
Del., Lack.	72¼	69½	S. Pacific	88½	91½
Erie	23⅛	23⅞	Southern	50	55¼
Do., 1 Pf.	27	28	Do., Pref.	82	81¼
G.N., Pref.	50½	55½	Union	171	172⅝
Illinois	66	63⅛	Do., Pref.	84½	86
Interboro'			Wabash	10	12
Rapid Tr.	24½	26	Do., Pf. A	39	40

INDUSTRIALS

—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Air Reduct.	88⅛	91½	Int. Nickel	14⅛	14¾
AlliedChem	174	179¾	Int. Paper	5⅞	5¾
Amer. Agr.	1¼	1¾	Int. T. & T.	21½	22¾
Do., Pref.	8¼	8¾	Kennecott	21⅝	22⅝
Am.Br.Bov	7⅝	7⅞	Kresge S.S.	26⅛	26⅛
Am. and F.			K'ger. 5%	21⅞	22⅛
Power	25½	26	Liggett&M.	76	79
Am. Can.	105½	107⅞	LooseWiles	40¾	45
Am. Loco.	19¾	20	Mack Tcks.	34½	36½*
Am.Rolling			Montg'y W	16½	17½
Mills	29½	31½*	Nash Mtrs.	22	24
Am. Smelt.	39⅜	42	Nat. Biscť.	73	74
Am.S.g. R.	42¾	43	Nat.CashR.	28⅜	29¼
Am. Tel.	174¼	179	Nat. Dairy	37¼	38⅞
Am. Tob.	98	99½	N. Amer.	58½	62⅞
Am.Wool'n	5⅞	6⅛	Packard	8⅛	8½
Anaconda	26⅛	26	Pan.A. Pet.	—	25
Armour.Pf.	67	67¼	Pub. Ser.,		
As.DryGds.	20	23	N.J. ..	65⅜	67¾
Atl'tic Ref.	17⅛	17¾	Pullman	52½	55
Baldwin	20⅛	20⅝	Radio Corp	12⅜	13
BarnsdallA	9⅝	10	R'm'gn Rd	14¾	15¼
Beth. Steel	49¾	51⅛	Ryl. Dutch	37¾	39⅛
Celanese	11	11	Sears R'b'k	45¼	47⅛
C.de Pascoe	20¼	21	Shell Trans	28	28
Chile Copp.	—	27	Shell Un.	7⅛	7¼
Chrysler	14¾	15¾	Sloss S.Stl.	9⅛	14
Col. Fuel	19½	20⅛	Std. Brands	15	15¾
Colum. Gas	30¾	32	Std. Gas	54¼	57½
Col. Graph.	7⅝	7⅞	Std. Oil of		
Cons. Gas	79	81	Cal.	42¾	43⅛
Cont. Can.	45	46⅝	Do., N.J.	45⅛	49
Cont. Oil	8	9¾	Do., N.Y.	20	20⅛
Corn Prod.	66¼	72¾	Studebaker	19½	20⅛
Crucible ..	50½	51	TexasCorp.	29½	31¾
DavisonCh.	10½	11⅛	Tex. G. Sul	41½	45⅛
Drug. Inc.	59	59¼	Tidewater	6	6⅜
Du Pont ..	81	83	T. Am. Cp.	13	12⅝
EastmanK.	143	148¼	Tr.Cont.Cp.	5½	6½
Elec.P.& L.	35¼	36½	Un.Carbide	53¼	54¾
Elec. Stor.	50	50⅛	Un. Corp	14½	15¼
Fox Films	24¾	25½	Un. Fruit	55	55½
Gen. Elect.	42¾	43⅝	United Gas	24¾	25¼
Gen. Foods	46½	48¼	U.S. L'ther	3½	3½
Gen.Motors	32⅝	33¼	U.S. Rbr.	12	12⅝
Gillette ..	23½	24¾	U.S. Steel	135½	137½
Goodrich ..	15⅝	16¾	Do., Pref.	140	140¼
Goodyear	43	45½	W.Un. Tel.	124	125½
Hou.OilTx	29½	33	Whse. Mfg.	90⅛	91¾
Hud. Mtrs	19¼	21½	Woolworth	52¼	54⅝
Ind. Rayon	47¼	46	Wor. Pump	47½	53½
Int. Harvr.	46¾	51	Youngst'n		
Int. Match			Sheet ..	69½	69⅞
Pref. ..	52	57			

CURB EXCHANGE

—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Assd.Gas A	15⅛	16¼	Mid. West		
Br.Am.Tob			Utilities	15¾	16½
(Bearer)	22½	22⅞	Penn Road	5¼	5⅝
Elec. Bond	38	39⅛	Silica Gel.	4	5
Gulf Oil	59	61⅝	Std.OilInd.	30⅝	31¼
Hydro Elec	22¾	23½	Swift Int.	30	31
Int. Petlm.	11¾	12⅞	VacuumOil	47	56¼

BONDS

—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Libty. Ln., 3½%	101 31/32	102	Finl., 6%, 1945	85¼	85¼
Do., 4¼%	103	103	Fren., 7½%, 1941	125¼	125¼
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103 20/32	103 21/32	Fren., 7%, 1949	120⅛	120⅛
U.K., 5½%, 1937	104¾	104½	Ger., 7%, 1949	101½	101¾
Do., 4%, 1960-90	92	92	Greek, 7%, 1964	100	100
Arg., 6%, 1959	91½	90¼	Hamb'g,S., 6%, '46	84½	85⅛
Aust'l, 5%, 1957	73¼	73¼	Hungary, 7½%, '44	99¼	99¾
Aust., 7%, 1943	104¾	105	Ital., 7%, 1951	91¼	92⅝
Belg., 6%, 1955	101⅛	101¼	Japan, 6½%, 1954	102⅞	102⅞
Belg., 7%, 1955	109¾	110⅛	North Rly., 6½%, '50	106½	107
Bordeaux, 6%, '34	104⅞	104⅞	Norway 6%, 1952	102	101⅞
Brazil, 7½%, 1952	100	100	P.L.M., 6%, 1958	104½	104¾
Bulg., 7%, 1967	69	69	Do., 7%, 1958	106¾	106⅞
Canada, 5%, 1931	100¾	100½	Poland, 7%, 1947	70	69
Chile, 7%, 1942	92	92	Do., 8%, 1950	77½	80
Chile, 6%, 1960	74¼	75¼	Rio do Sul, 8%, '46	82	81
Czech., 8%, 1951	109¾	109¾	San P., 8%, 1950	72	73
Den'k, 6%, 1942	105	105	Seine, 7%, 1942	107¼	107¼
Dutch E.I., 6%, '62	102¾	102¾	Swed., 5½%, 1954	103⅞	104¼
Dutch, E.I., 5½%, '53	103	103	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	88⅛	88
Est Rly., 7%, '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Atchison, Pref.	101½	103
Lehigh Valley	49	49⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	16½	17⅛
New York, Ontario and Western	4	4⅞
National Lead	115	115

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money continued firm at 2½ per cent. throughout the session. Commercial Paper remained at 2¾ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1⅞ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2¼ to 2½ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was quiet, with cable transfers unchanged at 4.85⅝.

Silver displayed renewed weakness, foreign bullion being quoted 1⅛c. lower at 31⅛c.

Gold to the value of $2,000,000 is being shipped from Canada to New York.

BONDS were active and irregular, but declines predominated. Sales reached $14,065,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—WHEAT.—The cash market was irregular, 8⅛c. down to ½c. up. No. 2 red winter, 98⅛c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 85c.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 70⅞c. MAIZE easy, 2⅛c. down. No. 2 mixed, 86⅞c., f.o.b., New York. OATS easy, 1⅛c. lower. White clipped, 38⅞c., f.o.b., New York. RYE easy at 2c. decline. No. 2 Western, 45⅝c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY was unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets* the visible supply of wheat is 3,859,000 bushels larger on the week at 404,185,000 bushels, which compares with 413,300,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 2,912,000 bushels larger at 10,270,000 bushels against 5,489,000 bushels; and that of oats is 598,000 bushels higher on the week at 45,285,000 bushels, compared with 51,829,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was barely steady. Spring clears and Kansas straights 5c. lower at $4.20 and $4.45 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $4.55 and $3.80. Rye flour unaltered at $4.00 to $4.30.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	691	827	2,037	296,174	312,184
Do., Atlantic ..	66	219	178	64,640	57,168
*Exports, ditto ..	50	185	235	54,800	42,719
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,077	795	2,600	95,450	107,323
Do., Atlantic ..	18	11	31	2,225	2,395
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	98	78	211	15,798	12,609
Receipts, Atlantic	88	100	172	10,517	9,840
*Exports, ditto ..	19	4	37	2,255	1,668
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	218	260	564	64,823	85,384
Do., Atlantic ..	6	25	16	2,218	3,728
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	18	80

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was unchanged. Prime Western steam, $10.15; Middle West, spot, $10.00.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady 13 points to 1 point lower. Dec., 6.65c.; Jan., 6.02c.; March, 5.87c.; May, 5.67c.; July, 5.56c.; Sept., 5.47c. Sales, 2,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady at 2 to 9 points decline. Dec., 9.50c.; Jan., 9.25c.; March, 9.02c.; May, 8.85c.; July, 8.75c.; Sept., 8.63c. Sales, 10,000 bags. Cash coffee barely steady. Rio No. 7, unchanged at 7c. to 7⅛c., and Santos No. 4 ⅛c. lower at 10c. to 10⅛c.

The week's deliveries of Brazilian coffee amount to 153,000 bags, against 167,000 last week and 149,000 a year ago. Stocks at New York total 375,000 bags, against 371,000 and 316,000, while the stock of Brazilian at New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore totals 572,000 bags, against 554,000 and 377,000. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee is returned at 1,140,000 bags, compared with 1,048,000 bags last week and 841,000 bags last year.

COCOA futures closed barely steady, 4 points lower to unchanged. Dec., 6.00c.; Jan., 6.03c.; March, 6.20c.; May, 6.40c.; July, 6.56c.; Sept., 6.71c. Sales, 16,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, was quoted at 3.25c. per lb., at which price 5,000 bags of Cuba, ex store, were sold. Business done yesterday included Cuba, ex store, 14,000 bags at 3.35c. and 24,000 bags at 3.26c. per lb. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 38,000 tons, against 28,000 tons last year; stocks amount to 724,000 tons, against 215,000 tons a year ago. The futures market opened weak and 6 to 10 points lower. Producing interests were heavy sellers, and general liquidation resulted from the conference failure. "Bear" covering caused a rally, but the market weakened again on a renewal of liquidation. The close was steady at 3 to 4 points decline. Dec., 1.15c.; Jan., 1.17c.; March, 1.26c.; May, 1.34c.; July, 1.41c.; Sept., 1.47c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.10c. Sales, 84,000 tons.

COTTON on the spot closed 15 points higher at 9.60c. The futures market opened with a rise of 14 to 16 points on shorts covering and better Liverpool and Egyptian advices, followed by a setback later, owing to selling by Southern houses, bearish textile trade reports, and weakness of securities. Towards the close the market rallied on the renewal of covering purchases, and ended steady at net gains ranging from 16 to 2 points. New Orleans spot middling advanced 18 points to 9.23c., and the futures market closed with values 8 to 14 points above previous finals.

NEW YORK Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
December ..	9.46	9.46	9.30	9.30
January ..	9.47	9.47	9.33	9.32
NEW CONTRACT				
December ..	9.45	9.45	9.30	9.30
January ..	9.51	9.49	9.34	9.34
February ..	9.62	9.62	9.49	9.49
March ..	9.77	9.75	9.66	9.64
April ..	9.88	9.88	9.77	9.77
May ..	10.03	10.02	9.92	9.90
June ..	10.11	10.11	9.99	9.99
July ..	10.23	10.20	10.08	10.08
August ..	10.25	10.25	10.16	10.16
September ..	10.25	10.25	10.23	10.23
October ..	10.49	10.45	10.32	10.31

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	36,000	93,000	6,100,000	6,388,000
Exports Gt. Btn.	7,000	15,000	675,000	747,000
Exports Cont., &c.	49,000	91,000	2,974,000	3,104,000

COPPER was easy and further 25 points down for electrolytic, sellers quoting domestic, spot, and export, spot and Jan. delivery, at 10c. per lb. National Metal Exchange prices:—Dec., 9.45c.; Jan., 9.47c.; Feb., 9.49c. Sales, 5 lots. TIN steady and unaltered. Straits metal, spot 23⅞c., and Jan. delivery 23⅞c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange prices:—Dec., 23.15c.; Jan., 23.25c.; Feb., 23.50c. Sales, 11 lots. SPELTER easy and 10 points lower for East St. Louis, spot and Jan. delivery, at 4.05c. per lb. asked. LEAD, spot, unchanged at 5.10c. per lb. PIG-IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $17.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. lower for spot and Dec. at 8⅞c., and for Dec.-Jan. at 9⅛c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers were ⅛c. lower for spot and Dec. at 9⅛c., and for Dec.-Jan. at 9⅜c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange prices were 10 to 30 points down. Dec., 8.80c.; Jan., 8.80c.; March, 8.90c.; May, 9.00c.; Sept., 9.40c. Sales, 316 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady. Crude, spot, 6.00c. bid; yellow, spot, 7.00c. bid. Refined futures were 18 points to 2 points lower. Dec., 7.26c.; March, 7.31c.; May, 7.40c.; July, 7.54c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged to 41c. to 42c.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 16.—TURPENTINE was quiet at 35⅛c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—TURPENTINE was firm and unaltered at 36c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $3.95; grade K, $4.05; grade WW, $7.15.

DULUTH, Dec. 16.—LINSEED closed easy and 2⅞c. to 3c. down. Dec., 157⅛c.; May, 162⅛c.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 16.—WHEAT closed easy, ⅛c. to ⅛c. down. Dec., 68⅛c.; May, 73c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—WHEAT closed easy, ⅛c. lower to unchanged. Dec., 72⅛c.; May, 76⅛c.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.—WHEAT opened easy at ⅞c. decline on selling influenced by foreign crop advices and increasing stocks. A temporary rally was soon lost, the market weakening under continued selling pressure stimulated by forecasts of milder weather, a poor cash demand, a lack of export interest, and the outlook for increased Russian offerings which counteracted reports of rain damage to the Australian crop. The close was easy and 2c. to 2⅛c. lower. Dec., 54⅛c.; May, 59⅛c.; July, 60⅛c. OATS closed easy at a fall of ⅞c. to 1c. Dec., 26⅛c.; May, 28⅛c.; July, 29c. BARLEY futures closed easy at a fall of 1⅛c. to 1⅛c. Dec., 24⅛c.; May, 28⅛c.

LINSEED closed easy, 4⅛c. to 4⅛c. down. Dec., 96⅛c.; May, 102⅛c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—WHEAT opened unchanged on quiet trading, but subsequently eased owing to weaker Liverpool advices, a lower market at Buenos Aires, and favourable weather in the American South-West. Renewed talk of a decrease in the acreage next year helped a recovery later, but the market fell back again following a decline in maize, renewed weakness on the Stock Exchange, and easier advices from Winnipeg, which encouraged renewed "bear" attacks upon the July option. The close was easy, with prices unchanged to 1⅛c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 76⅛c.; March, 79⅛c.; May, 81c. New.—Dec., 76⅛c.; March, 79⅛c.; May, 81⅛c.; July, 69⅛c.

MAIZE closed easy at a fall of 2⅛c. to 2⅛c. Old contract.—Dec., 68⅛c.; March, 71⅛c.; May, 73⅛c. New.—Dec., 68⅛c.; March, 72⅛c.; May, 74⅛c.; July, 75c. OATS closed easy at 1⅛c. to 2c decline. Old contract.—Dec., 31⅛c.; March, 32⅛c.; May, 33⅛c. New.—Dec., 31⅛c.; March, 33⅛c.; May, 33⅛c.; July, 32⅛c. RYE.—No. 2 cash quoted 47⅛c. Futures easy and 1⅛c. to 2⅛c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 44c.; March, 44⅛c.; May, 44⅛c. New.—Dec., unquoted; March, 44⅛c.; May, 44⅛c.; July, 43c.

PROVISIONS closed barely steady, with lard 2½ to 15 points lower and pork 15 points lower to unchanged. Cash lard was unchanged at 9.60. Closing prices:—Lard.—Jan., 9.02½; March, 8.90; May, 9.02½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Jan., 11.25; May, 11.62½; July, 11.87½.

DE BEERS' NEW HOLDINGS

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN

KIMBERLEY, Dec. 15.—Presiding at the annual general meeting of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, held here this morning, Sir Ernest Oppenheim, the chairman of the company, after reviewing the balance-sheet, said:

The profit and loss account disclosed that mining expenditure amounted to £1,140,371, a reduction of approximately £90,000. This reduction was the result of a sustained effort to achieve the greatest possible economy without detriment to efficiency. That effort had been maintained since the close of the year under review and would, he believed, result in still further savings. In fact, he was hopeful that it would be possible to work the three mines on the present scale at a total expenditure in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000.

THE YEAR'S PROFIT

The profit for the year amounted to £2,126,905, which, together with the balance of £377,401 brought forward from the previous year, made a total in the appropriation account of £2,504,306, which, after Union income-tax of £302,588 and a Preference dividend of £800,000 had been provided for, left a balance unappropriated at June 30 last, of £1,401,718.

The shareholders would perceive that the unappropriated balance was such that the company could have paid a substantial Deferred dividend in addition to making the usual allocation to reserves, but being in the middle of very severe economic depression, after mature consideration the directors came to the conclusion that it was in the best interests of all concerned to withhold a Deferred dividend and continue operations without curtailment. The present position was that the Preference dividend, due this month, was assured, as was also, with a moderate revival of sales, that of June, 1931.

Summarizing the present position in regard to world production and sales, Sir Ernest stated that the sales of big South African producers were dependent on the volume of world trade, while practically all other sources of production were limited on the basis of a maximum yearly figure. This happy position had been reached as a result of whole-hearted and far-sighted cooperation of those in control of production outside the Union, coupled with the firm attitude taken by the Union Government in regard to alluvial production.

NEW SHAREHOLDINGS

As he felt convinced that the diamond trade the world over would welcome this close co-operation among Union producers and that it would be for the benefit of all concerned to take the lead and give practical effect to the suggestion, obviously history, tradition, and prestige had marked out the De Beers Company as the leader among the producers. The directors felt, however, that they could better fulfil the important functions devolving upon them and at the same time acquire the greatest amount of influence with the other conference producers if the company had a definite and material interest in those companies, and this they proposed to bring about by acquisition of substantial shareholdings. They already possessed, he continued, a very large shareholding in the Premier company, and it therefore remained to acquire necessity interests in the new Jagersfontein and the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa companies, and arrangements were being made to secure these shareholdings upon the completion of further steps involved in the reorganization of the industry as he had described.

Large funds were required for the acquisition of these shareholdings, as well as for their interest in the diamond corporations, and the board felt that it was not equitable as between the holders of Preferred and Deferred shares that the money should be provided from profits or current funds, and because they believed that the acquisition of these interests would prove to be profitable and would make for the protection of trade it had been decided to ask for powers enabling the directors to increase the capital of the company should they consider it to be in the interests of the company to raise funds in that manner. In any case the present cash resources of the company would not be depleted for that purpose.—*Reuter.*

SUGAR CONFERENCE ENDED

NO AGREEMENT WITH GERMAN PRODUCERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, DEC. 16

The conference of delegates from European sugar-producing countries, which for 10 days has been discussing in Brussels the regulation and limitation of output, ended this afternoon. The Javan and Cuban sugar cane producers, at a meeting in Amsterdam a fortnight ago, came to an agreement on the reduction of their output to lessen the effects of the world crisis in the sugar trade.

The heads of the Javan and Cuban groups were Mr. Chadbourne, an American, representing American and Cuban interests, and M. Van Aalst, representing producers in the Dutch East Indies. They proposed to the beet sugar producers of the European exporting countries that they also should reduce their production and join in a world-wide arrangement. The total exports of European sugar amount to 1,445,000 tons. In spite of the over-production and present accumulation of stocks, the Cuba-Java group proposed that the Europeans should reduce their exports by 15 per cent.—*i.e.*, to a total of 1,229,000 tons. In the course of very laborious negotiations the German producers refused to accept the figure of 200,000 tons a year allotted to them in the quota scheme. They demanded a quota for the first year of 450,000 tons and for the next four years of 350,000 tons a year, in order to use up their stocks of more than 800,000 tons. Finally they left the conference.

The other European States accepted the proposal of the Cuban and Javan delegates. The total of 1,229,000 tons reserved to the exporting countries was allocated as follows:—Czechoslovakia, 590,000 tons; Poland, 320,000 tons; Hungary, 87,500 tons; Belgium, 31,500 tons, the remainder of 200,000 tons being reserved for the Germans, who refused this figure. To-day the delegates signed the final protocol, and they will leave Brussels to-morrow.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

NANKING, Dec. 16.—The Ministry of Railways has advanced to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway the sum of £66,700, which, as formerly reported, was required on December 1 for the payment of interest, and which the company was then unable to pay.

The Ministry is now revising the railway rates in order to guard against future fluctuations in the value of silver.—*Reuter.*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Dec.16	Dec.15	—	Dec.16	Dec.15
Abitibi ..	9	9	Dom. Glass	102	101¼
Asbestos ..	¼	¼	Dom. Textile	75¼	77
Do., Pref. ..	1¼	1¼	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	No bid	2¾	Fraser Cos.	2½	3
Braz. Tract.	20	20¼	Hollinger ..	5¾*	6
B.C. Pwr., A	34½	35½	Int. Nickel ..	13⅞	14⅝
Do., B ..	12	No bid	Massey, H. ..	9¾	10¼
Brit. Emp.			Montreal Lt.	52	54⅜
Steel ..	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew...	24⅞	25⅝
Do., 1st Pf.	18	18	Nat.Steel Car	30	32½
Do., 2nd Pf.	2½	3	Ogilvie Flour	264	264
Calgary ..	150	150	Port Alfred		
Can. Car ..	16	16½	Pulp. Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	No bid	22¾	Power Corp.	51	52¼
C. Cement ..	12	12½	Price Bros. ..	42	42
Do., Pref. ..	89¾	90	Quebec Pwr.	40	41½
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	S. Lawr'ce C.	2½	2½
Indust. Alcohol, A	3⅛	3	Shawinigan ..	47¾	50⅛
Do., B ..	2	2	S. Canada		
C. Power ..	4¼	4⅝	Power ..	28¼	28¼
C. Steamship	6	6	Steel Co. of		
Do., Prefd.	17	18	Canada ..	39	40½
Cockshutt ..	10½	10½	W'peg Elec.	13¾	14
Cons. Mining	136	142	Bk. Montreal	275	279
Dom. Bridge	46	50½	Can.Bk. Com.	No bid	226
			Royal Bank	276	280

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 16.—WHEAT closed steady at 15c. advance to unchanged.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, December delivery ..	5.90	5.75
" February delivery ..	6.16	6.16
" March delivery ..	6.26	6.25
Maize, December delivery ..	4.00	4.00
" January delivery ..	4.04	4.06
" February delivery ..	4.19	4.25
Oats, February delivery ..	3.80	3.90
Linseed, December delivery ..	11.30	11.70
" February delivery ..	11.04	11.05
" March delivery ..	11.06	11.05
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	6.00	6.00
Maize, December delivery ..	3.90	3.85
Linseed, February delivery ..	11.00	11.00

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 4¼d.)

COMPANY MEETINGS

BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA

REDUCTION IN DIVIDEND

REVIEW OF A DIFFICULT YEAR

CONDITIONS IN LATIN-AMERICA

MONETARY AND POLITICAL TROUBLES

ARGENTINE TRADE AND EXCHANGE

BRAZILIAN COFFEE SITUATION

MR. BEAUMONT PEASE'S ADDRESS

The SIXTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Bank of London and South America, Limited, was held yesterday at the head office of the bank, 6, 7, and 8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

Mr. J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. A. Stark) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the report and balance-sheet, which I presume you will take as read, I would refer to certain personal losses which we have sustained in the past year.

You will have seen the announcement of the death, which occurred on October 23 at the ripe age of 99, of Mr. John Beaton. Mr. Beaton joined the London and Brazilian Bank as long ago as 1863, and after rising successively to the positions of manager, managing director, and chairman of that bank, he retired in 1921, after nearly 60 years of active service. He was a man of intimate knowledge in connexion with his work, and I feel confident that the wise and enterprising development of British banking in South America will long bear the mark of his constructive hand.

Mr. Lambert Middleton, who was for some years our deputy-chairman, has, I am very sorry to say, found it necessary to resign from the board for reasons of health. Few directors have toiled more sedulously than did Mr. Middleton in the service of this bank. He was always helpful in contriving expedients to overcome difficulties, and his genial temper endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

I have also to report, with the deepest regret, the untimely death of Mr. Tregoning, at the early age of 54, on October 6. Mr. Tregoning's keen activity, his marked ability, and his special knowledge of conditions in the north of Brazil were of the greatest value to the board, and we had hoped to enjoy the benefit of his assistance for very many years.

NEW DIRECTOR AND NEW GENERAL MANAGER

To fill the vacancy on the board caused last year by the death of Mr. Thurburn we have, as you see by the report, elected Mr. J. M. Eddy, C.B.E., a director of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, Buenos Ayres Midland Railway Company, Limited, and Buenos Ayres Western Railway, Limited. His knowledge of Argentina, and his frequent visits to that country, will, I am sure, be of great help to us.

I also have to report that Mr. Trevor Jones has been appointed a joint general manager of the bank. Mr. Jones has been in the service of the bank since 1906, and has spent more than 15 years in the River Plate and Chile, and I feel sure that you will agree that there is nobody better fitted to share the heavy responsibilities of management with Mr. Simmons.

As regards the administration, I have to mention Mr. A. J. B. Taylor, one of our managers at Buenos Aires, who has been compelled by failing health to retire from the staff. His loyal and valuable service extended over 37 years, and we sincerely trust that he may recover sufficient health to enjoy his well-deserved leisure.

PROFITS AND DIVIDEND

Turning now to the profit and loss account, your directors have decided, in view of the general depression which exists all over the world and which has not failed to react upon business in South America, that a conservative and precautionary policy is eminently desirable. In view also of the inevitable dislocation arising out of the political disturbances on that continent, this decision of your directors will commend itself to you. While our faith in the ultimate prospects of South America remains undiminished, we are convinced that you will support us in the attitude we are adopting. After making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and after charging all normal bad debts to profit and loss account, the gross profits stand at £1,754,000, which is £61,000 less than last year. The charges for head office and branches stand at £16,000 less than last year, with the result that the net profit this year is shown at £390,472, as against £435,144 last year.

To the sum of £390,472 falls to be added the amount of £209,572 brought forward from last year, and showing an available sum of £600,044; £141,000 has already been absorbed in an interim dividend of 4 per cent. which was paid to you last June. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent., making a total distribution of 9 per cent., as against 11 per cent. for the previous year. The final dividend will absorb £177,000, and it is recommended that £100,000 shall be placed to contingency reserve, of which amount you will notice that £30,000 has been taken from the carry forward. The balance, therefore, to be carried forward for the New Year will stand at £181,000, as against £209,000.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

It will not surprise you to see a decrease in our total figures as compared with last year. The chief cause for this is where you would expect it to be—namely, in the bills for collection item, which shows a reduction of £3,700,000 and is due to adverse exchange conditions in the principal countries we serve, the exports to which having for that reason fallen off considerably.

On the liabilities side current and deposit accounts are lower by £1,600,000, wholly due to the lower rates of exchange at which the currency items have this year been converted. Had the exchanges of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil not suffered depreciation this year, our deposits would have shown a sterling equivalent greater than that of last year by £3,500,000, a conclusive proof of the continued confidence in our institution on the part of its ever-growing clientele, who appreciate the fact that the head office, with all its great resources, is behind its branches. "Bills Payable" and "Acceptances on Account of Customers" show each a reduction of approximately £400,000.

THE ASSETS

On the assets side cash in hand at bankers and at call has risen from £7,100,000 to £8,700,000, an increase of £1,600,000—a feature of merit in times like the present. "Bills Receivable" are below those of last year by £2,700,000, due principally to the fall in the price of South America's export commodities, and as a natural sequence a reduction of approximately £1,000,000 is recorded in the item of "Advances and Other Accounts." Depreciation of capital amounting to £319,000 shown under this heading is principally on account of that portion of our resources allocated in the form of capital to Argentina and Uruguay. As the monetary régime in both these countries is on a gold standard we may not unreasonably look upon the depreciation as transitory, pending the return to more prosperous conditions in those countries. In the case of Brazil we hold gold itself against the majority of the capital employed in that country.

Brazilian Trust and Loan Corporation, Limited: This item was referred to last year, and inasmuch as the figures are practically unaltered it does not call for further comment.

Bank premises show an increase of £88,000, due principally to the necessary acquisition of new premises in Argentina, where, as you know, we have during recent years opened several new branches.

I will now outline very briefly a few of the salient features of the year in each of the South American Republics where we are established.

ARGENTINA

Were it not for the fairer promise of its final months, an account of the past year in Argentina would be far from cheerful hearing. The harvests, which largely form the basis of her wealth, were meagre, and the correspondingly small return from them was further diminished by the world-wide fall in the value of cereals. With the Conversion Office closed, the already difficult commercial situation was augmented by falling exchange rates caused by the result of the growing adverse trade balance which became heavier than usual. The ill effects of this to the country are clear; first, the service of all foreign debts costs the country 20 per cent. more; secondly, the necessary goods imported into the country also cost 20 per cent. more, and send up the cost of living, and as the lower exchange also reduces the profits of the foreign utility companies, such as railways, banks, and mortgage companies, &c., depressing their share values, so it affects the country's credit and makes future loans, &c., harder to negotiate even at a lower issue price.

It is, therefore, comforting to know that the prevailing uneasiness in this respect is fully appreciated by those in power, who recognize that a monetary régime providing for greater elasticity and making for a permanently stable "peso" at 11.45 to the pound, is greatly desirable for the good of the country and its uninterrupted progress. So many are the factors linked with exchange in a producing country that the means to the desired end will doubtless require profound study and mature consideration, but I feel that we can rely upon the distinguished statesmen and economists of Argentina to bring this vital question to a successful issue at no distant date, and in their efforts to do so I am sure they have many friends in the London financial circles ready to come forward with any help and advice that it may be in their power to give them. In any scheme which may be engaging their attention they have a good basis to work upon, as the gold in the Conversion Office, amounting to £84,479,000, guarantees the notes in circulation to the extent of 76⅞ per cent.

THE NEW RÉGIME

To the monetary inconveniences of the nation was added political trouble, resulting in the almost bloodless revolution of September 6, a sharp and unmistakable protest against the old régime. The dilatoriness which characterizes a change of Government in the older nations has little appeal for the younger ones, who, when they have finally decided that they do not deserve the Government they have, are apt, with virile impatience, to secure a sudden and effective change.

The new régime, formed of well-known and experienced men imbued with a sense of their responsibilities, and with the avowed intention of working for the good of the Republic, has been welcomed, not with mere wordy sympathy, but with practical assistance, and by full recognition of all foreign Powers, and a feeling of relief has been engendered and confidence restored. The banks, both Argentine and foreign, established in Buenos Aires, have placed at the disposal of the new Government the assistance necessary for the temporary needs of the situation, and the renewal of a fairly large foreign loan was arranged, on more favourable terms than the original.

While sufficiently forceful to adopt unconstitutional methods to strengthen the foundations of his country, General Uriburu is, perhaps paradoxically, a staunch champion of the Constitution. He and the members of the Provisional Government are arranging on strictly constitutional lines the election of a new Government in which neither he nor his associates will accept office.

The difficulties of the year might well have disturbed the carefully reared commercial structure of the country, but the outstanding and most praiseworthy feature of the period has been the stability and practical common sense of the people. Owing to the climatic disaster of last season, commercial activity has perforce been lessened, but the merchants and producers in general are making every effort and economy to tide over the bad time, and the number of failures during the year has been far from abnormal. The nation has refused to be conquered by the adverse circumstances of the moment, and Argentina is emerging from her trials with an undiminished credit, and with the heightened confidence of the other great countries.

FAVOURABLE CROP PROSPECTS

Bearing in mind that any forecast of a harvest is unfortunately liable to eleventh-hour betrayal by weather or pest, we can record that sowing was realized under ideal conditions, and aided by opportune rains the immediate prospect for all crops is favourable. Weather conditions over the whole Republic have been of a satisfactory character: pasturage throughout the country is remarkably good and well able to carry the 88,000,000 odd head of stock which the cattle census of last July reveals as the country's total of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs. The estimated area sown to cereals is some 4 per cent. greater than in 1929, and our Buenos Aires branch has cabled us in this connexion, under date of the 12th instant, as follows:—

> Harvesting operations are being actively conducted under favourable conditions. The damage to wheat by rust and late frosts is not very considerable. The linseed crop will be the largest the country has ever known, and prospects for the maize crop are excellent. The estimated exportable surplus of wheat is 5,000,000 tons, linseed 2,000,000 tons, oats 300,000 tons, and the estimated surplus of the old crops still to be shipped is 500,000, 50,000, and 300,000 tons respectively. The actual prices for the foregoing are 40 per cent. to 43 per cent. under those for last year, and the considerable fall in price for all the country's produce, with its corresponding effect on the exchange, is the principal cause of the acute depression and economic crisis which the country is now feeling. Imports are falling, and with increased exports of cereals in January and February exchanges may improve, but probably the advance will not be rapid. Conditions for the cattle industry are favourable, but a sharp fall in prices has just taken place. The Provisional Government is devoting considerable attention to the arranging of the national finances and has recently approved the Budget for 1931, estimating revenue at $650,000,000 paper, and avowing their intention to keep expenditure within that figure as against expenditure for the current year to November 1 of $848,000,000 paper.

There is no hiding the fact that Argentina is passing through a period of commercial depression, a condition of affairs which is universal. However, there is no cause for undue pessimism, as with peace and economy the country should, when the tide turns, quickly recover in view of its manifold resources.

THE EXHIBITION

The British Empire Trade Exhibition, which was alluded to last year, has expanded from its first inception, and extra space has been acquired to accommodate the great number of exhibitors. The fact that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to revisit Buenos Aires and open the exhibition has proved to the nation the sincerity of his expressed admiration for their country, and they are delighted that he has been able to avail of their standing invitation to him to regard Argentina as *su casa*.

A branch of your bank was opened in June last in Avellaneda, a suburb of Buenos Aires. Avellaneda is a district of factories, warehouses and industrial purposes generally, and has grown very rapidly during the past few years.

BRAZIL

Probably the most important happening in Brazil during the last year has been the recent Revolution, which, although it occurred since the closing of the bank's year, has been casting its shadow over the country since the Presidential election of March last, which resulted in the naming of Dr. Julio Prestes as President-elect to take office on November 15 last.

Dissatisfaction with the fairness of this election culminated on October 3 with a simultaneous rising in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Minas Geraes, and the North, and the fighting which took place in many parts of the great Republic terminated with the success of the Revolutionary Party in Rio de Janeiro on October 24. The Provisional Government then set up has nominated Dr. Getulio Vargas, the defeated candidate in the Presidential election of March, to hold that post. This gentleman has chosen for his Ministers well-known men of standing, ability, and confidence. Much is hoped from this Government, whose programme is both sound and economical, and most of the foreign Governments have already recognized it.

The commercial and financial situation has been very black throughout the past year, and failures have again been very heavy, and most factories have been either working on short time or have been closed altogether.

COFFEE SITUATION

The failure of the Coffee Defence Scheme, which had kept up prices at an artificial level for some years, resulting in October, 1929, in a fall of about 50 per cent. in the market value of coffee, required prompt action on the part of the authorities, and a new loan was issued in London, New York, and on the Continent by the Government of the State of São Paulo, called the Coffee Realisation Loan of 1930, Seven per Cent., redeemable in 10 years, in accordance with which the very large stocks which had accumulated during the bounteous harvests of recent years were to be marketed under schedule. The terms and conditions governing this issue have been faithfully adhered to, but the coffee position cannot be considered as settled, for much must depend on the future crops. Owing, however, to the fall in prices and the efforts of the Government to raise the standard of quality, many of the old trees are being destroyed and other products are taking their place. This must ultimately prove beneficial to the country. The fruit industry is increasing rapidly: oranges, bananas, &c., are finding a ready market in British and foreign countries, and, if the steps taken to improve the method of grading and packing for shipment are continued, it should become a valuable addition to Brazil's exports.

The different climates and soils of Brazil are suitable for almost every kind of plant life, and if facilities are offered there is no reason why she should not become self-supporting, and find a market through exportation for any surplus over her internal requirements.

A considerable increase in the volume of shipments is noticeable in the figures up to August in cotton, sugar, rice, fruits and edible nuts, chilled and frozen meat, matté, hides and tobacco, whilst cocoa, grain, maize, lard, and wool all show increases to lesser degree; it must not, however, be forgotten that owing to the crisis in the country itself a large part of what would normally have been disposed of in the local markets has, this year, been exported.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

Naturally the heavy fall in prices is reflected in Brazil's balance of trade, but this has been to a great extent compensated by a marked curtailment of her imports, and as the volume of shipments of coffee and other products have augmented, the export figures show a favourable balance over the imports for the first eight months of the year at £8,654,000, against £3,836,000 for the corresponding period of 1929, and if the coffee values are maintained the ultimate visible trade balance for the year may be in the vicinity of £15,000,000, but it must be remembered that Brazil requires a balance of about £35,000,000-£40,000,000 sterling to meet her invisible payments.

A new bankruptcy law has been sanctioned, which will prove of considerable benefit to commerce and was a much-needed reform. Formerly firms in trouble could offer their creditors 21 per cent. in full liquidation spread over any number of years, and continue trading as if they were solvent. Under the new law no firm can offer less than 40 per cent. settlement at sight, and if a longer period is applied for the percentage is progressively increased—for instance, if spread over two years, which is the maximum period, a percentage of 60 per cent. must be paid.

DEVELOPMENTS

Marked development has taken place in aviation, and it is now possible to travel rapidly to and from the chief centres in Brazil by this means, whilst mails are brought to Europe with a considerable saving in time.

Telephone connexion has recently been established between Brazil and Europe, and although the service is more effective with the Continent, that with this country is improving, but is very dependent on atmospheric conditions.

Exchange has experienced considerable fluctuations. Owing primarily to the break in coffee it was not possible to maintain the rate established by the new monetary law of 1926. Rates at one time fell as low as 4 17/32d., but reacted to 5⅛d. before the civil disturbances broke out. Since then the market has been centred in the Bank of Brazil, all export paper must be negotiated with that bank, and, therefore, until a free market is re-established and exchange finds its proper level it is useless to conjecture what this really is.

The service of foreign loan obligations has been maintained without interruption, and we understand is provided for up to March 31 next, whilst amortization to the amount of £3,500,000 has been effected during the past year.

MORATORIUM

Owing to the abnormal situation arising from the revolutionary movement, the late Government decreed a banking holiday, which was subsequently revoked by the Provisional Government, and a moratorium established, under which all commercial obligations maturing between October 3 and November 30 in the Federal District are extended 45 days, and those outside the Federal District 60 days. A telegram just received from our Rio de Janeiro branch informs us that the moratorium has been extended for a further 60 days and includes bills maturing in December.

BRAZILIAN TREASURY BOND ISSUE

The Provisional Government have decreed an issue of Treasury bonds up to 300,000 contos, interest not to exceed 7 per cent. per annum, tax free, and redeemable half in one year and balance in two years from date of issue. Further details are not yet to hand. The late Government decreed a paper note issue of 300,000 contos, but this was revoked when the Provisional Government came into power, although it is believed that about 100,000 contos had already been put into circulation.

The Budget for 1929 resulted in a surplus of over £4,000,000, and although a less satisfactory return must be expected this year, prospects for the future would appear more encouraging in view of the policy of retrenchment and economy which forms a prominent part of the new Government's programme.

Our recent information is that the Caixa has now been abolished, and the balance of gold, having been transferred to the Bank of Brazil, is now in course of shipment to the Brazilian Treasury delegates in London. When exchange of gold notes still in circulation is again allowed, this is to be effected by a sight draft of the Bank of Brazil on London bankers.

CHILE

Chile, which is a country dependent on her exports for her upkeep, was naturally adversely affected by the world conditions ruling, but was more fortunate than some of her neighbours inasmuch as no internal dissensions disturbed her well-being.

Political tranquillity and a total absence of strikes and labour troubles marked the year, and the Government was able quietly to continue the comprehensive programme of public works, to which reference was made last year. Evidence of the benefits under the various schemes is now visible in the widened and repaved streets and the scientific drainage of the towns, and in the improved inter-urban highways, along which travels the produce of the farms towards the distributing centres. In recent months the rate at which public works are being executed has been slowed down as a measure of prudence.

It may not be out of place here to refer to the reported revolt in Southern Chile last September. Had it not been that a serious revolution was proceeding in another part of the Continent, the unimportant movement in Chile would have escaped any mention in the Press. As it was, the affair, which appears to have been absolutely unsupported by any prominent Chilean or by any section of the populace, was quite negligible.

The formation of the big company, Compañia de Salitre de Chile, to consolidate the entire Chilean nitrate output is making progress, and it is said that it already represents about 95 per cent. of the total industry. The law creating the company became effective on July 21 last, that date being, very appropriately, the hundredth anniversary of the first shipment of nitrate from Chile.

The friendship between Chile and Peru is now firmly established, and a brisk trade is

carried on between them; sugar and fruit from the north is exchanged for vegetables and grain from the south, and any questions involving West Coast shipping privileges are amicably settled by the two countries, who are now also united by an efficient aeroplane service for passengers and mails.

CURRENT HARVEST PROSPECTS

The prospects for the coming harvests are fair; there has been less wheat sown than last year, but the important bean crop is reported as excellent. Prices for the principal agricultural products are, however, low, thus diminishing the purchasing power of the large agricultural community.

Over-production of the base metals during recent years has created larger supplies than can readily be absorbed. Although the normal demand is maintained, prices have fallen, and in the case of copper, a great source of wealth to Chile, the second largest producer in the world, the fall has been as much as 33 per cent. The mines are limiting their output, and during the first seven months of this year the average monthly production was 16,000 tons, against 25,000 tons during 1929.

The sale of the 1929 wool clip, upwards of 15,000 tons, or a few tons less than the previous year, was affected by the low prices ruling. The 1930 clip is now coming on the market, and its prospects are bound up with those from the larger wool-producing countries. Punta Arenas wool finds a ready acceptance, and is always saleable, and there is a steady improvement in the quality of the wool further north, where pedigree stock has been imported for breeding purposes.

URUGUAY

Uruguay, in common with the other South American Republics where we are established, has had a difficult year. In her case the difficulties would not seem to arise from any diminution in her own products or industry, but are directly attributable to the decreased purchasing power of the rest of the world and, with the one exception of meat, the low prices of her chief products in the world's markets. Uruguayan exchange rates have had a tendency of late years to follow the trend of those of her neighbour Argentina, even when economic factors hardly seem to justify the movement, and the reduced purchasing power of the Uruguayan peso, the value of which had fallen *pari passu* with that of the sister Republic, has had a limiting effect on imports, which in turn has reduced the national revenue through a shrinkage in Customs dues. After six successive years of surplus of income over expenditure, a shortage is anticipated in the national accounts corresponding to the fiscal year ending June 30 next. The Government is coping with the unexpected situation, and has adopted a necessary policy of economy, new expenditure which had been proposed in the Budget has been postponed until times may be more propitious, and expenses generally are being curtailed when not absolutely justified.

CATTLE INDUSTRY FLOURISHING

The flourishing state of the cattle industry has considerably eased the Uruguayan position during the year; the market has been active, prices have been above last year's average, and exports have increased. The health of the flocks and herds is well maintained, and no serious epidemics have been noted.

Estimates of the new wool clip have been made, and it is calculated that it will be more or less the same as last year, some 60,000 to 65,000 tons. The quality is good, perhaps slightly lighter than last year, and the clip should thus meet with a ready sale when it comes on the market, although, of course, the local price of wool has fallen by 30 per cent.

The present year concludes the century of Uruguay's independence, and apart from the social celebrations to mark the event, public works of permanent utility, bridges, highways, central markets, &c., have been initiated and satisfactorily financed.

The consumption of almost all classes of commodities is considerably less than in recent years, and the importing houses have as a result been passing through lean times. Now that the November election period has been passed without untoward happenings, it is to be hoped that Uruguay has again settled down to a long era of political peace and development.

COLOMBIA

The commercial depression in Colombia which was referred to last year continued throughout the year under review. The decline in coffee prices was severely felt, and an unduly prolonged summer adversely affected the agricultural situation, which, until the recent rains brought a change for the better, had become grave. All classes have felt the pinch of the resultant trade restriction, especially the working class, among whom there has been much unemployment. Various relief works have been undertaken, but the rigid economies which are being effected throughout all branches of the national administration make it difficult for the Government to palliate labour's emergency more than slightly.

Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, who assumed the Presidency of the country last August, is making a determined effort to adjust the fiscal situation: he has chosen his Ministers with a patriotic disregard of political colour, and the sole recommendation that appeals to him is the proved aptitude of each one for his appointed portfolio. Bills affecting the national railways and highways will be submitted to Congress in the near future, and at the earliest possible opportunity the committee of local and foreign experts which is at present studying the best means of developing the oil industry will place its findings and recommendations before the Government.

Oil legislation is one of the foremost items in the programme of the new Government, for only the indeterminate laws governing the industry retard the development of the enormous latent wealth of the Colombian oil fields.

The coffee market is now more active and a slightly better tendency for mild coffees is observable. Agricultural prospects have improved with the abundant rains, while the expected repeal of the Emergency Law, which temporarily cancelled the heavy duties on foreign foodstuffs, will encourage the farmers to continue and increase their cultivation. Exchange has remained stable around par during the year.

PARAGUAY

The year 1930 has been a fortunate one for Paraguay: the world-wide depression and especially the conditions ruling in the sister Republic and principal customer, Argentina, precluded any great forward strides, but the menace of war with Bolivia which had overshadowed her during the previous year had vanished and she is now able to turn her whole attention to her home affairs. Much of the capital transferred abroad when international trouble was imminent has returned, and the finances of the country, which are ably and economically administered, are satisfactory. The National Debt, external and internal, is some £1,500,000, or about £1 10s. per head of the population.

Her products met with varying fortunes in the different lines, the depression in some being compensated by appreciation in others: cattle prices improved and counterbalanced the lower value of hides; cotton gave a fair return against the lesser income from quebracho, yerba, and timber; while sugar and rice, cultivated for home consumption only, have increased noticeably, and have provided a living for much of the labour that might otherwise have been unemployed. The restrictions on the importation of oranges into Argentina have been modified in a favourable sense, and on the whole Paraguay has had a year of average prosperity. Weather conditions and prospects generally are all favourable.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES AND NEW YORK AGENCY

As regards Portugal, the country's finances have continued satisfactory, and exchange has remained steady. Trade conditions, however, have suffered depression in sympathy with other world markets. Paris and Antwerp branches, and our agencies in New York, Manchester, and Bradford, have, as usual, assisted in the general business of the bank.

I now have pleasure in formally moving the first resolution:—"That the report and balance-sheet be adopted," and I will ask the deputy chairman, Mr. Foster, to second the motion. (Cheers.)

Mr. RICHARD FOSTER (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDERS' VIEWS AND QUESTIONS

Mr. FREDERICK TOMKINSON said he would like to thank the chairman for the very interesting speech he had delivered to the meeting. All those who were in any way interested in South America looked forward to the meeting of the Bank of London and South America, at which there was generally given a very able *exposé* of the position of the countries with which the bank dealt. He would like to point out that in his opinion the fall which had taken place in the price of the shares of the bank was quite out of proportion to their real value, and was, of course, attributable to general causes. Finally, he would like to say how glad the shareholders were to see Mr. Beaumont Pease back in the chair after his absence last year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. REGAN asked whether the chairman could give the shareholders any hope that the 2s. by which the dividend had been reduced might be restored to them in the next interim dividend if things brightened in any way.

Mr. EWER congratulated the board on the conservative policy which they had adopted. In such times it was essential, he said, that such a course should be continued. With regard to the value of the shares, the price of the shares on the market had nothing whatever to do with their intrinsic value. (Hear, hear.)

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN said he would like to thank Mr. Tomkinson for his kind personal references. He sympathized with Mr. Regan, as he did with all the shareholders, in the reduction which the directors had thought it prudent to make in the dividend, and in the fall which had occurred in the price of the shares, but at the same time he thought that if they looked in any list of quoted stocks they would find that the fall in the price of the shares of most companies had been even greater than in the case of their own shares. It was quite true that in past years, when conditions were more favourable, profits bigger, and prospects less cloudy, they had put sums on one side to build up their internal strength, and possibly Mr. Regan and others might have found some justification if the board had declared the old dividend and had had recourse to those internal funds which they had built up in the past.

He was quite sure, however, that the majority of the shareholders were in entire accord with the directors, seeing what world conditions were at the present time, and the depressed state of trade and the political confusion which had been experienced in the continent of South America. In these circumstances he was sure that the great majority of the shareholders would applaud the directors for taking a conservative and cautious view of the situation. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to be bold enough to give Mr. Regan a "tip" as to the future price of the shares, but he had no reason to anticipate that when times became more normal they would not be able to show figures which had a greater relationship to those of the past than did the figures for the year under review. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

THE DIVIDEND

The CHAIRMAN.—I now propose:—"That a dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax—making with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. paid in June last a total distribution of 9 per cent., less income-tax, for the year ended September 30 last—be and is hereby declared out of the profits accrued to that date, payable on December 22, 1930, to all shareholders appearing on the register on December 6, 1930."

Mr. HERMAN B. SIM seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. L. D. CUNLIFFE proposed the re-election of the retiring directors—namely, Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, Mr. E. A. Benn, Sir Max J. Bonn, K.B.E., Mr. Follett Holt, and Mr. J. M. Eddy, C.B.E.

Mr. KENNETH M. CARLISLE seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. TOMKINSON, seconded by Mr. PRATT, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. and Messrs. Gerard van de Linde and Son were reappointed joint auditors for the year ending September 30, 1931.

MR. FOSTER'S TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Mr. RICHARD FOSTER (deputy chairman).—Ladies and gentlemen, the chairman has told you the result of the year's working, and when he asked me to tell you something about the rather complicated human machine that works for that result I thought the first thing I had better do was to look up the exact meaning of the word "staff" in the dictionary. I found the following: "'Staff'—a stick or rod to be leant upon, used for support in rocky and dangerous places to enable one to keep one's balance." (Laughter and cheers.) Now that is exactly what we look to our staff to do for us, particularly seeing that a large proportion of it is working literally thousands of miles away from us. It is clear, therefore, that we must rely upon our trusty staff. The board of this bank can lay down policy, it can help by advice and possibly by experience, but that is about all.

This year has been a particularly trying one for the staff in South America because, as the chairman has already told you, most of the countries in which we operate have had financial and commercial troubles, and some have had political strife as well, and during that time branches have been out of cable touch with head office. They have carried on splendidly, and I am sure that this year, even more than usual, our thanks are due to them. I, who am in personal touch daily with the London staff and by either cable or letter with most of the branches, can assure you how well your interests and those of our clients are looked after. I personally thank the staff for the help that they have given me, and I am sure you will all join me in the resolution that I am now proposing—namely, "Our thanks to the staff for the able way that they have carried this business through the past troublesome year, and our wish that they may have easier trading years in the future." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FRANCIS M. G. GLYN seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

MR. TREVOR JONES'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. H. TREVOR JONES (one of the general managers):—Mr. Chairman, your address to this meeting will travel far and wide and many will be those who will read it with the same knowledgeable interest as it has been heard by those here present to-day. You have told us of the world trade depression and its effects—aggravated by the political unrest which had prevailed in certain countries—on the activities more closely associated with our institution; and from the kind words that have just fallen from the lips of our very hard-working deputy chairman, who speaks from years' and years' experience of banking and trading in the vast continent of South America, it will have been gathered that this particular year has been one in which unusual difficulties and anxieties have been the lot of your executive abroad and at home. It is, therefore, a real pleasure to me to record the fact, already fully appreciated by you and your colleagues, that the labours of your management in London have been greatly lightened by the reliance they have been able, invariably, to place on the unfailing loyalty of the branch managers and staffs overseas, whose admirable resourcefulness in critical moments, and intelligent cooperation in dealing with the many disturbing problems, both commercial and political, that had to be faced, have not only upheld the high traditions of the bank, but have gone far to increase its prestige.

With the interests of the bank ever our own we are all encouraged by the sincere and kind tribute now paid us by Mr. Foster to continue our efforts in the promotion of its welfare in what, it is to be hoped, may henceforward be easier times. On behalf of the management and staff abroad and at home, I, jointly with Mr. Simmons, thank you, Sir, for the thoughtful resolution the meeting has passed. (Cheers.)

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE BOARD

Mr. PRATT proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding and to him and his colleagues for the services which they had rendered to the bank during the past year.

Mr. VERE HERBERT SMITH seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, expressed his thanks for the resolution which had been passed.

The proceedings then terminated.

OILFIELDS NEWS

HECTOR WHALING.—The catch for the two weeks ended December 14 amounted to 28,450 barrels of oil, compared with 20,000 barrels for the same period of 1929. The total catch to date now amounts to 97,900 barrels (against 55,800 barrels). The number of expeditions reporting in each case is four.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended December 13 at Bolivar was 90,970 m. tons (previous week 88,412 m. tons), and at Maracaibo 14,780 m. tons (14,286 m. tons). Well R.443 at La Rosa has been brought in, producing 227 metric tons per day through a ¼in. flow plug with 320lb. pressure. Well C.80 at Concepcion has been brought in, producing 75 metric tons per day through a 1in. flow plug with 50lb. pressure.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

TELEPHONE PROGRESS

HANDICAP OF POLITICAL CONTROL

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RECOMMENDED

A STIMULUS TO EMPLOYMENT

PRESENTATION TO SIR ALEXANDER ROGER

The SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Telephone Development Association was held yesterday at the offices of the association, Aldine House, Bedford-street, Strand, London.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER (the chairman of the association) said:—Gentlemen,—This is the sixth consecutive occasion on which it has been my privilege to address an annual general meeting of members of this association. It is the tradition of the telephone industry to look forward and contemplate the work that still lies before us rather than to congratulate ourselves on what has already been achieved. I am retiring from the chairmanship of the association this year, however, and therefore perhaps may be excused for a relapse into retrospection.

When the formation of this association was first mooted in 1924, our self-appointed mission was to stimulate and accelerate the demand for telephone service, to attract by modern sales methods more subscribers to create universally in this country the telephone habit. Everyone was in agreement at least over one point, that an association of this kind was needed, provided it made a success of its job. This could only be ascertained by definite experience. We were setting out to do something that had never been attempted before, except perhaps in America, and there it has been done under very different conditions.

INCREASED PUBLIC INTEREST

That experiment of six years ago has been entirely successful and is being imitated in several other countries. I do not mean, when I claim that the experiment has been successful, that we have achieved our final aim and that there is nothing more to be done. This is certainly not the case. I mean rather that we have proved that we are working along the right lines, and that it is possible to stimulate the demand from the British public for, first and foremost, telephone service and, secondly, for more and better telephone service, and it is a great satisfaction to this association to see the immense public interest in this great question to-day, compared with the indifference of six years ago.

In 1924 the point was urged in our first public statement that telephone development, framed on lines that would commend themselves to commercial minds, would create immediate and remunerative work. We had ample excuse for intervening on the question of unemployment. Telephone equipment represents the joint product of some 40 industries. At the same time more telephones mean more facilities for business and social intercourse, with resultant prosperity.

Unemployment is still a problem, and the same point that we made in 1924 can still be made with equal truth and urgency. There can be no doubt that intensive development of our telephone system would serve as a definite stimulus to trade. One of the first definite items that emerged from the meeting of American business interests called together to discuss their own unemployment problem was a new construction programme involving the investment of £140,000,000 (more than the total value of our telephone system) in extension of cables, loading coils, telephone repeaters, &c.

The British Post Office—I speak, of course, with particular reference to the telephone branch—is one of the biggest employers of labour in this country. Apart from the direct employment it gives to its own staff, it employs indirectly, so far as our home orders are concerned, almost the whole of our industry—*i.e.*, exchange equipment, cables, instruments, ducts, batteries, insulators, &c., &c.—and this means that a vast number of workers is dependent for employment upon Post Office orders for telephone equipment.

ACCELERATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

The Post Office comes in for a good deal of criticism, not all of it deserved; we probably all tend to emphasize the single bad case and forget the many good ones. It is not my purpose—nor has it ever been the policy of the association—to criticize the Post Office unfairly. I claim, however, that in view of the burden of unemployment there is a good case for consideration of the question whether more cannot be done by the Post Office to ease unemployment by the acceleration of the present programme of telephone construction, so as to create work now instead of in the indefinite future, by actively stimulating the demand by every modern method of salesmanship and so necessitate further work-producing construction.

We said in 1924, and we can repeat it with equal sincerity and conviction now, that the telephone business needs no dole, no subsidy. It is a business that pays its own way and that earns profits. It is amazing, however, to note the short-sighted policy which is applied to the financial conduct of the business of the Post Office.

PROFITS ON THE SERVICE

As you know, under the present system any surplus earnings on the telephone service, after deducting interest on capital, depreciation of plant, and all standing charges, are not put back into the business, which is the ordinary practice in commercial firms whose business is continually expanding, but pass out of the control of the Post Office and into the Public Accounts. The total surplus thus earned and taken out of the business by the telephone service during the last seven years is about £4,500,000. This is almost equivalent to paying away as dividends every penny earned—a course very much at variance with good commercial practice and one which in ordinary events would cripple any business and certainly cramp expansion. That is only one feature of the present system—there are others—which is altogether out of line with ordinary commercial practice.

GROWTH OF TELEPHONES

To anyone who has doubts about the future of telephone business I would recommend a study of the latest official statistics of telephone growth to the end of 1929, which show a world total of just short of 34,500,000 telephones in use at December 31, 1929. This compares with 27,750,000 five years ago and 20,750,000 10 years ago. Europe, with 10,500,000 telephones at the end of this year, has in 10 years doubled the number of her telephones. During the same period America, with 22,500,000 telephones in service, has increased her 1920 figure by 50 per cent. America is still adding more telephones to her system year by year than the whole of Europe put together, but the percentage rate of growth in Europe (over 8 per cent. in 1929) is higher than America and is distinctly encouraging.

POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

How does Great Britain stand? The quality of service available to British subscribers is by no means inferior to the average, though we may well be envious of the range of facilities and elasticity of tariff prevailing in America. We have, in fact, more than doubled our telephones during this decade. We have seen, since 1921, telephones in this country grow from 980,312 to 1,936,898, telephone conversation made available with 90 per cent. of the world's telephones, with most countries in Europe, with North and South America, Canada and Australia, and with ships at sea. We have seen, too, London establishing itself as the switching centre of a telephone communication system that must, before long, extend to every corner of the civilized world. Wonderful progress has been made, but still more wonderful progress remains to be made, and above all, we must beware of over-complacency. We are still tenth on the list of the principal telephone-using countries of the world, as the following table shows:—

United States	..	169 per 1,000 population
Canada	..	144 " " "
New Zealand	..	108 " " "
Denmark	..	94 " " "
Sweden	..	83 " " "
Australia	..	82 " " "
Norway	..	66 " " "
Switzerland	..	65 " " "
Germany	..	60 " " "
Great Britain	..	42 " " "

This is far from satisfactory.

CAUSE OF UNDER-DEVELOPMENT

The association has devoted special attention in the past year to a very close analytical study of this national telephone under-development. This is set out in the pamphlet published by the association this summer, "The Stranglehold on our Telephones." Despite its somewhat flamboyant title, chosen deliberately because we believe in publicity, there is material in that little book which deserves the study of every one. Moreover, having diagnosed, as we believe, the cause of the complaint, we have, naturally, propounded a remedy.

There is nothing revolutionary about this remedy. The description chosen by *The Times* recently, of "very sound," is much more applicable.

We maintain, in confirmation of the findings of the Cecil Commission and of many subsequent expressions of opinion by chambers of commerce and other bodies representative of commercial opinion, that it is beyond the capabilities of any body of men, however zealous, devoted, and technically equipped, to tackle satisfactorily the problem of providing telephone service to a modern community if they are to be subjected to the handicap of a system of which the central feature is Parliamentary and Treasury control.

Putting the matter in a popular way, the present system is broadly equivalent to running a gigantic business without a board of directors, with the shareholders and non-shareholders dropping in every other day to criticize the conduct of the business—with the aid of Parliament and the Press as a sounding board—and the capitalist, the Treasury, exercising a running control on all expenditure. All this in a business requiring a lifetime of scientific training.

REFORM OF ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

We have arrived at our present telephone situation as the result of a process of experiment, and no real attempt has yet been made to create a distinctive structure specially designed to meet the special needs of a telephone administration, which is essentially a commercial enterprise. We propose a further experiment, based, as it can now be based, on more modern knowledge and experience, here and abroad. It can be done, moreover, without discarding the sound principle of Parliamentary control of the investment of public money and without any infringement of the sound doctrine that national communications systems, telephones or otherwise, are best constituted as monopolies, publicly owned and controlled; but the telephone business of the Post Office should be autonomous and conducted on lines similar to the Central Electricity Board, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and others.

EDUCATIVE POLICY

Turning briefly to what may be called the more "routine" phases of the association's propaganda work, which is organized under several departments, we have devoted special attention during the past year to inculcating the telephone habit in the younger generation, who are all prospective users. Demonstration sets, specially designed for the purpose, have been issued on loan to education committees all over the country and circulated by them to suitable schools in their district. These demonstration lessons are followed by personal visits to a local exchange, and in some cases by a series of telephone lectures by local officers of the Telephone Department of the Post Office.

The volume and diversity of our mail, both inwards and outwards, is a sure index of the flood of propaganda material which is being issued day after day covering the whole country; at the same time it shows the effects of the propaganda, in the form of a steady stream of orders for telephones, inquiries on all sorts of points of detail, complaints of delay, and suggestions either for new exchanges, public call offices and kiosks, or for modification of the present system as it affects such things as party-lines, rentals and charges generally, as well as of possible (and impossible) extensions of the association's work. These activities are dealt with in detail in the bulletin which is issued periodically to all members of the association.

By direct Press and magazine advertising, exhibitions, leaflets, direct mail canvass, and propaganda, by a follow-up system of the many thousands of annual inquiries, by cultivating development in new building estates, hotels, theatres, railway stations, and rural districts, through Parliament, Press, chambers of commerce, and trade organizations, we are helping to put telephones more and more on the map, not only sowing the seed, but reaping the harvest, of the "telephone habit," and thus stimulating demand for our joint product, with a corresponding effect on employment.

I noticed the other day that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries appeared, for the first time, I believe, as an advertiser, extolling the value of cod liver oil. Let us hope that this may be a portent of the *début* of the Post Office as an advertiser in the daily Press proclaiming the comfort, convenience, and economy of telephone service.

COOPERATIVE PROPAGANDA: VALUE TO INDUSTRY

The telephone industry, as I have observed on a previous occasion, is an industry which is so constituted as to derive special benefit from cooperation in propaganda work. I am confident that the industry, reviewing the work that has been accomplished since the foundation of our association, will feel that, in bringing this association into being and in continuing to support and encourage it, they have, like Graham Bell, "wrought better than they knew."

Heavy pressure of business compels me to resign the chairmanship of the association, but I would add that I am not resigning any of my interest in its work nor one iota of my confidence in the value of that work. To my successor in office, then, I hand over the chairmanship of an association of whose record I am genuinely proud. There is much work to be done, and I am sure it will be well done by an association which, in a comparatively short life, has already so definitely established itself as a valuable factor, not only to the telephone industry in all its branches, but to national interests as a whole. T.D.A. has made a name for itself abroad as well as in the more direct field of its activities. It is doing its job with discretion, with enthusiasm, with vigour, and with success. My thanks are due, and are sincerely rendered, to all who, from the launch of our experiment to the important stage we have reached to-day, have worked with me for the cause of telephone development.

Before I sit down I should like, on your behalf, to express our appreciation of our able director, Mr. H. E. Powell-Jones, whose enthusiasm never flags, and his devoted staff.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The retiring members of council and the auditors were re-elected.

Mr. Ll. B. Atkinson was elected chairman of the council for the ensuing year.

The members of the council presented Sir Alexander Roger with a piece of plate as a mark of the appreciation felt by the whole industry of his outstanding and invaluable work during his six years' chairmanship of the association.

Debentures of the Zellstofffabrik Waldhof, Mannheim, 6½ per cent. first mortgage loan drawn for redemption, and coupons falling due January 1 next, should be presented for payment to Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Company, 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, who are paying also the coupons off debentures of the Zellstofffabrik Waldhof, Finland, 7 per cent. convertible 1st mortgage loan due December 31.

In order to raise approximately £10,000 to meet pressing claims payable at the end of the current month the Lanarkshire Traction Company is making an issue of £15,000 Six per Cent. Mortgage Debentures of £10 each at £72½ per cent. The debentures, which are repayable at par on January 1, 1946, will rank for interest from January 1 next.

THE POWER-GAS CORPORATION

MODERN BLAST FURNACE PLANT

IMPORTANT OVERSEAS CONTRACTS

SATISFACTORY YEAR'S TRADING

The THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Power-Gas Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at 39, Victoria-street, London.

Mr. E. LLOYD PEASE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Benjamin Peat, A.C.I.S.) having read the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said:—Gentlemen,—I think that we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we are able to put before you a satisfactory report in view of the generally depressed condition of industry, and especially of the engineering trades.

The secured loan from the bankers is £83,500, or £21,000 more than last year. This should be read in relation to the item bills receivable of £74,518. None of these Bills has been discounted; they are being regularly met as they fall due. You will understand that if we had discounted them our bankers' loan would have appeared at a substantially lower figure.

The reserve fund is £11,700 and may appear small, but it is important to recall that during the past seven years we have transferred £62,677 to the writing down of patents and processes.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE FORD WORKS

We have been able to keep most of our men employed at Stockton mainly because we are supplying appliances of production to Japan, Russia, and South Africa. Engineering orders for the home market are difficult to procure. The principal exception in this country is Henry Ford's outstanding enterprise at Dagenham, on the Thames, with which we are glad to be associated and which is due to the connexion we have made with the Freyn Engineering Company of Chicago. Our company is fortunate in not having had to contribute seriously to the number of the unemployed.

I will briefly refer to some of the chief contracts. The water-gas plant in Japan has been completed satisfactorily, and official tests are being carried out. The blast furnace plant at Dagenham has gone on well during the year. It will be finished next year. We have been fortunate in obtaining two important contracts in South Africa, one through the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, for whom we have done so much work, and the other a blast furnace plant for the South African Industrial Iron and Steel Corporation, Limited. The former is well advanced and the latter is in initial stages only.

We have in hand an important gas plant for Russia of more than £100,000. The work is far advanced and everything is satisfactory. The site is somewhat remote from Moscow, but I may say that our general manager, Mr. N. E. Rambush, who has recently returned from a visit there, reports that he found our staff well looked after. Our clients have met their obligations honourably, and we are hopeful of securing orders for further work now under negotiation. The special circumstances regarding these negotiations are fully realized by the board.

The fact that we have been able to obtain important speciality work in blast furnace plants and water-gas installations is due to the enterprise of our managing director, Mr. Beswick, and to the marked ability of our technical staff.

NEW TYPE WATERLESS GASHOLDER

I referred last year to a waterless gasholder for the York Gas Company, the first of a new type for which we had obtained an order. It is now about to be put into commission and will, I trust, open up a new line of manufacture for our works.

As to the future, the view of the management is that the present outlook justifies anticipating a fairly satisfactory year.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

Mr. WILFRED BESWICK, J.P. (managing director), in seconding the resolution, said:—The fact that at a time of unprecedented depression we are able to present such a satisfactory report is not, I venture to think, accidental, but rather the result of forethought and enterprise, on the one hand to equip ourselves technically and commercially for business opportunities, and on the other hand to make our business broad-based on home and overseas markets.

As a result, when the halt upon construction of new plant in this country has become fairly general, we have been able to switch over to the export business, and at the present time we are engaged upon important contracts in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Canada. The cultivation of such business has been recognized by us as of prime importance, and personal contact with overseas clients is essential. From this point of view I have myself during the past year visited Japan, Canada, the United States, and several European countries; our general manager, Mr. N. E. Rambush, has been twice to Russia and paid several visits to the Continent, and just now one of our officials is journeying to South Africa. By these means we not only maintain close and friendly relations with clients, but we are kept abreast of the latest technical development and are continually on the look-out for new specialities.

BLAST-FURNACE CONTRACTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

As regards the prospects of the company for the coming year, I am glad to say that we start with a fairly good order book and with enhanced prestige through our having secured the very important blast-furnace contracts for the Ford Motor Company and for the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation.

This position has been achieved as the result of long and careful endeavour to place ourselves in a position to render up-to-date service to the British iron-producing industry. We have for many years constructed blast-furnace and allied plant, largely to the design of purchasers, but the iron masters from this country who have visited the United States and Germany having returned with the conviction that these countries are ahead of Britain we considered means which would enable us to keep abreast with and to make available to our clients the most up-to-date American and German practice. This was the genesis of our association with the Freyn Engineering Company, and other specialists, whose services as designers of such plant have been called in by iron masters all over the world.

"A WEALTH OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE"

Coincidentally, we strengthened our technical staff by the engagement of specialists in these lines. We therefore embarked upon our project supported by a wealth of practical experience. This proved opportune for the inception of the Ford Motor Company's project to produce at Dagenham the high-grade iron required for manufacturing automobiles. It is an axiom of Ford policy that when their programme includes the installation of new plant such plant shall be the most effective and efficient that science and engineering can evolve. Faced with the selection of engineers to design their blast furnace they appointed us, as by reason of our association with the Freyn Engineering Company we were able to offer the most modern American designs adapted to the exigencies of British practice and British resources. By this association we have been able to undertake the entire engineering of the blast-furnace plant and the construction of its principal parts.

In a similar way, when the contract for South Africa was submitted to international competition, we were able to present proposals of such technical merit at competitive prices as resulted in the decision to entrust this contract to us.

We believe that such recognition by the Ford Motor Company and the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation justifies our claims that we are now in the front rank of blast-furnace designers and constructors, and we trust that we shall be able to assist in the revival of the iron industry in this country, either in the remodelling of existing plant or the construction of new.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

HECTOR WHALING, LTD.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF WHALE OIL

SUGGESTED REMEDIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Hector Whaling, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

SIR KARL F. KNUDSEN, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The CHAIRMAN, after commenting on various items of the balance-sheet at July 31, 1930, stated that adequate depreciation (about £88,000, or approximately 11½ per cent. on the book values) had been provided on the Norwegian company's accounts.

Continuing, he said:—The company's net result for the year is that, after meeting the expenses, including interest on the Seven per Cent. Secured Notes, and after providing for taxation, the profit for the year is £94,543. Out of this sum has been paid the interim dividend of 12½ per cent., less income-tax, which absorbs £41,414.

After bringing into account the net balance forward from last year there remains at the credit of profit and loss account the sum of £84,754.

UNDIVIDED BALANCE OF PROFITS

In the statement notifying the shareholders of the interim dividend of 12½ per cent., less income-tax, your directors announced their intention of recommending a final dividend of the same amount unless unforeseen circumstances should arise. Since that date there has been a further heavy fall in commodity prices throughout the world, with which have also fallen the prices of edible oils, including whale oil.

Your directors do not feel justified in reducing the strength of the company's cash position at a time when the outlay is heaviest for the current season's operating costs and when no certain prediction can be made as to the trend of oil prices in the near future. Accordingly they have decided not to recommend payment of a final dividend at this time.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT

In the speech to the shareholders on June 21, 1929, special reference was made to the desirability of close cooperation between the various whaling companies. The view was then stated that we should support any effort to regulate expansion, and the board's conviction was that no measures could have any chance of success unless they emanated from the industry itself.

During the last two years expansion has taken place at a very rapid rate, and although your directors have considered proposals whereby the company could obtain interests in new expedtions they have not considered it wise to develop in that way.

While capacity to consume a valuable and economical raw material must increase steadily, it must be admitted that the recent expansion in production has been too rapid. At present no contract has been entered into for the sale of the oil arising from the current season's catch.

CONSUMERS AND THE POSITION

Early in 1930 the chairman of the largest consuming concern expressed the opinion that oil prices had reached such a level as might tend to discourage production, which position he held was not to the consumer's best interest. Nevertheless, the fall in prices has continued. It is possible that this situation might entail arrangements for storing part of the current season's oil for a time. We feel confident that in due course this oil will be sold to the benefit of the company.

While I am not yet in a position to make a definite statement, I can now say that the majority of whalers have recognized the truth of our opinion expressed in June, 1929—namely, that only measures taken by the industry itself to control expansion can hope to achieve success. Efforts to ensure that future production will keep in line with consumption are now being made.

CURRENT SEASON'S RESULTS

The Norwegian company has built four new whaleboats, one to replace an old boat sold at a satisfactory price, and the other three to ensure the maximum efficiency of three of the expeditions.

Our factories reached the fishing grounds at an early date, and the catch reports received and published fortnightly compare very favourably with those of the previous season. The latest reports to hand cover the period up to the 14th inst. and show that 97,900 barrels of oil have been obtained, as compared with 55,800 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the company's indebtedness to our colleagues Consuls F. Bugge and Hans Krogh-Hansen, and also to the managers, captain and crews for the efficient services which they have rendered.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote to the chairman.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

THE GOVERNMENT OPTION

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday in London.

Mr. JAMES M. RENDEL (the chairman of the company) said that in consequence mainly of the disastrous floods during the summer of 1929 no surplus profits had been earned in the first half of the year. It had been hoped that the second half of the year, on which they chiefly relied for surplus profits, would at least hold its own in comparison with the second half of the preceding year. Unfortunately that hope had not been realized. Much, no doubt, must be put down to the floods, which were the worst in the history of the line, and over 250 miles of railway were affected. Traffic was dislocated and a large amount diverted and lost, while there was a bill for special flood repairs which added nearly 5 lakhs of rupees to the working expenses. After making due allowance for the floods they still had to face the fact that there was an increase in the expenditure of something like 15 lakhs, of which over 12 lakhs fell under the heading of replacements and renewals.

No notice had yet been received from the Secretary of State of any intention on his part to purchase the line at the end of next year. His right to give that notice was exercisable up to the end of this year, but it might be confidently assumed that he had made up his mind not to give it. As far back as last July the subject of the purchase of the line was discussed in the Indian Legislative Assembly, and as an amendment to proposals of the Government, which were adverse to the purchase, Sir George Schuster accepted on their behalf a resolution recommending that negotiations should be opened with the company to obtain for the Government one year's extension of the option to determine the contract, so as to leave the matter open for another year. The board thought that it was to the interest of the stockholders that the line should be purchased at once, and that to extend the option in the manner asked for, without any sort of *quid pro quo*, would be a one-sided arrangement.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

A FISCAL BLUE-BOOK

In 1903 and 1904 two volumes (Cmd. 1,761 and Cmd. 2,337) of memoranda, statistical tables and charts "with reference to various matters bearing on British and foreign trade and industrial conditions" were prepared and issued by the Board of Trade. They were followed in 1909 by a third volume (Cmd. 4,954), consisting of statistical tables and charts displaying the main statistical facts regarding British and foreign trade and industry from 1854 to 1908. The Board of Trade have now undertaken a similar statistical review of post-War trade and industry, and the First Part (380pp., 8vo.), entitled "Statistical Tables Relating to British and Foreign Trade and Industry (1924-1930)" (Cmd. 3,737), is now on sale, price 5s. 6d.

This First Part is designed as a series of general tables showing the broad movements of trade and the condition of British industry as a whole, and is divided into 10 sections:—(1) Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom; (2) Trade of the British Empire; (3) Trade of Foreign Countries (Comparative Tables); (4) Customs Tariffs; (5) Shipping; (6) Finance; (7) Prices; (8) Labour—Employment and Wages; (9) Population Movements and Migration; (10) General Production.

The second part, which it is hoped to issue at an early date, will deal with the production of and trade in certain principal commodities, and will cover not only the staple manufacturing and mining industries of the United Kingdom but also some of the newer industries which have been developing in recent years.

IONIAN BANK, LTD.

GREEK TRADE AND FINANCE

The NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Ionian Bank, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 25-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN STAVRIDI (the chairman of the bank), in the course of his speech, said:—At our last meeting I referred to the year then under review as having been one of the most abnormal periods since the termination of the War. Unfortunately, the world has had to face during 1929-30 even worse conditions than previously. The world-wide slump in the price of commodities has dealt a heavy blow to agriculture, trade, industry, and finance, and not a single country can claim to have escaped the consequences. In Greece the bulk of the exports consists of tobacco, currants, dried figs, olive oil, and wine. Fortunately, the fall in value of tobacco and currants has not been by any means as heavy as that of the staple products of the world, but Greece has suffered severely through the serious fall in value of olive oil and the closing of the French market against her wines.

The balance of trade is still strongly against Greece, but the one bright spot during the past year is that the reduction of imports is substantially greater than the reduction of exports. Moreover, we must bear in mind the remittances of emigrants, which had been materially reduced for some years but which during the past year have exceeded the sum of £7,000,000, and so helped to redress the balance of accounts.

Another point of importance is that during the last few years a large increase has taken place in the area devoted by the refugees to the growing of wheat. When it is remembered that Greece imports annually over half a million tons of wheat, this increase of production must in time materially assist the balance of trade.

CREDIT OF THE COUNTRY

As I have on numerous occasions pointed out to you, Greece has for over 30 years rigidly honoured her obligations. Moreover, the Government has provided for each new loan issued, whether external or internal, a very large sinking fund for redemption of debt, a sum approximating £5,000,000 per annum, or over 12 per cent. of the total Budget of the country. No other State to my knowledge has dealt with amortization of national debt at this rate. No wonder then that the credit of Greece, as shown by the prices of her securities on the foreign stock exchanges, should stand so high. The country's finances are on a satisfactory basis, the last three Budgets having shown actual surpluses, thanks to the steps taken three years ago by the League of Nations for the financial regeneration of Greece by the establishment of the Bank of Greece and the issue of the Tripartite Loan.

The political problems facing Egypt still occupy the field in that centre, and until these are out of the way there is little likelihood of a recovery in the prosperity of the country. Our results there have not maintained the improvement shown last year.

When we met on December 23 last I informed you that your directors were not content to wait on events and had taken steps to reduce expenditure to the lowest margin commensurate with efficiency and safety, and I think that you will agree from an examination of the figures that they have kept their promise. Unfortunately, however, the results of our efforts towards economy have been nullified by the high deposit rates which have been current in Greece throughout the year, caused by the fierce competition for deposits by the banks. The members of the Hellenic Banking Association have realized the harm done by this cut-throat policy and have now agreed to put an end to this futile competition.

NET PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The result of the year's trading is a net profit of £39,530, as against £48,048 last year, and although the ample carry forward would have permitted the maintenance of the dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. for the full year your directors feel that the resources of the bank should be preserved, and they therefore recommend that the final dividend to be paid this year should be at the rate of 3 per cent., making a total of 6 per cent. for the full year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend as recommended was approved. The retiring directors (Sir John Stavridi and Mr. Charles S. S. Guthrie) were re-elected, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

JOHN BARRAN & SONS

DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT.

DIFFICULT TRADING CONDITIONS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of John Barran and Sons, Limited (Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers), was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Chorley-lane, Leeds.

SIR ROWLAND H. BARRAN, chairman of directors, presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—You are all aware of the circumstances that have influenced the past year's trade. The fall in values of every raw material has necessarily reduced the value of the turnover, and the resulting hesitation of retail traders to buy on a falling market and their desire to keep their stocks within narrower limits have decreased the amount of sales.

PROHIBITIVE TARIFFS

The first six months of our financial year compared quite well with 1929, and had the second six months been equally good our profits for the year would have been as satisfactory, but in the second half we had to face these adverse influences, common not only to this trade or to this country but to all the world; in addition we experienced the complete cutting off for the present of our Australian trade by absolutely prohibitive tariffs, and the handicap of much higher tariffs in Canada, both countries being very good markets for our manufactures.

In spite of these difficulties we have considerably increased our sales in some branches of the business, compensating to some extent for diminished sales elsewhere, and we have kept our expenses well under control.

Under these circumstances I consider the year's results reasonably satisfactory. Our profits are lower than for the last three years, but are higher than any previous year and justify our proposal of a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares.

You will notice that our stock in trade is considerably lower than last year—its percentage in relation to turnover is the lowest we have realized, and as the values are taken at the bottom of market prices we are in a position to give the best values in goods in 1931.

THE OUTLOOK

The coming year must be a difficult one with 2,000,000 unemployed, but we have no reason to take a gloomy view—we have indications of satisfactory increases in some branches of work, and we are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and organization to enable us to produce the best articles by the most economic processes.

I am glad to be able to compliment our staff on their originality and enterprise, qualities that are so essential in a varied progressive business like ours.

I move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares was declared.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

The coupons due January 1 of the Chilean Five per Cent. Annuities, Series "A," "B," and "C," may be presented to Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

A branch of Lloyds Bank is now open at 197, High-street, Penge, S.E.20.

Advices received by the London office of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company from Melbourne state that moderate to heavy general rains have fallen in Victoria and Southern New South Wales.

Coupon No. 7 due January 1 of the City of Dresden Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1927 will be paid on that date by Bernhard, Scholle and Co., 22, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

New branches of Martins Bank are open to-day at 27-29, Tothill-street, S.W.1, and at 213, Baker-street, N.W.1.

A sub-branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has been opened at Oda (Gold Coast), and the sub-branches at Luanshya, Mufulira, Nchanga and Nkana (Northern Rhodesia) have been converted into full branches.

COMPANY RESULTS

MINING DIVIDENDS

H. AND G. SIMONDS' PROFITS

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated.—Dividend on the Common shares of $0.38 per share for quarter ended December 31, payable January 31.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment.—The directors have decided to defer payment of an interim dividend. An interim payment of 7½ per cent. was announced last December.

Parkinson and Cowan.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the old shares and a like proportionate amount (equal to 3.13d. per share) on the new shares issued in July, 1930. Income-tax at the rate of 6d. per £1 will be deducted, the company being entitled to relief at the rate of 4s. per £1 in respect of Dominion income-tax for the three fiscal years ended April 5, 1928. Dividend warrants will be posted on December 31. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid in December, 1929.

KONG LEE (PERAK) PLANTATIONS

The directors of the Kong Lee (Perak) Plantations report that, after writing off £250 for depreciation, there was a profit of £1,046 for the year ended August 31 (against £2,410 for 1928-29). The directors do not recommend a dividend owing to the need for conserving the company's resources. A dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid last year.

BENGAL COAL

A cablegram received from Calcutta states that the profit of the Bengal Coal Company for the half-year ended October 31, including the amount brought in, was Rs.895,000. A dividend of 15 per cent. is to be paid (making 32½ per cent. for the year), absorbing Rs.600,000, Rs.169,000 is provided for depreciation, and Rs.65,000 is set aside for commission, leaving Rs.61,000 to be carried forward.

PECO

The report of Peco, Limited, states that negotiations for the sale of licences for the use of the Peco processes have been initiated in countries which have large deposits of peat and little or no coal, the object being to arrange for the formation of companies in the different countries, Peco, Limited, taking share interests and royalties on output. The world-wide financial depression is stated to have contributed to the causes which prevent the directors from reporting the final closing of any contracts. Expenditure for the year ended June 30 amounted to £8,234, which increases the general expenditure account to £70,507. Meeting, December 23.

CAMERON'S SURGICAL SPECIALITIES

The first report of Cameron's Surgical Specialities, which covers the period from August 22, 1929, to September 30, 1930, states that the gross profit on trading amounted to £3,468, but after providing for all administrative expenses, &c., there was a net loss of £6,240. The loss is largely accounted for by the heavy overhead expenses incurred during the first few months of the company's trading, when a large amount of expenditure was incurred during the period of training salesmen into the technique of the company's products. Since April the business has been conducted on an entirely different basis, and for some months past has worked at a profit. Meeting, December 18.

OILFIELDS OF EGYPT

The report of the Oilfields of Egypt for the year ended March 31 states that the Venezuelan Gulf Oil Company, in fulfilment of the contract with the Omnium Oil Development Company, drilled three deep wells on the Omnium property in Venezuela at a cost of over £100,000. In none of these wells did they find oil in commercial quantities. They therefore abandoned their option to purchase and retransferred the property to the Omnium Oil Development Company. Further efforts to realize this property under present conditions have met with no success. The accounts show that during the year the development account was increased by £580 to £250,353. Meeting, December 23.

WALTER SOMERS

A further net loss is reported by Walter Somers, Limited, forgemasters, for the year ended March 31 last, although there was again a profit on trading. The adverse balance amounts to £14,541 (against £16,588 for 1928-29), which is arrived at after meeting the Debenture service (£11,465, against £11,417) and after charging depreciation on the usual scale (calling for £13,231, against £15,750). There is now an accumulated debit balance on profit and loss account of £257,750. The issued share capital stands at £354,409. The directors report that disposal of further surplus machinery from the War-time extensions has been made, and so enabled them to let on lease a portion of the extensions to a firm of spring manufacturers.

CELEBRITY GRAMOPHONES

In their report the directors of Celebrity Gramophones state that, in spite of an increase of turnover from £33,354 to £51,358, there was a loss of £7,721 for the year ended June 30 (against £11,115 for the period from May 16, 1928, to June 30, 1929), which increases the debit to be carried forward to £18,836. Among the causes for this result were the general trade depression and financial conditions which prevented the directors from obtaining the liquid resources essential for the development of the company's business. Financial conditions also affected trade demands, especially during the second half of the year, and certain debtors asked for credit beyond the period usually allowed. Meeting, December 18.

PULLMAN CAR

Gross receipts of the Pullman Car Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £351,325 (against £352,149 for 1928-29), and as working expenses rose from £242,330 to £250,998, net receipts declined by £9,492 to £100,327. To the net receipts are added £2,856 interest, &c., received, and £19,241 brought forward, making a disposable sum of £122,424. Interest on the Six per Cent. Notes absorbs £10,480 and the Preference dividend requires £43,750. The directors have provided £42,000 (against £35,100) for depreciation, and have placed £500 to superannuation fund, leaving a balance of £25,694, which, having regard to the necessity of conserving resources on account of the prevailing depression which is affecting railway passenger traffic severely, the directors have decided to carry forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares last year. The report states that gross receipts were maintained by the help of new services on the Great Western Railway, but the cost of these, as reflected in the working expenses, proved to be excessive, and they have been discontinued. Arrangements have been made to employ the Pullman cars thus released on the Southern Railway ocean liner express services, which run between Waterloo and Southampton Docks in connexion with transatlantic steamers. Meeting, December 22.

H. AND G. SIMONDS

The accounts of H. and G. Simonds, Limited, brewers and wine and spirit merchants, for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £116,463, as compared with £85,384 for 1928-29. During the year the company acquired a controlling interest in Ashby's Staines Brewery, and in connexion with the purchase of the Ordinary shares in that company an issue of 400,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each at par was made in June last. The expenses of this issue and of the increase of capital, amounting to £25,411, have been written off to the reserve fund. The directors have already paid the full year's dividend on the Five per Cent. Preference shares and an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on £450,200 Ordinary shares, and have provided for three months' dividend on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares, and set aside £14,019 (against nil) to reserve fund. They now propose to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 9½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.), and to make allocations of £5,000 (the same) to Debenture redemption reserve, £14,865 (against £13,299) to property improvement account, and £15,866 (against £20,000) to pensions reserve. The carry-forward will then be increased from £76,745 to £88,184. An investment reserve of £100,000 has been inaugurated by transferring that amount from reserve fund. Meeting, December 22.

ANGLO-CUBAN ASPHALT AND BITUMEN

The report of Anglo-Cuban Asphalt and Bitumen states that during the year ended September 30 the greater part of the expenditure in Cuba has been on account of mine development, maintenance of railway and installing electric light throughout the mine, &c. Large bodies of asphalt have been developed down to the 300ft. level, where the lode is some 70ft. in width. Owing to adverse conditions in Cuba, on account of the collapse of the sugar industry, the new road-building programme foreshadowed by the Public Works Department, which was referred to in the last report, was suspended, and the company therefore delayed the erection of the refining plant, which has, however, now been completed. Owing to the expansion of the company's activities, provision for further capital had to be made during the year, and arrangements have been concluded with the group referred to in last year's report. In this connexion options have been granted on certain of the company's shares at par, without commission. The accounts show a loss of £7,262, which increases the debit to be carried forward to £13,987. The auditors state that no depreciation has been written off plant, furniture and tools, and they draw attention to the fact that included in the assets are 41,376 of the company's own shares, received in the liquidation of the Cuban Asphalt Company, which stand in the balance-sheet at £3,244. Their report is given subject to the foregoing observations and to the value placed on shares in subsidiary and other companies and the shares in this company. The balance-sheet shows shares in subsidiary companies at £127,341, advances to subsidiary companies at £28,955, and shares in other companies at £19,232. Meeting, December 22.

BUILDING SOCIETY EXPANSION

The directors of the National Building Society report that owing to various causes subscriptions were very large during the financial year ended October 31, showing an increase of 54 per cent. over those of the preceding year, which was a record. Mortgage business was also brisk. Subscriptions amounted to £4,870,224 (against £3,163,997 for 1928-29), and withdrawals, including interest, totalled £1,588,707 (against £1,199,675). Members' capital increased during the year from £7,890,461 to £11,197,778, and total assets from £9,952,604 to £12,541,875. Advances amounting to £3,487,653 (against £3,886,284) were made—in nearly all cases to purchasers for occupation. The gross revenue amounted to £697,623 (against £551,634). After providing for all expenses and interest at 5 per cent., tax free, on completed and uncompleted shares, £91,307 (against £70,225) is added to the undivided profit, increasing it to £454,884.

"Reference is made in the report to the society's holding of convertible securities, which are all trustee stocks. These stand in the balance-sheet at £447,301, as against a market value on October 31 of £398,909. The directors state that, in spite of this depreciation (the reasons for which, it is hoped, are of a temporary character), they "are convinced that there is no necessity to write these down, as in every case the securities are redeemable at par, and as they are held as a permanent investment." Meeting January 16.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

—	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
3% Perpetual Rentes	*85.90	86.85
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.00	101.15
4% Rentes, 1917	102.45	102.55
4% Rentes, 1918	101.80	102.05
5% Rentes, 1920	135.10	135.20
6% Rentes, 1920	101.20	101.50
6% Rentes, 1927	104.25	105.10
5% Credit National, 1919	622	622
5% Credit National, 1920	545	550
6% Credit National, 1921	544	544
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	530	540
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	555	555
6% Credit National, 1924	555	559
4% Egyptian Unified	344.20	350
3½% Italian Rentes	91.80	91.90
4½% Russian, 1906	4.20	4.00
5% Russian, 1909	2.80	2.70
4% Turkish Unified	39.00	39.50
Banque de France	20,245	20,355
Banque de Paris	2,275	2,305
Banque Parisienne	1,352	1,365
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1,680	1,690
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3,375	3,400
Credit Lyonnais	2,625	2,645
Banque d'Orient	259	268
Banque Ottomane	708	708
Suez Canal shares	16,775	16,855
Chargeurs Reunis	498	500
Messageries Maritimes	197	195
Transatlantique	545	550
Raffinerie Say	1,795	1,805
Sucreries Egypte	640	682
Wagons Lits	340	350
Thomson Houston	609	613
Lautaro Nitrate	236	249
Ford of France	205	211
Rio Tinto	3,480	3,650
Tharsis	381	400
De Beers, Deferred	601	613
De Beers, Preferred	1,192	1,175
Jagersfontein Estate	126	130
Central Mining	1,432	1,463
Chartered	164	165
Brakpan	345	348
Crown Mines	465	466
East Rand	49	50
Geduld	443	444
General Mining	69	71
Consolidated Goldfields	133	133
Johannesburg Consolidated	175	185
Randfontein Estate	74	75
Rand Mines	328	331
Tanganyika	194	194
Transvaal Consolidated	110	111
Union Corporation	264	270
Mozambique	31	33
West Rand Mines	44	41
Caoutchoucs	81	81
Eastern International	55	59
Gula Kalumpong	89	91
Kuala Lumpur	119	122
Malacca	130	135
Mexican Eagle	40	40
Royal Dutch	30,150	30,250
Shell Transport	450	465
Oceana Consolidated	5.25	5.24
Exchange on New York	25.45½	25.45
On London, official average	123.60	123.60½
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60½	123.60
Call money	2%	2%
Private Discount Rate	2%	2%
60 days Commercial Bills	2⅝%	2⅝%

—Reuter.

* Ex coupon.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103⅜); 5% Dutch, 102 (101 15/16); 2½% Dutch, 67½ (67½); 3% Dutch, 82⅜ (82 7/16); 4% Brazilian, 1889, — (38¼); Peruvian, 3 9/16 (4½); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 23½ (—); Erie, 24⅝ (22½); New York Ontario, 6 1/16 (6 1/16); United States Steel, 140 (137½); Southern Pacific, 95½ (97¾); Union Pacific, 177½ (172¾); Royal Dutch Petroleum 297½ (298½); Anaconda, 56 (60½); Deli Batavia Rubber, 50½ (54); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 245¼ (252); Deli Mij, 239 (240½); Senembah Mij, 275½ (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 103 (105); Margarine Unie 179 (171¼); Philips Lamps, 210 (203½). Exchange on Berlin, 59.19 (59.17½); London, 12.05¼ (12.05½); New York, 2.48 5/16 (2.48¼); Paris, 9.75½ (9.75¾).

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 50.60 (previous, 58); Dynamit Nobel, 59.25 (59.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 114.75 (116); Salzdetfurth, 215.50 (209); Rheinbraunkohlen, 150 (146); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 130.60 (128.30).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.60 (previous, 5.40); Reichsbank, 227.25 (223.25); Berliner Handels Ges., 120.75 (119); Commerz and Privat Bank, 110 (109); Darmstadter and National Bank, 146.50 (145); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 108.25 (107.50); Dresdner Bank, 109 (108); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 82.75 (83.25); Harpener, 73 (73); Allgemeine Elekt.-Ges., 98.75 (96.50); Farbenindustrie, 127.10 (125.60); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 87.12 (88); Hamburg Amerika, 64 (63.75); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 66 (65.10); A.K.U., 53.50 (50.75); Vereinigter Stahlwerke, 58.50 (59.75); Svenska Tandsticks, 270.50 (268); Polyphon, 145 (142); Siemens and Halske, 152.25 (147.50); Schuckert, 114.25 (110.75); Ford Motors, 169.50 (169.50). Exchange on London, 20.37⅜ (20.36¾); Paris, 16.48⅜ (16.48½); Amsterdam, 169.01 (168.95); New York, 4.19⅝ (4.19½); Short term (30-55 days), 4¾% (4¾%); long term (55-90 days), 4¾% (4¾%); call money, 4%-6% (4½%-6½%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 16.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 109¼ (previous, 107½); Darmstädter Bank, 147 (145¼); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 148 (148); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 80 (80½); Farbenindustrie, 128¾ (126); Harpener Bergbau, 73¼ (74); Mannesmann, 63⅝ (unquoted); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 68½ (66¼); Phönix Bergbau, 57½ (58); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk, 83 (82½); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 99½ (95½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitäts-werke, 114 (116); Siemens and Halske, 153 (146½); Schuckert, 115 (unquoted); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 126½ (127); Philipp Holzmann, 68½ (68½); Zellstoff Waldhof, unquoted (91); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 66½ (65½); Hamburg Amerika, 64¼ (63¼); Süddeutsche Zucker, 130 (unquoted); German Liquidation Loan, 51¾ (51 11/16); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 86¼ (86); German Protectorate Loan, 1⅞ (1⅞); Anatolian Railway Loan, unquoted (11½); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 8 (8).

BUDAPEST, Dec. 16.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.75 (previous, 217); British Hungarian Bank, 72 (72.10); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.50 (64.50); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 87.30 (86.70); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 101 (101); City Savings, 62.70 (62.70); Hungarian General Savings, 75 (75); National Central Savings, 77 (77); First National Savings, 169 (169); Totis Coal, 439 (438.50); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 31 (31); Salgo-Tarjan Coal, 31.80 (31.90); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 78.25 (77.50); Arms and Machine Works, 176 (176); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 58.70 (60); Rima Iron, 50.70 (50.50); Ofa Timber 54 (54.50); Union des Usines de Nasic, 96.10 (97); Sugar Works Veliki-Beeskerek, 90 (90); Hungarian Sugar, 83 (82.50); United Glowlamps, 111.70 (112); Hungarian Artificial Fertilizer, 17.50 (17.50); Electric Power Traction, 100 (102); Cellulose Works of Brasso, 17.50 (17.50). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.74½).—Reuter.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108.15 (previous, 107); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 13.30 (13.25); Pref., 86.25 (86.45); Oest. National Bank, 310.25 (310.25); Wiener Bank-Verein, 16.80 (16.80); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 46.60 (46.70); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 80.05 (80.05); Niederoest Eskompte-Ges., 157.25 (157.45); Zivnostanska Banka, 88.60 (89.25); Donau-Dampschiffahrts-Ges., 19.80 (19.80); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 18.75 (18.80); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 138 (139); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 157.75 (160.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 39.85 (39.35); Oest. Allg. Kohlen, — (543); Oest. Alpine Montan, 18.10 (18.15); Berg and Huttenwerke, 553 (—); Felten and Guilleaume, 185 (185); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, — (2.51); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95 (95). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.96 (285.96); on London, 34.47¼ (34.47⅝); on New York, 700 (700); on Paris, 27.88½ (27.89½).—Reuter.

MILAN, Dec. 16.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.71 (previous, 92.73½); Consolidato 5%, 82.75 (82.90); Banca d'Italia, 1,610 (1,630); Banca Commerciale, 1,402 (1,403); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 107½ (108); Credito Italiano, 742 (741); Cosulich Navigazione, 86 (86); Meridionali, 800 (810); Navigazione Generale, 492½ (492½); Cantoni Coats, 618 (618); Soie Chatillon 250 (250); Snia Viscosa, 34¾ (35½); Ilva, 206 (207); Monte Amiata, 129 (130); Montecatini, 193½ (195); Fiat, 213½ (217½); Adriatica, 192 (191); Edison, 636½ (628½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 69½ (69½); Terni, 376 (378); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 729 (730); Adamello, 246½ (247).

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

RESTRICTION OF WOOL OFFERINGS

The following telegraphic advice regarding the South African produce markets has been received in London from Messrs. Adolph Mosenthal and Co., Port Elizabeth:—

WOOL.—Approximately half of the clip has already been marketed, and up to November 30 the total shipments amounted to 224,777 bales. Prices show a decline of 20 per cent. since September, and, in the absence of substantial orders from the manufacturing centres, immediate prospects are not too encouraging.

The recently-formed Wool Council of Producers met on Saturday in consultation with brokers in an endeavour to formulate some scheme for restricting offerings to more appropriately fit the requirements of the trade, and to do this without dislocating business. It was decided to discontinue the sales both by auction and out-of-hand from December 20 until January 5. This, however, is merely following the usual custom at the Cape, except that the interval is a week longer than usual. When the sales open in January, offerings during the four weeks, will be limited to 22,000 bales each week, this quantity being divided over all the ports. Sellers have also agreed to endeavour to maintain minimum prices on a scale rather above that recently ruling.

The Cape Colony wools have now mostly been marketed, and arrivals consist chiefly of Free States, many of these are droughty and doubtful yielding, and this also applies to some of the Natal and Eastern Transvaal wools. There will be a definite short fall in the quantity of combing wools in the clip, owing to the abnormal shearing of short wools this season.

MOHAIR.—Sales of winter hair to date are 2,000 bales, and stock also amounts to 2,000 bales. The principal holders of winter hair are holding out for 7d. for superior, but small sales have been made by some brokers at 6½d. and of good to superior at even 6d. Most orders have now been filled and, as suitable hair is now scarce and offerings negligible, the result is a very quiet market.

SKINS AND HIDES.—Supplies of sheepskins are normal and mostly Average Free States. The market is dull with an easier tendency; long wools and combings are quoted 4½d. Goatskins are weak, and quite 1½d. below values ruling in October. Glovers are unchanged. The usual small offerings of Angoras are available, these being firm at 4¾d. Supplies of hides of all types are quite regular, demand, however, is limited. Best dry are quoted at 6½d.; and dry salted at 6d. There are no large stocks, as holders generally are meeting the market.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Supplies are limited, and the American demand continues, values ruling higher than in November. Port Elizabeth stocks are valued at approximately £10,000.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

SUGAR LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 16.—The Exchange will close from 1 p.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 24, until the following Monday.

WHEAT.—The cargo market was steady owing to the improvement in North America, and quotations were nominally unchanged, but with the re-entry of Russia as a probable effective exporter, demand was slow. For Pacific white, Jan., 27s. 6d. was asked. Australian, on the way and for shipment up to Jan., was obtainable at 27s.; Rosafe, 64lb., Jan.-Feb., at 24s.; and Barusso, 63½lb., at 23s. 9d. Parcels were steadily held for occasionally 3d. to 6d. per qr. advance, but met with only poor support. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), Jan., sold at 25s. 4½d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Fidelitas, on passage, at 25s. 1½d.; and Jan. at a similar price. For Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 23s. was asked by re-sellers, and 27s. for Australian on passage, Dec.-Jan. and Feb. Choice white Karachi, Dec.-Jan., was obtainable at 24s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed unchanged to 2d. under yesterday's final values. Business was done in Manitoba Grade, March, at 22s. 9d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
MANITOBA GRADE					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	23 2	23 11	22 9	22 8	22 8
March	23 6	23 3	23 1	23 0	23 0½
May	23 9	23 6	23 4	23 3	23 3
LONDON GRADE					
Dec.	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 7	21 9
Feb.	22 3	22 3	21 11	21 10	22 0

MAIZE.—Cargoes were in better demand at lower prices. For 5,437 tons La Plata, per Dardania, B/L, Dec. 10, about 16s. 3d. was accepted to the Continent, and for 5,500 tons, Dec. 25.-Jan. 10, 16s. 3d. (less half per cent.) was paid. For this quality, on passage, loading-loaded and Jan., 16s. 9d. was asked, and 17s. for Feb. Parcels were lower to sell on the easier La Plata options and the weakness of the exchange. La Plata, about due, sold at 16s. 3d.; afloat at 16s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., 16s. 3d. and 16s. 1½d.; Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 6d. to 16s. 1½d. and 16s. 3d.; and Feb.-March at 16s. 9d. to 16s. 4½d. and 16s. 6d. Bristol Channel paid 16s. 6d. for Feb. and to Rotterdam 10,000-12,000 tons, Dec. to Feb., was dealt in at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 7½d. net, Dec. to Feb.

BARLEY continued quiet. Dan.-Bess.-Kustendji, Dec., sold to Bristol Channel at 13s.

OATS were quiet and again easier for La Plata at 10s., Jan. and Feb., and 10s. 3d., March.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The market will be closed from Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 4.30 p.m., until 10.30 a.m., Monday, Dec. 29.

WHEAT.—Shipment parcels opened at 3d. to 6d. per qr. advance, but closed easy, nominally unchanged to 3d. higher. Sellers offered No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Dec., at 25s. 6d.; No. 2, 24s. 10½d.; No. 3, 24s. 3d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat, 25s. 3d.; No. 2, 24s. 7½d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 22s. 9d.; 64lb. Jan.-Feb., 23s. 9d.; Barusso, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 23s. 6d.; choice white Karachi, Jan., 25s.; and soft white Pacific, Jan., 26s. 9d. Business covered West Australian, afloat, at 27s. to Liverpool; and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, afloat, at 25s. 9d.; and No. 3, afloat, at 24s. 4½d. to Manchester. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged to 1d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures opened ⅝d. to ¾d. higher, in sympathy with a firm closing Winnipeg market, but gradually eased, owing to renewed pressure to sell Canadian and Russian wheat, a poor milling demand for forward parcels, better weather reports from Argentina, and weak opening Buenos Aires advices. The market closed easy at the lowest of the day, with losses of 1d. to 1⅛d. per cental. Sales were 350 loads. Tenders against current month, nil; the total since the beginning of the month amounts to 556,654 original centals; rejected during the same period, 4,804 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done: Highest	Business done: Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	Noml.	4 7⅝	4 7⅝	4 8	4 7¼	4 8
March	4 10¾	4 10¾	4 9	4 10	4 9	4 10⅜
May	5 0⅜	5 0⅜	4 10¾	5 0	4 10¾	4 11⅞
July	5 1⅞	5 1⅝	5 1⅝	5 1	5 0¼	5 1¼

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were weak and the demand slow. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 16s. 7½d. 16s. 6d., with sellers of afloat to Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 3d.; Feb.-March, 16s. 6d.; March-April, 17s.; and Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Dec., 18s. Maize on the spot ruled quiet and easier.

BARLEY was dull. OATS were slow and easier. Shipment parcels were slow: Chilean, tawny, Jan., 12s.; and La Plata, f.a.q., Jan., 10s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR met a moderate demand at generally lower prices. BEANS were quiet and favouring buyers. PEAS were slow and in buyers' favour. OATMEAL remained dull, with prices unchanged. WHEATFEED.—Local makes met a steady trade at fully late rates.

KING'S LYNN, Dec. 16.—No wheat was offering. Barley was in small supply and prices remained unchanged; best, 36s. to 42s.; medium, 30s. to 34s.; common, 24s. to 26s. A few oats were on offer at 15s. to 17s.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—POTATOES (the Borough).—Plentiful supplies met a very quiet trade at the following quotations:—Best King Edward, £6 to £7; second grade King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Eclipse, and darksoil King Edward, £4 15s. to £5 10s. per ton. German potatoes were available at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), all ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a fairly good demand for ample supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—English Cox's orange pippins, 7s. to 10s. per half-sieve; Bramley seedling apples, 7s. to 10s. 6d.; Lane's Prince Albert apples, 5s. to 8s. per bushel; British Columbian apples, 9s. to 11s.; American apples, 10s. to 13s. per box; Nova Scotian apples, 18s. to 30s. per barrel; English Alicante grapes, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; Muscat grapes, 3s. to 7s. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 18s. to 30s. per barrel; Californian Comice pears, 21s. to 23s.; Winter Nelis pears, 15s. to 17s.; Anjou pears, 16s. to 17s. per case; Kent cobnuts, 16s. to 18s. per 12lb.; Grenoble walnuts, 9s. to 11s. per packet; Naples chestnuts, 21s. to 24s. per bag; American cranberries, 15s. to 16s. per case; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 7s. per dozen cartons; Canary bananas, 16s. to 26s. per crate; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. to 4s. each; Messina lemons, 12s. 6d. to 16s. per box; Spanish oranges, 12s. to 22s. 6d. per case; Jaffa oranges, 14s. to 16s. 6d. per box; Jamaica grape fruit, 16s. to 20s.; Florida grape fruit, 20s. to 26s.; Porto Rico grape, 20s. to 24s. per case; Teneriffe tomatoes, 18s. to 22s. 6d. per package; spinach, 2s. to 3s.; turnip-tops, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Scotch kale, 1s. 6d. per bushel; forced rhubarb, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen bundles; Valencia onions, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per case; cauliflowers, 2s. to 4s. per dozen; cabbage, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag; savoys, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Plentiful supplies sold quietly at generally steady rates. Best meadow hay was quoted £5 5s. to £5 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £5 10s. to £6; best clover, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The spot market was firmer but showed no improvement in the demand. A moderate business was done in American and quotations were advanced 9 points. Middling, 5.21d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 9 points dearer. Pernam fair, 5.36d.; g.f. smooth, 5.66d.; g.f., Tanguis, 5.91d. Egyptian advanced 5 to 15 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 7.75d.; f.g.f. Upper, 5.90d. African rose 9 points. Middling West, 5.26d.; g.f. East, 6.26d. East Indian 5 points higher; Fine m.g. Broach, 3.95d.; fine No. 1, Oomra, 3.60d.

American futures opened above parity at a rise of 1 point to 3 points on less offering, and indications of a covering demand. Further rallies occurred during the morning on buying for foreign account, and although the higher prices brought out realizing orders values at midday were 4 to 6 points up. Some easiness appeared in the early afternoon owing to the weakness of silver, but fresh firmness developed on the receipt of higher opening cables from New York. In the latter part of the session some uneasiness was created by reports of further financial troubles in America, but the market closed quietly steady at a rise of 1 point to 2 points. Tenders 300 bales on new dockets. Jan., 5.05; March, 5.16; May, 5.29; July, 5.40. New York noon prices:—Jan., 9.44; March, 9.73; May, 9.90; July, 10.17.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 16 points higher, and further improved on a renewal of local and foreign buying influenced by the sharp rise in Alexandria, but eased off near the end on realising and closed quietly steady at an advance of 13 to 20 points. Dec. and Jan., 7.24; Feb. and March, 7.38; April and May, 7.58; June to Aug., 7.76; Sept., 7.91; Oct., 8.14; Nov. and Dec., 8.15. Upper contracts closed quiet at a decline of 3 to 7 points. Dec., 5.65; Jan., 5.66; Feb., 5.79; March, 5.81; April, 5.88; May, 5.95; June, 6.04; July and Aug., 6.09; Sept., 6.21; Oct., 6.25; Nov. and Dec., 6.33.

Empire futures finished irregular at 1 point to 5 points advance. Dec., 4.89; Jan., 4.91; Feb., 4.93; March, 5.03; April, 5.01; May, 5.18; June, 5.21; July, 5.30; Aug., 5.25; Sept., 5.22; Oct., 5.44; Nov., 5.47; Dec., 5.58.

Description	Sales: To-day	Sales: So far this week	Export: To-day	Export: So far this week	Imports: To-day	Imports: So far this week
American	1,900	4,130	50	130	—	10,954
Brazilian, &c.	100	450	—	—	2,576	7,025
Peruvian, &c.	500	2,000	—	—	—	—
African,&c.	100	100	—	—	743	788
Egyptian, &c.	300	1,070	50	370	—	—
E. Indies, &c.	100	250	—	—	—	470
Total bales: This week	3,000	8,000	100	500	3,319	19,237
Last week	3,000	8,000	100	100	28,335	28,811

Amer. Futures Delivery	To-day: H'gst	To-day: L'west	To-day: Closing	Prev. day: H'gst	Prev. day: L'west	Prev. day: Closing
December	5.08	5.06	5.02	5.00	4.92	5.00
January	5.12	5.03	5.05	5.05	4.93	5.03
February	—	—	5.10	5.00	5.09	5.08
March	5.23	5.14	5.16	5.17	5.04	5.14
April	—	—	5.22	—	—	5.20
May	5.34	5.27	5.29	5.30	5.17	5.27
June	—	—	5.34	—	—	5.32
July	5.45	5.38	5.40	5.41	5.28	5.38
August	—	—	5.44	—	—	5.42
September	—	—	5.48	—	—	5.46
October	5.56	5.50	5.52	5.55	5.40	5.51
November	—	—	5.56	—	—	5.55
December	5.59	5.50	5.60	—	—	5.59

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

—		To-day: 1st report	To-day: Close	Previous close
Ashmouni,	Dec.	—	9.83	9.85
"	Feb.	9.97	10.17	9.99
Sakellaridis,	Jan.	13.50	14.00	13.61
"	March	14.05	14.48	14.10
"	May	—	15.03	14.65

Receipts to-day, 428 bales, against 2,214 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 16.—Business in cloth and yarn was again rather poor. Occasional orders were booked for India, and some inquiries were also received from that source. One or two lines of printed and dyeing cloths were taken, chiefly by Karachi. While business with China was again impossible a recovery in the price of the tael by ⅛d. to 1s. 5⅛d. was welcomed. Java and Singapore booked odd lots, but very little was mentioned for Egypt and the Levant. Finishing cloths were taken by West Africa, and Argentina displayed rather more interest in bleaching and dyeing cloths. Buying for the Continent was again on a cautious scale considering the time of the year. Home trade demand was fairly good. Spinners of American and Egyptian yarns experienced a quiet day.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 16.—SUGAR.—Home refined in fair demand at the recently revised rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 19s. 6d.; icing (cwt. cases), 28s. 9d.; icing (cwt. bags), 27s. 3d. finest castor, 23s. 9d.; castor, A., 23s. 3d.; B., 22s. 3d.; pulverised, 21s. 6d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 18s. 9d.; No. 3 crystals, 20s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 19s. 6d. For export:—Tate's No. 1, cubes (in cartons), 21s. 4½d.; No. 3, 20s. 10½d. Home grown, granulated, Dec.-Jan., ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 18s. 10½d. (3d. less ex London); Kelham, 18s. 10½d.; Bardney and Brigg, 19s. 6d.; Anglo-Scottish, prompt, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 4½d., ex factory; T L ex refinery, quoted 19s. West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 8s., nominal; B R B, prompt, 7s. 10½d., c. and f., India. Mauritius, 99 per cent., Dec., quoted 10s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Czech, granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 9d.; Jan.-March, 7s., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 5s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Dec.-Jan., quoted 10s. 1½d., value; San Domingo and or Cuban, 96 per cent., Dec., quoted 6s. 4½d.; Jan., 6s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures displayed further weakness, consequent upon the adjournment of the Brussels Conference owing to internal differences. Prices declined sharply under selling pressure, weak American advices accentuating the fall later in the day. A good quantity was absorbed with prices at the close showing a decline of from 3d. to 3¼d. per cwt. on balance. Sales included Feb. delivery at 5s. 10½d. to 5s. 11d.; Mar. from 6s. 1¾d. to 6s. 1¼d. to 6s. 2d. to 6s.; May from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d. to 6s. 2½d.; Aug. from 6s. 6¾d. to 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 7d. to 6s. 5¼d.; Dec., 1931, from 6s. 10d. to 6s. 9¼d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	6 0	4 6	5 9	4 3	6 0	4 6
NEW CONTRACT—BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.						
Jan.	6 0	5 10	6 0	5 9	6 0	5 10
March	6 1½	6 1	6 0	5 11¾	6 1	6 0½
May	6 3¼	6 3	6 2½	6 2¼	6 3	6 2¾
Aug.	6 6¾	6 6¼	6 5½	6 5¼	6 6	6 5¾
Dec., 1931	6 10¼	6 10	6 9½	6 9¼	6 10	6 9½

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	8 0	7 4½	7 7½	7 4½	7 10½	7 6
March	8 1½	7 4½	8 0	7 6	8 0	7 6¾
May	8 6	7 6	8 3	7 7½	8 3	7 9

COFFEE.—At auction 4,082 packages were offered. Demand was fairly active, and prices paid were steady. Costa Rica, bold greenish and coloury, sold from 108s. to 137s.; medium at 73s.; Kenya, bold grey-greenish to coloury, from 63s. to 121s. 6d.; medium from 56s. to 74s. 6d.; small from 62s. to 63s. 6d.; Colombian, bold greenish, from 103s. 6d. to 108s.; Arusha, bold coloury, at 92s.; Tanganyika, bold greenish, from 75s. to 80s.; medium at 64s.; small from 50s. to 52s.; peas from 66s. to 77s. 6d.; Kilimanjaro, bold grey-greenish, at 72s. 6d. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra easier. Fair fermented, Dec.-Feb., quoted 26s. 3d. per cwt.; Jan.-March sold at 26s., and buyers, f.o.b., London contract; Dec.-Feb. and Jan.-March quoted 28s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Futures were quiet, no business being reported. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.45 p.m. Sellers	4.45 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	32 0	29 3	31 6	29 6	31 6	29 6
Jan.	30 0	29 0	30 0	29 6	30 0	29 6
March	29 6	29 0	29 9	29 3	29 9	29 3
May	29 6	29 0	29 9	29 3	29 9	29 3
July	29 6	29 3	29 10½	29 3	29 10½	29 3

JUTE was barely steady and prices occasionally declined 2s. 6d. per ton under freer offers. A moderate business was done. First marks, Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan., sold at £16 per ton, and value; Jan.-Feb. at £16 2s. 6d., and sellers; Feb.-March at £16 5s., and sellers; March-April at £16 7s. 6d., and sellers; lightnings, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted £14 12s. 6d., value; hearts, Dec.-Jan., quoted £13 10s., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted £14 5s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted £15 15s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Dec. 16 gives:—Firsts spot, quoted Rs.29 8a.; lightnings, Rs.25 12a., sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS quiet. 10oz., spot, quoted 18s. 9d., London; 18s. 6d., Dundee; Jan.-March, 18s., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 15s. 3d.; Jan.-March, 14s. 4½d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Jan.-March, quoted 56s. 9d.; B., 50s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA barely steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Dec., quoted £16 per ton, sellers; Jan., £15 17s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Dec.-Jan., quoted £17, sellers, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Jan., quoted £15 17s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Dec.-Jan., quoted £15 2s. 6d., value; South Sea, kiln dried, £15, value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

TEA.—At auction 23,400 packages of Ceylon grades were on offer. There was a good demand, but prices showed irregularity on quality, which in most cases was inferior to recent offerings. Broken orange Pekoes, except where light in cup, were well supported without much change in values, but medium broken Pekoes with plain liquors did not always realize valuations. Common sorts were quite steady. Export teas were again rather quiet. The next Ceylon sale will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1931. Common broken Pekoe sold from 11d. to 1s. 1d.; medium broken Pekoe from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.

RICE quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 8s. 3d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 8s. 4½d.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 8s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. The Government estimate of the exportable surplus of Burma rice is 3,500,000 tons.

RANGOON BEANS quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 10s. per cwt.; March-April, new crop, quoted, 7s. 9d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR steady. Dec.-Jan. quoted 9s. 1½d. per cwt., value, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was easier. Fine Java flake, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Dec., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Dec.-Jan., quoted 13s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Dec.-Jan., quoted 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 9d.; Dec., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spot pepper market was quiet with black Singapore quoted 7d.; Lampong, 6¾d.; white Muntok, 11¼d., sellers. In the forward market values eased under realizations. Black Singapore, f.a.q., Oct.-Dec., quoted 6¼d.; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., quoted 6d., sellers; Jan.-March sold at 5⅝d.; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., from 9¾d. to 9⅝d.; Jan.-March from 9¾d. to 9⅝d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves were dull. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1¾d.; Dec., 1s. 0¼d., value, c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d., sellers. Pimento steady. Spot quoted 6d.; Dec., 49s., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened easier under lower American advices and lack of support. The market improved later on more inquiry, but closed with a quiet tone. Smoked sheet, spot, sold from 4 7/16d. to 4 5/16d. to 4 7/16d. per lb. and value; Jan. from 4 7/16d. to 4⅜d. to 4 7/16d. and value; Jan.-March from 4½d. to 4 7/16d. to 4½d. and value; April-June from 4 9/16d. to 4 11/16d. and sellers; July-Sept. from 4¾d. to 4 15/16d. and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 4 15/16d. to 5d. and sellers; crepe, spot, from 4⅜d. to 4 7/16d. and sellers. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6⅛d., sellers.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted 29s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 77s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 90s., sellers. Futures were inactive; T N, March delivery, quoted 71s. 6d., sellers; May delivery, 72s. 6d., sellers. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted 68s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated Dec. 16, gives:—Spot, Rs.32, buyers; Jan. sold at Rs.32 4a.; Feb. quoted Rs.32, buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades eased under some pressure to sell and less demand, moderate sales being reported. Grade J., Jan.-March, quoted £23 5s., sellers; K., Dec.-Feb. and Jan.-March, sold at £22 10s. and sellers; L., No. 1, at £22 2s. 6d. and value; No. 2 quoted £22, value; M., No. 1, £22, value; No. 2, £21, value, c.i.f. African sisal easier; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, Dec.-Feb., quoted £21; f.a.q., £20 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Mexican unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened at a decline of 1d. to 2d. in sympathy with lower American advices and further weakened during the morning in unison with London. The market was also affected by less favourable news of the Brussels Conferences. Early trading covered May at 6s. 8½d. and Aug., at 6s. 11½d. At the 3.10 p.m. call quotations were 2½d. to 3d. lower, and after business in March at 6s. 4½d., May, 6s. 7d., and Aug., at 6s. 10½d. and 6s. 10d., the market closed quiet 3d. to 4½d. lower on the day. Quotations (Basis 96% non-preferential, ex public warehouse Liverpool):—

Month	Opening Sellers	Opening Buyers	3.10 p.m. Call Sellers	3.10 p.m. Call Buyers	Closing Sellers	Closing Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	6 5	6 3½	6 3	6 1½	6 2½	6 1
Jan.	6 5	6 4	6 3½	6 2½	6 3	6 2
March	6 7½	6 6½	6 5½	6 5	6 5	6 4½
May	6 10	6 9	6 8	6 7	*6 7	—
Aug.	7 1	7 0	6 10½	6 10	6 10	6 9½
Oct.	7 3	7 2	7 0½	6 11½	7 0	6 11
Dec.	7 4½	7 3½	7 2½	7 1½	7 3	7 2
Jan.	7 5½	7 4½	7 3½	7 2½	7 4	7 3

* Paid.

WOOL

At the eighth and final series of Liverpool East India wool sales for the current year, which closed on Thursday last, out of the offerings of 13,629 bales of East Indian wool, 72 bales of Bussorah and Persian Gulf wool, and 204 bales of goat hair, some 9,208 bales, 35 bales, and 128 bales respectively were sold. Of the total of 9,371 bales sold it is estimated that the home trade secured 6,026 bales, the Continent 2,105 bales, and America 1,240 bales. Stock held over by importers is 4,179 bales, including 71 bales goat hair. New arrivals amount to 218 bales, and there are about 12,430 bales advised afloat, of which 7,000 should arrive in time for the January sales. Compared with the October closing rates, quotations are as follows:—Joria white, 5 to 7½ per cent. lower; Viennese superior white, 5 per cent. lower; Average white, 7½ per cent. lower; superior yellow, 5 per cent. lower; Viennese average yellow and Rajpootana white and yellow, 7½ to 10 per cent. lower; Kandahar white and Harnai and Bibulk white, 10 per cent. lower; Peshawar white and yellow and Jesulmere and Beawar white, 5 to 7½ per cent. lower.

SEEDS AND OIL

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 16.—LINSEED was easy with a moderate demand at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., £12 17s. 6d.; April-May (new), £10 7s. 6d., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £13; March-April (new), £11, sellers; La Plata, Dec., to Hull, £9 16s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan. to March-April, £9 2s. 6d.; April-May, £9 3s. 9d., sellers. RAPESEED was dull. Toria, Dec.-Jan., to Hull-Cont., £10 10s.; Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £10 5s., sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Egyptian black, Dec. and Jan.-Feb., £5 18s. 9d., sellers; Sakellaridis, Dec. to Feb., £5 13s. 9d., nominal; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £4 17s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £11 10s.; Feb.-March, £10 7s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were easy. Coromandel, machined, Dec., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £10 15s.; Jan. to March, £10 10s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were steady. To Liverpool-Hamburg, Dec.-Jan. to Feb.-March, £11 2s. 6d., sellers; buyers 2s. 6d. less. LINSEED OIL was easy and 10s. to 5s. per ton lower. Spot nominal, Dec., £22; Jan.-April, £20; May-Aug., £19 15s.; Sept.-Dec., £20 7s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive and 10s. per ton lower. Technical refined, £31 10s.; crude, £30, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £23; refined common edible, £28; deodorized, £30. TURPENTINE was quiet and unchanged. American, spot, 34s.; Jan.-April, 34s. 9d.; and Russian, spot, 31s. 6d. per cwt.

HULL, Dec. 16.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £21 10s.; Dec., £21; Jan.-April, £20 10s.; May-Aug., £20; Sept.-Dec., £20 10s.; East Indian spot unquoted; Baltic spot, £27 15s. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £22; edible refined, spot, £25; technical, spot, £25; deodorised, spot, £27 per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, 5½ per cent., spot, £24 10s. per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £29 10s.; deodorised, spot, £33 10s. per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, spot and crushed, spot, £24 10s.; deodorised, spot, £28 per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £30; refined, spot, £32 per ton. COD OIL.—Easy and 1s. lower at 19s. per cwt. for spot. CASTOR OIL.—Steady at late rates. TURPENTINE.—Spot, 36s. 6d. per cwt.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Dec. 16.—COPPER.—Easier American advices showing a fall of 25 points in the price of electrolytic to 10.25c. per lb. led to depression here at the opening, with initial business in three months at £44 10s. Liquidation caused further weakness, and on balance cash was 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. and three months 18s. 9d. lower. Sales amounted to 1,650 tons. Cash sold at £44 5s.; Dec. at £44 10s. to £44 7s. 6d.; Jan. at £44 7s. 6d. to £44 10s.; Feb., £44 10s. to £44 5s.; March, £44 5s.; and three months at £44 10s. to £44 to £44 1s. 3d. Settlement price, £44 5s. In the afternoon March and three months sold at £44 5s. Refined sorts were easier, with electrolytic and wire bars 20s. lower and best selected 30s. lower.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 225 tons sold at £109 17s. 6d. c.i.f., a fall of 47s. 6d. At the opening here three months sold at £106, but after further slight easiness the market became steadier under fair support, although on balance cash was 21s. 3d. and three months 20s. lower. Sales were 600 tons. Cash sold at £105 17s. 6d. to £106 to £105 10s.; Dec., £105 10s.; Jan., £106 10s. to £107 10s. to £106 10s.; Feb., £106 15s.; March, £106 to £105 10s. to £106 to £105 15s., and three months at £106 to £105 15s. to £107 10s. to £106 15s. Settlement price, £105 15s. In the afternoon there was a good business in Dec. 19 at £105 10s. to £105 12s. 6d., with early Jan. sold at £106, and three months at £107 to £107 5s. to £106 15s. Options, £12 10s. on £107 was paid for "Put and Call" and £6 on £106 15s. for "Call." English common tin closed quiet at £106 17s. 6d., ex Liverpool.

LEAD was freely offered, and with no improvement in the trade demand prices eased and closed 5s. lower for near and forward. Sales were 950 tons, covering March at £14 15s. to £15 to £14 17s. 6d. Settlement price, £14 17s. 6d. Late business was confined to March at £14 17s. 6d. English closed 5s. cheaper at £16 5s.

SPELTER again ruled easier under plentiful supplies and a slow demand, with near and forward 3s. 9d. lower. Sales were 575 tons. Dec. sold at £13 10s., Feb. at £13 13s. 9d. to £13 12s. 6d., and March at £13 18s. 9d. to £14 to £13 16s. 3d. Settlement price, £13 7s. 6d. In the late trade April sold at £14.

TINPLATES were quiet and unchanged at 15s. 6d. to 16s., basis I.C., f.o.b. South Wales. ZINC SHEETS unaltered at £24 to £25 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £85 per ton. ANTIMONY steady; English regulus, £38 to £46, and foreign, spot, £25 5s. to £25 15s. per ton, ex warehouse. WOLFRAM.—Chinese nominally quoted 15s. to 16s. per unit, c.i.f. NICKEL was unchanged at £170 to £175 per ton. PLATINUM.—Refined, £6 10s. to £7 per ounce. QUICKSILVER unchanged at £22 7s. 6d. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day	Prev. day
COPPER—	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
Std. cash	44 5 0 to 44 6 3	45 7 6 to 45 10 0
Three mths.	44 1 3 — 44 2 6	45 0 0 — 45 1 3
Electrolytic	47 0 0 — 50 0 0	48 0 0 — 51 0 0
Wire bars	50 0 0 —	51 0 0 —
Best selected	46 0 0 — 47 5 0	47 10 0 — 48 15 0
Strong sheets	80 0 0 —	80 0 0 —
TIN—		
Std. cash	105 10 0 — 105 15 0	106 12 6 — 106 15 0
Three mths.	106 15 0 — 106 17 6	107 15 0 — 107 17 6
*LEAD— Good soft pig. Net	14 17 6 — 14 17 6	15 2 6 — 15 2 6
*SPELTER	13 6 3 — 13 16 3	13 10 0 — 14 0 0

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £44 8s. 9d.; three months, £44 5s. TIN, cash, £105 10s.; three months, £106 15s. LEAD, near, £14 17s. 6d.; forward, £14 17s. 6d. SPELTER, near, £13 6s. 3d.; forward, £13 16s. 3d.

IRON AND STEEL.—The seasonal falling off in business which usually sets in at the end of the year has begun rather earlier than usual, says the official report of the London Iron and Steel Exchange. This may be ascribed largely to the reluctance of stockholders and other buyers to carry over the end of the year a larger stock than they can help, and this tendency is likely to be the more pronounced in a period of bad trade. The tone at the weekly meeting of the Exchange on Tuesday, however, was by no means depressed, and it was suggested that the falling off in buying at the present moment should lead to an increased demand in the New Year, when stock replenishment orders will have to be placed. The recent improvement in the demand for pig iron has not been maintained and stocks appear to be accumulating in most of the producing districts. The demand for semi-finished steel has been on the quiet side, but a few fair sized orders are reported to have been placed. Many of the Continental works have withdrawn from the market for the time being, and as a consequence British producers have taken some orders which in the ordinary way would have gone to the Continent. It is in the finished steel department that the seasonal falling off in trade is most noticeable, and both British and Continental works have been affected. The export markets also remain lethargic. Recently there was some active buying from the Far East, but most of the business was placed on the Continent, although a small share came to the British works.

MIDDLESBROUGH, Dec. 16.—The demand for pig iron continues dull with no hope of immediate improvement. Prices are stationary; No. 1 Cleveland stands at 66s.; No. 3 G.M.B. at 63s. 6d.; No. 4 foundry at 62s. 6d.; and No. 4 forge at 62s. per ton. Inquiries for East Coast hematite are increasing and ordinary qualities range from 70s. to 71s. per ton. The steel market remains inactive and quotations are unaltered. Furnace coke is steady at 17s., while Rubio ore is firmer at 16s. 6d. for prompt and 17s. for forward delivery.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Dec. 16.—SMITHFIELD MARKET (official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,402 tons, made up of 322 tons of British and Irish produce, and 1,080 tons of imported. Imports formed 77 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF, per 8lb.—English, long sides, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Argentine hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; foreqrs., chilled, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; Uruguayan hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.; foreqrs., chilled, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; Australian hindqrs., frozen, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.

MUTTON, per 8lb.—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; English, 6s. to 7s.; tegs, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; New Zealand wethers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; ewes, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.; Argentine wethers, 3s. to 3s. 8d.

LAMB, per 8lb.—New Zealand, 5s. to 5s. 10d.; Australian, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.

PORK, per 8lb.—English (under 10st.), 7s. 4d. to 8s.; (10st. to 15st.), 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; (15st. to 20st.), 5s. 4d. to 6s.; Irish, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; New Zealand, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Australian, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; sows, 3s. 8d. to 4s.

VEAL, per 8lb.—English, fat, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; specials, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. to 5s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &C.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; country, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; small, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lean, 10d. to 1s.; Belgian, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; Hungarian, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; hens, English, old, 8d. to 11d.; ducklings, country, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; geese, English, 10½d. to 11d.; Irish, 9d. to 10d.; rabbits, wild, 5½d. to 7d.; turkeys, English, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; French, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; Irish, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Hungarian, 10d. to 11d.; Styrian, 10d. to 11½d.; Italian, 10½d. to 1s.; partridges, young, large, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; old, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; hares, English, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; leverets, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; pheasants, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; small, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—To-day's supplies amounted to 822 tons. Prime classes were still steady, but a further increase was to be observed in the rates for frying grades. Quotations:—Soles, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; slips, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; mullet, 1s. 6d.; lobsters, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; crabs, 2d. to 1s. per lb. Dory, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; turbot, 8s. to 12s. 6d.; brill, 8s. to 10s.; lemon soles, 10s. to 16s.; halibut, 7s. to 16s.; megrims, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; live cod, 4s. to 6s.; haddocks, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; mackerel, 8s.; whiting, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; bream, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; skate, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; roker, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; hake, 10s. to 12s.; conger eels, 2s. to 5s.; haddocks, dry, 7s. to 10s. 6d., all per stone. Bloaters, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; kippers, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; red herrings, 3s. 6d. to 7s.; fillets, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per box. Whitstable native oysters, 30s. to 46s. per 100. Prawns, large, 10s. per lb. Shrimps, English brown, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; pink, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Dutch, 1s. 6d. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Dec. 16.—FISH.—Twenty-six North Sea, two Iceland, and five Faroe Islands trawlers, and one liner landed a moderate supply. Demand was good. Plaice, 10s.; lemon soles, 20s.; halibut, 10s. to 14s.; cod, 2s. to 6s.; skate, 9s. to 10s.; small haddocks, 1s. 6d.; gibbed haddocks, 6s.; dabs, 10s. to 14s.; codlings, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per stone; soles, 1s. 7d.; turbot, 8d. to 10d.; brill, 10d. per lb.

EGGS

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Smithfield market official report contains the following quotations:—English, ordinary packing, grade 1, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; grade 2, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; Belgian, 15½lb., 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; 18lb., 19s. to 20s.; Danish, 18lb., 21s. to 21s. 6d.; 15½lb., 18s. 6d. to 19s.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; 16lb.-16½lb., all brown, 21s. 6d. to 22s.; 16lb., mixed, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; duck, 13s. to 14s.

The Ministry of Agriculture announces the following Central official agents prices (London Egg Exchange) for large quantities of National Mark Eggs.—Special weight, 23s. to 24s.; standard weight, 19s. to 20s. 6d.; medium weight, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; pullet weight, 16s.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 15.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1/64d. to 4 51/64d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 11$700. Receipts were 13,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 1,593,000 bags, against 1,488,000 bags a year ago. The clearances totalled 6,000 bags to the United States and 15,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 219,000 bags, which compares with 319,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS receipts were 30,000 bags, making 5,343,000 bags so far this season, which compares with 4,287,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances amounted to 24,000 bags to the United States and 1,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,109,000 bags, against 1,138,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—The market opened with quotations unaltered, moved narrowly during the day, and closed steady, unchanged to ¼ higher. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March, 29¼ (previous 29); May, 27¾ (27¼); July, 27 (27); Sept., 27 (26¾). Yesterday's sales, nil.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Dec. 16.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings totalled 7,700 bales. Competition and prices were unchanged compared with yesterday. The top price obtained was 14¼d.

SYDNEY, Dec. 16.—At the wool sale held here to-day 11,341 bales were offered, of which 9,625 were sold. Private sales amounted to 1,167 bales. There was an average selection. No material change from yesterday was evident, but any alteration was in the direction of a weakening tendency and irregularity among the better types. Broad-fibred, dusty, and inferior lines were very irregular. Japan was the chief operator, but there was fair support from the Continent and Yorkshire. Greasy merino fetched up to 20½d., comeback 9¾d., and crossbred 8d.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	—	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Pay-day	To-morrow	Jan. 8	Jan. 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest 1929	Lowest 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅜	52	Consols, 2½%	57⅜	57⅝	..
88 3/16	81⅝	Do., 4%	91⅞	92⅛	-¼
103¼	99 7/16	War Loan, 5%	102⅞	103	..
101⅞	99½	Do., 4%	100⅞	101	..
91¾	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	94¼	94½	-⅛
95½	90	Victory, 4%	96⅜	96⅝	..
95⅜	90	Do. Sm. Bds.	96⅜	96⅝	..
80¼	72 7/16	Conversion, 3½%	80⅞	81⅛	-¼
100	93	Do., 4½%	100⅞	101⅛	-⅛
—	—	Do., 5%	105⅜	105⅝	..
101⅝	97¾	Treas., 5%, '33-35	102½	102¾	..
100	96½	Do., 4½%, '30-32	100¾	101	+⅛
98 15/32	94⅞	Do., 4½%, 32-34	101⅛	101⅜	..
97½	93⅞	Do., 4%, '31-33	100½	100¾	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2¾%	61½	62½	..
66	60¼	Do., 3%	67½	68½	..
65 15/16	60	Local Loans, 3%	67⅜	67⅝	-⅛
84¾	80	T'vaal 3%, '23-53	80	83	..
266	239	Bank of England	266	268	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3%	85	87	..
71¾	60	India, 3½%	62	63	-¼
61¾	50½	Do., 3%	53	54	-¼
51½	44	Do., 2½%	44½	45½	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5½%	100⅜	100⅞*	..
92¾	80¼	Do. 4½%, '50-55	86¼	87¼	-¼
109	103 7/16	Sudan, 5½%	108½	109½	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	67¾	68¾	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½%	79	80	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5%, '40-60	104½	105½	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	106	107	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	69¼	70¾	..
67	58⅜	Do., "A"	68	69	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3%	90½	91½	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½%	76	77	-¼
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	65	66	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	86	87	..
100¾	93	Do., 4½%	100¾	101¾	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

Highest 1929	Lowest 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
103¼	98	Aust., 6%, '31-41	90	95	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5%, '45-75	78	83	..
91¾	85¼	Can., 4%, '40-60	94¼	94¾	..
83¾	78⅜	Do., 3½%, '30-50	85¼	85¾	..
95¼	91 1/16	Cape, 4%, '16-36	97	97½	..
82⅜	78¾	Do., 3½%, '29-49	85¼	85¾	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3%, '33-43	85¼	85¾	..
113¾	108½	G.Cst. 6%, '45-70	110¾	111¼	+¼
104¼	99	Kenya, 5%, '48-58	102½	103*	..
85½	81⅝	N't'l, 3½%, '34-44	88¾	89¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3%, '29-49	79¾	80¼	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3%, '35	72	77	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½%, '30-50	52	57	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4%, 1933	83	88	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5%, '45-65	73	78	..
102	92	Do., 5¼%, '47-57	73	78	..
104	98¾	N. Zeal., 5%, '46	101¼	101¾	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½%, '45	97¾	98¼	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4%, '43-63	88¾	88¾	..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½%, '40	88	88½	..
80¾	75	Do., 3%, 1945	80¾	81¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5%, '47-57	104½	105	..
100	89	Q'l'd, 5%, '40-60	73	78	..
84	73¾	Do., 4%, '40-50	60	65	..
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5%, '45-75	102	102½	..
90	81½	Do., 4%, '43-63	92	92½	..
99⅞	89	S.A'st., 5%, '45-75	75	80	..
102¾	97⅞	S.Rd., 5%, '34-49	103½	104	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½%, 1940	70	75	..
99½	89	Vict., 5%, '45-75	75	80	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½%, '29-49	56	61	..
99⅞	91	W.As., 5%, '45-75	76	81	..
90½	86	Do., 3½%, '20-35	75	80	..
81⅛	72	Do., 4%, '42-62	58	63	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 15	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
86½	Arg., 4%, Rescission	86	88	..
79	Do., 4%, 1900	78	80	..
91½	Do., Port Cap., 5%	91	93	..
102	Austrian, 6%	101½	102½	..
109¾	Belgian, 7%	109¼	110¼	..
75	Berlin (City of), 6%	72	74	..
40	Brazil, 4%, 1889	38	40	..
51	Do., 4% Rescission	48	50	-1
50	Do., 5%, 1913	48	50	..
67½	Do., 5%, Fdg. 1914	65	67	+1
67	Do., 6½%, 1927	64	66	..
54½	Buenos Aires, 3½%	55	57	..
75½	Bulgaria, 7%	74	77	..
84	Chile, 6%, 1926	81	83	-2
84	Do., 5%, 1911	82	85	..
103	Do., 7½%, 1922	102	104	..
99½	Chinese, 5%, 1896	99	100	..
88	Do., 4½%, 1898	87½	88½	..
51½	Do., 5%, 1912	51½	52½	+½
68½	Do., 5%, 1913	68½	69½	+½
61	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	61	63	..
33	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	30	35	..
32	Do., Hukuang, 5%	32	35	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8%	109	111	..
71	Egyptian Unified	70	72	..
20⅝	French, 5%	20⅜	20⅞	..
20⅝	Do., 4%	20⅜	20⅞	..
105	Midi, 6%	104½	105½	..
104¾	Nord, 6%	104½	105½	..
105	Orleans, 6%	104½	105½	..
106½	P.L.M., 6%	106	107	..
111	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	110½	111½	..
100¾	German, 7%	100¼	101¼	..
70	Do., 5½%, 1930	69	71	+1
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	..
80½	Do., 5%, 1914	79	81	..
100½	Do., 7% Refugee	100	101	..
91	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½	91½	..
102½	Hungarian, 7½%	102	103	..
18¼	Italian, 3%	17½	18½	..
98	Do., Cdt. Consort., "B"	98	100	..
75	Japan, 4%, 1899	74¼	75¼	+¼
90¼	Do., 5%, 1907	89¾	90¾	+¼
101¾	Do., 6%, 1924	101¼	102¼	+¼
94½	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94	95	..
14½	Mexican, 5%	13	15	..
45	Peru, 6%, 1928	41	47	+1
80½	Polish, 7%	79	82	..
44	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	43¼	44¼	..
41	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	40½	41½	..
2	Russian, 4%, 1889	1	2	..
2	Do., 5%, 1906	1	2	..
72	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	69	71	..
79	Do., 7%, 1930	76	78	..
104	Siamese, 6%, 1924	103½	104½	..
8	Turkish, 4% Unified	7½	8½	..
58	Uruguay, 3½%	57	59	..
4	Peruvian Corporation	3½	4½	..
26	Do., Pref.	24	26	..
101½	German Pot'sh, 7%	101¼	102¼	+¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

Making-up prices Dec. 15	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
67¾	Great Western	67	68	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	84½	85½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	100	101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	94¼	95¼	..
32¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	32	32¾	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	81	82	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	77¼	78¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	61¾	62¾	-¼
6	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	5¾	6¼	..
16¼	Do., Prefd.	15½	16¼	..
—	Do., 3% Deb.	58	59	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	73¾	74¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	55	56	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	39½	41	..
69	Metropolitan	68½	69½	-¼
76½	Met. Dist.	76½	77½	..
22⅞	Southern, Defd.	22	22¾	-¼
66¼	Do., Prefd.	65	66	-¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	84	85	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	100	101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	91	92	..
24/6	Underground, £1	24/3	24/9	..
104½	Do., Income	103½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

Making-up prices Dec. 15	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
43½	Antofagasta, Cons.	42	44	..
—	Argentine Gt. West.	57	60	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn.	22	24	..
67	B.A. Gt. Southern	64½	66½	-½
50	B.A. and Pacific	46	48	-1½
51½	B.A. Western	48	50	-2
40½	Canadian Pacific ($25)	38	38½	-1⅝
54½	Central Argentine	51	53	-2
50	Central Uruguay	49	51	..
11	Cordoba Central	9	11	-½
20	Do., 2nd Pref.	18	20	..
28½	Costa Rica	27	29	..
64	Entre Rios	58	60	-1½
—	Int. Cent. America	9½	12½	..
22½	Leopoldina	20	22	..
6	Mexican, 1st Pref.	4	6	..
2¾	Nitrate (Bearer)	2½	2¾	..
145	San Paulo	133	138	-5
6	United of Havana	5	7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝	..	Lloyds, A.	64/0	..
Alexanders	70/0	..	Martins	7½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5 1/16	-1/16	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅝	..
Bk. of Aust.	8⅝	..	Midland, £1	79/6	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅛	..	Do., £12		
Bk. of Mtl.	58	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	9 3/16	-1/16
Bk. of N.S.W.	28*	+½	Nat. of N.Z.	5⅛*	..
Bk. of N.Z.	2½	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Barclays, A	8¼	..	Nat. Egypt	27¼	..
Do., B	57/3	..	Nat. India	41¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	25/3	..	Nat. Prov. £4	14	+1/16
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	57½	..
Can. Com.	47	..	Ryl. of Scot.	358*	..
Char. India	18¼	..	Stand. S.A.	14 5/16	+1/16
District	64/0	..	Un. of Aust.	7⅝	..
Eng. S. & A.	4 5/16	+1/16	Un. Discount	10	..
Hambros	8½	..	Westminster	80/0	..
Hongkong	108	-1	Do., £1	52/3	..

INSURANCE

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Alliance, New	20½	..	Pearl, f.p.	13	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅞	-⅛	Phoenix, f.p.	13¾	..
Britannic	16	..	Prudential	23¾*	..
Com. Un.	22¾	..	Do., "B"	39/6	-6d
Eagle Star	12¼	..	Royal	7 15/16	-1/16
Empl'rsLiab.	65/6	..	R. Exchange	6 5/16	..
Gen. Accdt.	15	..	Scottish "A"	15¾	..
Guardian	10⅝	..	Sea	72/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27¼	..	Sun Insur.,		
Ldn. Assur.	9½	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	77/0	..
N. Brit. & M.	34	-¼	Sun Life	53½	..
Nthn. Assur.	16	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6⅝	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Amal. Cotton	0/4½	..	Engl. Cotton	1 21/32	-1/32
Bleachers	15/0	-6d	FineSpinners	19/6	..
Borax, Def.	10/6	..	Hoyle, J.	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	20/6	-6d	Impl. Chem.	18/7½	+1/3
Brit.Celanese	6/9	..	Do., Defd.	5/6	+7½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	5/3	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	1/9	..
B.Cot. Dyers	3/6	..	Linen Thread	1 7/32	..
Brit. Enka	3/9	..	Lister	12/0	..
Calico Print.	8/3	..	Patons & B.	20/3	..
Can. Celanese	2½	..	Rylands	16/0	-6d
C'n'se Amer.	2½	-⅛	Salt Union	1 9/16	..
Coats	55/0*	-6d	Salts (S'lt're)	2/0	..
Cook, Son	7/3	..	Snia Viscosa	6/10½	..
Courtaulds	36/3	+7½d	Wardle & Dav	1 21/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ass. Elec. In.	21/3	..	Hydro. Elec.	24	+¼
Atlas	20/6	-6d	Johnson&Ph.	37/0	..
BarcelonaTn.	21¼	+¼	Metro. Elec.	41/6	-1/0
B'mouth&Pl.	60/6	-1/0	Mex.Lt. Com.	43	+½
Braz. Tract.	21½	+⅝	Do., 1st Pf.	67½	..
Brit. Insuld.	66/6	-6d	Mid.Counties	28/9	..
Brush Elec.	105	..	N'w'cle Elec.	24/0	-6d
Callenders	64/6	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	36/0	..	Siemens	21/9	-3d
CountyLond.	47/9	-1/0	Teleg. Const.	17	..
English Elec.	11/0	..	Vic. Falls	2 15/16	..
Gen. Elec.	43/0	+9d	Whitehall,Pf.	25/0	..
Henley's Tel.	5 5/16	..	Yorkshire	34/6	-3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	4/6	+6d	ImperialTob.	4 19/32	+⅛
Am.Dent.Df.	3/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	37/6	+6d
Apollinaris	6/0	..	Int. Nickel	15⅛	-⅜
Assd. Cement	23/10½	..	Kreuger & T.	22⅝	+⅛
Bovril, Def.	37/0	-3d	Lautaro, Pf.	1⅞	-1/16
Brit. Alum.	31/10½	..	Do.,Def'w're	1⅛	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅛	+3/32	Lever 7% Pf.	22/0*	+1½d
Brit.& S. Pac.	12/0	..	LiverpoolNit.	6/0	..
Brit. Match	24/0	-4½d	LondonBrick	39/6*	..
Brit.Oil Cake	27/6	..	Manbré G.Df.	15/0	..
Brit.PortCm.	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar.	1 15/16	..
Brit. Ropes	2/0	..	Do., Can.	½	..
Cab.&W."B"	11½	+½	Mather & P.	1 13/16	..
Do., 7½% "A"	21	..	Nairn, M.&G.	1⅞	-1/16
Do., 5½% Pf.	69	..	P. & O., Def.	38/6	..
Carreras "A"	5 3/16	-1/16	Phillips (G.)	19/6	..
Col. Graph.	1 23/32	-3/32	Pinchin J'son	36/3	+1/3
Crittall	19/6	-3d	Prim. Hldgs.	22/6	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf	11/6	..	Royal Mail	12½	..
Cunard St'm	16/0	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/3	..
Dunlop Rbr.	10/10½	-1½d	Sth. Met. Gas	106	..
E.ReadyG.B.	17/10½*	-1½d	Spillers	22/6	..
Finlay, Jas.	3 7/16	-1/16	Swed.Mtch.B	13¼	+⅛
Furness, W.	32/3	-6d	Tate & Lyle	35/4½	+1½d
Gas Lt. & C.	19/9	..	Tarapaca Nit.	4/0	..
Gaumont Br.	11/6	-1/3	Turner & Nl.	40/9	+2/0
Globe Tel.	13	..	Utd. Dairies	31/4½	-1½d
Gramophone	12 23/32	+3/32	Utd. Molasses	15/3	+3d
Harris'ns&C.	3⅞	-1/16	Unilever	1¾	+3/32
Imp.Con. Gas	345	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4 1/16	..
Imp. Smelt.	11/3	-9d	Wall PaperD.	28/6*	-6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	3/7½	..	Howard & B.	6/10½	..
Armstrong	0/5	..	Lambert	29/6	..
Babcock&W.	2 11/32	-1/32	Pease & Ptns.	1/6	..
Baldwins	2/0	..	Platt Bros.	4/6	..
Bengal	4/9	-3d	Powell Duff.	6/4½	..
B.S.A.	8/0	..	Richds. West	2/3	..
Bolsover	14/6	..	Ruston & H.	3/3	..
Brown(John)	2/9	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0	..	Staveley	20/6	..
Consett	6/0	-4½d	Stew.&L.Def.	22/3	-6d
Cory (Wm.)	57/6	..	S. Durham	18/0*	..
DormanLong	4/0	..	Swan Hunter	20/4½	..
Ebbw Vale	0/6	..	Tata Deb.	99	..
Guest Keen	25/7½	+1½d	Thomas R.	1/6	..
Hadfields	5/10½	..	Vickers	7/0	..
Hadd.&W.P.	5/0	..	Weardale Df.	17/6*	-1/3
Hopkinsons	22/3	..	Yk.Am.A.&D.	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	25/6	..	National Bus	23/6	..
Dennis Bros.	33/9*	..	Rolls-Royce	38/9	-9d
Ford	59/0	+1/6	Rover (8/0)	6/3	..
Guy Motors	8/9	..	Singer	17/9	-9d
Humber	16/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..
Imp.Airways	18/0	+6d	Smith, S., Df.	2/4½	..
Leyland	49/9	+1/3	Thornycroft	29/4½	-7½d
Lucas, J.	68/6	..	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris,7½Pf.	22/0	..	T.S. Motors	4/6	..
Napier, D.	8/9	..	Tilling, T.	4 21/32	+1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/0	+3d	Hoare	62/0	..
BarclayPerk.	25/6	-9d	Ind. Coope	64/6	-3d
Bass, Ratcl.	61/6*	-1/0	Meux's	34/6	..
Benskins	37/3	-9d	Mitch's & B.	53/6	..
C.ofLon.,Def.	11/6	..	S. African	55/9*	-6d
Courage	60/0	-6d	Taylor Wlkr.	32/0	..
Distillers	57/0	-6d	Walker,P&C.	18/0*	..
Guinness	106/6	..	Watney, Df.	56/0	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aërated B.	19/3	..	Lewis, Pfd.	46/3	..
Army & N.	37/6	-3d	Lipton	4/0	..
Barker	55/0	..	Lyons, "A"	4 11/16	-1/16
Boots Pure D	5 15/16	..	Maple	25/6	..
Carlton	22/0	..	Map. & Webb	8/3	-3d
Debenhams	4/9	..	Maypole,Def.	4/3	..
Fredk.Hotels	5/9	-3d	Savoy Hotel	22/6	..
Gordon Htls.	10/4½	+1½d	Selfridge,Pfd	23/0	..
Harrods	52/6	+6d	Smart Bros.	⅞	..
Harrds(B.A.)	12/6	..	Spi'rs&P.10/-	17/3*	-3d
Home&C. 4/0	13/10½	-1½d	Waring & G.	5/4½	..
Internatl.Tea	18/9	..	Whiteley	46/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg.Ld. Inv.	29/0	..	Da'gety	7*	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	15/0	..	Forestal	12/6*	-3d
Aust. Est. M.	43	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	17/6	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	3	..	Hudson's B.	1 7/32	+1/32
Brit. N.Born.	4/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	78	..
City Ld. Real	17/3	..	Sudan Plants	1 11/16	..
Cordova	1/3	..			

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	8/9	..	L. Asiatic	2/9	-1½d
An.-Dutch	24/6	..	Lumut	26/0	-3d
An.-Java	10½d	..	Malacca	2 5/32	-1/32
An.-Malay	1 5/32	..	Malayalam	16/6	-3d
Bah Lias	27/32	..	Mendaris	⅝	..
Bajoe Kidoel	19/0	-1/0	Merlimau	1/3	-1½d
Batu Tiga	13/1½	..	Pataling	1 1/16	..
Bertam Cons.	2/4½	..	Perak	2/0	..
BukitMert'm	1/6	-1½d	RembauJelei	16/3	..
Castlefield	3	..	Rubber Tst.	23/6	-3d
Cons. Malay	2/10½	..	Sarawak	0/9	..
Duff Devt.	5/32	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic	1/4½	..	Sennah	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	12/6	..	Sialang	25/32	..
Gula Kalump	9/16	-1/16	Straits Rbr.	13/9	..
Highlands	1⅛	..	Sum. Para	1/7½	..
Java Invest.	21/10½	..	Tandjong	11/16	..
Java United	⅞	..	Tanjong Mal.	¾	..
Jugra&Carey	10/0	..	Telogoredjo	9/16	..
Kapar Para	¾	-1/16	U. Serdang	2/4½	..
Kuala Lump.	20/0	-1/3	U.Sua Bet'ng	41/3	..
Labu	1⅝	-1/32	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron	⅝	..	U. Temiang	1/1½	..
Linggi	25/32	..	Vallambrosa	8/9	-3d

TEA

Amal. Est.	16¼	-¼	Eastn. Prod.	3 5/16	..
An.-Ceylon	1¼	..	Empire	1 9/16	..
Assam Co.	28/3	..	Galaba	29/32	..
Assam Front.	19/32	..	Imperial Tea	1 7/16	..
Bogaw't'awa	3 13/16	..	Jhanzie	2 5/16	..
Brahmap'tra	32	..	Jokai	2 9/16	..
Brit. Indian	42/6	..	Jorehaut	2 13/16	..
Budla Beta	2⅞	..	Lanka Plant.	1⅞	..
Carolina	2 7/16	..	Lebong	3¾*	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 13/32	-1/32	Lungla	10/3	..
Chargola	8/9	..	Makum	33/0	..
Chubwa	3*	..	Nedeem	36/0	-3d
Cons. T. & L.	14	-¼	NewDimbula	5 7/16	..
Darjeeling	2¾	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅝	..
Darj. Cons.	3½	..	Pabbojan	5	..
Deundi	13/3	..	Scot. T. & L.	2⅞*	..
Doears	2 1/16	..	Singlo	43/0	..
DoomDooma	3⅝	-⅛	Travancore	42/3	..
Eastn. Assam	3 5/16	-1/16	Upper Assam	36/0	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	10/3*	..	Lobitos	1 11/32	..
A.-Egypt. B.	1¾	-¼	Mex. Eagle	6/9	+1½d
A.-Persian	2 23/32	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/1½	..
Apex Trin.	11/9	+6d	Phoenix,£1sh	6/7½	+1½d
Attock	20/0	..	R. Dutch	24⅞	+⅛
Brit. Borneo	5/6	..	Shell	3 21/32	..
Brit. Burmah	4/9	..	Spies (2/0)	0/3	..
Brit.Cont.,Pf	3/6	..	Steaua Rom.	6/0	..
Burmah	3⅜	+1/16	Trinidad C.	1/6	-6d
Canad. Eagle	6/7½	+1½d	Trinidad L.	1 9/32	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	4/4½	..
Creole	13/6	-9d	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River	2/10½	..	V.O.C., Ord.	1½	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/6	..	Modder B.	12/9	..
Ang.-Amer.	12/3	..	Modder,Deep	1 3/16	..
An.-French	⅝	..	Modder, East	1¼	..
Brakpan	2¾	..	Mozambique	6/0	..
C.Mining, Br.	11¾	..	Natal N. Con.	21/32	..
City Deep	4/3	..	New Jagers.	1 1/16	..
Cons. Dnds.	4/9	-3d	New Modder.	3¼	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1 5/32	..	New State A.	2	-1/32
Cons. M. R.	17/0	..	Nourse	10/3	..
Cons. M. Sel.	13/32	..	Randftn. E.	12/0	-3d
Crown	3¾	..	Rand Mines	2⅝	-1/32
Daggafontein	1 7/32	..	Rand Select.	5/9	-3d
De Beers, D.	4⅞	-1/16	Rob. Deep B.	9/3	..
Durban Deep	11/6	..	S.A. Town	6/3	..
East Geduld	2 1/16	..	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Rand	8/0	-3d	Springs	3 1/32	..
Geduld	3 5/16	..	Sub Nigel	2 27/32	+1/32
Gen. Mining	19/32	-1/32	T. Cons. Lds.	15/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 9/16	..	Union Corp.	2⅛	-⅛
J'b'g'C'nsInv.	28/0	-2/0	V. Ryn Deep	1 15/32	..
Knights	9/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1⅝	..
Langlaagte	24/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	7/0	..
Meyer & C.	1 5/16	..	West Springs	11/9	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	6/7½	+9d	Rhod.Cong.B	6½	-1½
Cam & Motor	⅝	..	Rhod. K't'ga	⅞	..
Chartered	26/7½	..	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	¾	..
Gfds. Rhod.	5/0	..	Roan Antel.	1 11/16	+1/32
Loangwa	1/9	..	Selukwe	2/10½	..
Lonely Reef	⅞	..	Shamva	0/9	..
N'Changa	1 9/16	+⅛	Tang'ka Con.	1¼	..
Rhod. Ang. A	9/16	..	Wankie Coll.	1 5/32*	..
Rhod. B. H.	1/4½	..	Zambesia Ex.	1	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	4/6	..	Bisichi	5/3	..
Ashanti	36/6	-6d	Fanti Cons.	7/9	-6d
Assoc.Nigeria	3/9	..	Naraguta	¼	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	11/0	-6d	Pahang Cons.	6/9*	-3d
Bangrin	11/0	..	Petaling	9/0	..
Gopeng	2	..	Renong	27/32	..
Hong-kong	16/3	..	Siamese	7/0	..
Idris	7/3	..	Sthn. Mala'n	10/9	..
Ipoh	14/0	-3d	Sthn. Perak	1 7/16	..
Kampar Mal	11/16*	..	Sungei Besi	7/0	..
Kamunting	3/7½	..	Tavoy	2/10½	..
London Tin	7/7½	-1½d	Tekka Taip.	12/3	..
Malayan	17/1½	+1½d	Tronoh	12/6	-6d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1	..	Mysore	11/3	-3d
Balaghat	2/6	..	Nat. Mining	0/6	..
Base.Met.Min	5/0	..	Nundydroog	15/6	..
Bkn. H. Prop	12/6	..	Ooregum	4/9	..
Do., North	1 27/32	..	Patino	2½	..
Do., South	1⅝*	..	Rio Tinto	28	-1
Burma Corp.	8/3	..	Rus. A. Cons.	2½d	-½d
Cent.P.Mang.	2 9/16	..	S'ta. G'trudis	8/6	..
Champion R.	7/6	..	St.J. Del Rey	17/0*	..
East Pool,Pf.	1/3	..	S. Francisco	11/16	..
Elec. Zinc. P.	¾	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/0	..
L. Vw. &Star	8/7½	+1½d	Sulphide	6/0	..
Min. Sepn.	4⅛	+⅛	Tharsis	3⅝	..
Mining Corp.	5/9	-3d	Vipond	3/7½	..
Mining Trust	7/9	-3d	Wiluna	14/6	..
Mount Isa	25/32	..	Zinc. Corp.	15/16	-1/16
Mt. Lyell	18/6	..	Do., Pref.	2 15/16	-1/16

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Assam Rlys.&T.,5½%,Deb.	97½	½ dis.	-¼
Ayr, 5% Red., 1947-57	101	3½ prem.	—
Bermuda Dev., 5½% Deb.	97½	1 prem.	+¼
Bloemfontein, 5%, 1960	101	1½ dis.	-¼
Brit. Aluminium, 5% Deb.	98½	1⅜ dis.	-¼
Cape Town, 5%, 1961	101	½ dis.	-¼
Cent.Elec.Bd.,4½%,1951-73	95½	¼ prem.	—
Cent. Ldn. Rly., 5% Deb.	99½	4½ prem.	—
Covent G. Props., 5% Deb.	98½	¼ prem.	—
Cunard House, 4½% Deb.	90	½ prem.	+⅛
Gas L. and Coke, 4½%,Deb.	91½	2 prem.	—
Gen. Electric, 5% Deb.	98	3 prem.	—
India, 6%, 1935-37	100	2⅝ prem.	+⅛
Kenya, 4½%, 1961-71	98½	Par	—
L. and N.E.R., 4½% Deb.	90	1 5/16 prem.	-1/16
Ldn. Elec.Rly.,5%,Db.(Oct.)	99½	4⅛ prem.	-⅛
Myatt, Frank, 5½% Deb.	98	½ prem.	-⅛
Smethwick, 4½%, 1955-65	98½	1¼ dis.	-⅛
South Africa, 4½%,1955-75	95½	¾ prem.	—
Treasury Bds., 4%,1934-36	100½*	⅜ dis.	+1/16

* Minimum tender price.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the List issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

*, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡3, income-tax free up to 2s. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annas. 57½ 6¾
2½% Annu. 61¼
2½% Cons. 57½ 7/16 5/16 ½ 9/16 ½ 9/16 ½ ½ 9/16 ½ 5/16 ½ 7/16 ½ 5/16 ½ 7/16 ½ 5/16 ½ 7

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Guiana (French and Dutch).
9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).
8 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika), India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, &c.
8 P.M.—To Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador, Guiana (British, French, and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand‡.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay: Air Mails‡	Dec. 20	11 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Houlder (Upwey Grange)	Dec. 20	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
B. Star (Stuart Star)	Dec. 24	7.30 a.m.
Ascension and St. Helena: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan. 8	7.30 a.m.
Australia (Adelaide, &c.) and all Eastern State Cities: Air Mails‡	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
Australia: P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
Bahamas, Bermuda, Peru (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Brazil (all parts): Air Mails‡	Dec. 20	11 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Dec. 19	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
Canada (all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 19	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Minnedosa)	Dec. 24	5.30 p.m.
Canary Islands (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 17	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E. & F. (Teide)	Dec. 22	8 p.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Dunluce Castle)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
Cape Verde Is.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Central America (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, E. Salvador), Cuba and Mexico: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Ceylon: P. & O. (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
China (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Via Suez (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver (Melita and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver† (Cedric and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Rampura)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
Colombia (exc. Buenaventura): Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura): Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
Costa Rica: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Direct (Ariguani)	Dec. 27	7.30 a.m.
Dutch East Indies: Du. pkt. (Patria)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Dec. 24	4 p.m.
Ecuador: Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
Egypt (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Dec. 18	9 a.m.
Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, &c.: P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
Egypt, Palestine and Syria: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec. 17	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Dec. 23	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Dec. 24	9 a.m.
Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, &c.: Air Mails‡	Dec. 29	6 a.m.
Falkland Is.: Via M'video (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
Faroe Is.: Via Copenhagen (Tjaldur)	Dec. 30	7.30 a.m.
Fiji: Via Vancouver (Cedric and Aorangi)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Aorangi)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
Guiana (Fr. and Du.): Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Dec. 17	7.30 a.m.
Guiana (Br., Fr. and Du.): Harrison (Wayfarer)	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
Guiana (Br.): Harrison (Musician)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Booker (Amakura)	Dec. 22	8 p.m.
Iceland: Direct (Botnia)	Jan. 6	6 p.m.
India, Aden, Persia (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) and Seychelles: P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
India, Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf: Air Mails‡	Dec. 20	6 a.m.
Iraq, Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
Jamaica: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
Japan: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Melita and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Cedric and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
Madeira: U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Madagascar: Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Dec. 24	4 p.m.
Mauritius: Via Capetown (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30 a.m.
Newfoundland: Direct (Nova Scotia)	Dec. 19	8 p.m.
Via Canada† (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Nova Scotia)	Dec. 19	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Minnedosa)	Dec. 24	5.30 p.m.
New Zealand: Via Suez (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Cedric and Aorangi)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Aorangi)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
New Zealand: Air Mails‡	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
Pitcairn Is.: Via Panama (Ruahine)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
Portuguese East Africa: U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30 a.m.
South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30 a.m.
South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails‡	Dec. 19	Noon
Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c.: P. & O. (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
United States: W. Star (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (De Grasse)	Dec. 23	9 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Deutschland)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
Venezuela: Ger. pkt. (Rugia)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
Harrison (Musician)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
West Coast of Africa: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Florida)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Dec. 24	4 p.m.
E.D. (Mary Kingsley)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast and Fr. Togoland: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons and Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Dec. 24	4 p.m.
Gambia, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea: E.D. (Mary Kingsley)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea: E.D. (Abosso)	Dec. 24	2 a.m.
West Indies (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Rugia)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Wayfarer)	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Musician)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

‡ Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Argentina, &c.	4s. 2d.	per half oz.
" Australia and New Zealand	3d.	"
" Brazil	3s. 6d.	"
" Egypt and Palestine	2d.	"
" Iraq	3½d.	"
" Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	"
" India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d.	"
" South Africa, &c.	4d.	per oz.

An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 11 A.M.**—To Fiji (via New Zealand). **1.15 P.M.**—To Ceylon, China (via Suez), Dutch East Indies (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (via Suez), India, Iraq, and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Japan (via Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, Portugal, Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. **3 P.M.**—To West Indies (Barbados, Grenada St. Lucia, Trinidad, Tobago). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, Canada, China (via Canada), Colombia (Pacific Coast), Colombia (ex. Pacific Coast) (by sea direct), Dutch East Indies (ex. N. Sumatra), Dutch West Indies, Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Greece (by sea direct), Japan (via Canada), New Zealand (direct), Pitcairn Island, Venezuela. **11 A.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (ex. Magallanes), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Uruguay. **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Canary Islands, New Zealand (via Australia), Rhodesia (via Capetown), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—**TO-DAY.**—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Avelona Star. China and Japan, via Siberia. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet. **TO-MORROW.**—Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Cuba. U.S.A., by ss. Deutschland. U.S.A., Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Leeward and Windward Islands, by ss. George Washington.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

Avelona Star (B. Star), from South America; London, 2 p.m.
Cuba (C.G.T.), from West Indies; Plymouth, 3 p.m.
Nankin (P. & O.), from Calcutta; Tilbury Dock, 6 p.m.
Orontes (Orient), from Australia; Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 8 a.m.
Volendam (Holl.-Am.), from New York; Plymouth, a.m.

TO-MORROW

Carare (E. & F.), from Jamaica; Avonmouth, 5 p.m.
Deutschland (Ham.-Am.), from New York; Southampton, 10.30 a.m.
George Washington (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 10 a.m.
Ile de France (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 4 p.m.
Inanda (Harrison), from West Indies; London. Passengers land 8 a.m.
Mantua (P. & O.), from Bombay; Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 9.30 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN
Egori .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Pt. Said 15th.
Henry Stanley .. For Cont., left Grand-Bassam 13th.
Macgregor Laird .. For L'pool., left Conakry 13th.
New Brighton .. For United States, left Grand-Bassam 13th.
New Columbia .. For United States, left Takoradi 13th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE
Bosnia .. For Smyrna, left Salonica 14th.
River Delaware .. Fm. Al'andria, arr. Jaffa 14th.
River Hudson .. For N.Y., left Norfolk 13th.
River Tigris .. Fm. Salonica, arr. Symrna 15th.

BEN LINE
Bencruachan .. Left Shanghai 14th.

BLUE FUNNEL
Achilles .. For Casablanca, left Vladivostok 14th.
Adrastus .. For Java, left Amsterdam 14th.
Anchises .. For Ldn., left Penang 12th.
Automedon .. For Japan, left Birkenhead 13th.
Dardanus .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Manila 12th.
Demodocus .. For L'pool., left Manila 14th.
Glaucus .. For Japan, left Pt. Swettenham 12th.
Laomedon .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Kobe 11th.
Meriones .. For Australia, left Capetown 13th.
Philoctetes .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Shanghai 13th.
Rhexenor .. For Hong-kong, left Pt. Said 13th.
Sarpedon .. For N. China, left Hong-kong 12th.
Telemachus .. For L'pool., left Pt. Said 14th.
Titan .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Pt. Pirie 13th.
Ulysses .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Fremantle 14th.

BLUE STAR
Almeda Star .. For R. Plate, left Rio 15th.
Avila Star .. For Ldn., left Santos 15th.

BOOTH
Aidan .. For Barbados, left Hampden Rds. 12th.
Benedict .. Fm. Para, arr. N.Y. 12th.
Hildebrand .. For Para, arr. Manaos 13th.
Stephen .. Fm. Manaos, arr. Lisbon 15th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
Alfred Jones .. Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 12th.
Apapa .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 14th.
Appam .. For L'pool, left Calabar 14th.
Calumet .. Fm. Beira, arr. Philadel. 14th.
Daru .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. S. Leone 14th.
Dixcove .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Lagos 13th.
New Texas .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Lagos 12th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Beaverford .. Fm. St. John, N.B., arr. Ldn. 16th.

CLAN LINE
Clan Macdougall For Glasgow, left Algoa B. 15th.
Clan Maciver .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Suez 16th.
Clan Mackellar .. For E. Ldn., left Walvis B. 16th.
Clan Mackinlay .. Fm. E. and S. Africa, arr. Beira 15th.
Clan Macnab .. For U.K., left L. Marques 16th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
Georgie .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Colon 14th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
Aurania .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Halifax 16th.
Carinthia .. For N.Y., 200 miles west of Inistrahull 15th.
Franconia .. For N.Y., left Nassau 15th.
Lancastria .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 16th.
ANCHOR
California .. For N.Y., 319 miles West of Inishtrahull 15, 6 a.m.
Tarantia .. For Clyde, left Pt. Okha 15th.
Transylvania .. For Glasgow, left N.Y. 13th.
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
Letitia .. For Clyde, arr. Halifax 13th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
Port Brisbane .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. Ldn. 16th.
Port Campbell .. For Hull, left Adelaide 16th.
Port Caroline .. For Sydney, left Gravesend 16th.
Port Victor .. For N.Y., left Norfolk 14th.

DONALDSON
Coracero .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 14th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL
City of Alexandria Fm. Karachi, arr. Barcelona 14th.
City of Carlisle .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 15th.
City of Hongkong .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Pt. Said 16th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
City of Canton .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Said 16th.
City of Cardiff .. For Baltimore, left Pt. Said 15th.
City of Lahore .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Calcutta 14th.
City of Salisbury Fm. Norfolk, arr. Philadel. 14th.
City of Sydney .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 15th.
City of York .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Bombay 15th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON
Ariosto .. Fm. Calicut, arr. M'seilles 15th.
Lepanto .. For Hull, left N.Y. 13th.

FABRE
Patria .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Lisbon 15th.

FURNESS LINE
Kenmore .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Istanbul 14th.
Newfoundland .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Boston 15th.
Pacific Exporter For V'couver, left L. Angeles 14th.
Pacific Shipper .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Tacoma 14th.

GERMAN AFRICAN LINES
Wadai .. For Duala, cld. Las Palmas 15th.

GLEN
Glamorganshire .. For Ldn., left Table B. 15th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
Bayern .. For Hamburg, cld. Rio Janeiro 13th.
Bitterfeld .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 13th.
Gen. San Martin Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 15th.
Iserlohn .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. R. Janeiro 14th.
Los Angeles .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tacoma 14th.
Magdeburg .. For Hamburg, cld. Perim 16th.
Kurmark .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Suez 15th.
Preussen .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Penang 15th.
Vogtland .. For Hamburg, left Shanghai 16th.
Wurttemburg .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 15th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
Antonio Delfino For Hamburg, left Teneriffe 16th.
Cap Arcona .. For Hamburg, left Santos 16th.

HARRISON
Actor .. For N. Orleans, left Belize 10th.
Benefactor .. For Land's End, left Jucaro 13th.
Logician .. For U.K., left Pt. Natal 10th.
Magician .. For Zanzibar, left L'pool 15th.

HENDERSON
Sittang .. For L'pool, left Colombo 16th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA
Edam .. Fm. R'dam, left Vera Cruz 12th.
Nieuw Amsterdam For N.Y., arr. R'dam 13th.
Rotterdam .. For R'dam, left N.Y. 13th.
Spaarndam .. For R'dam, left Coruna 14th.
Statendam .. Fm. R'dam, arr. N.Y. 14th.
Veendam .. Fm. Bermuda, arr. N.Y. 15th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT
Lassell .. For L'pool, left Teneriffe 14th.

LEYLAND
Meltonian .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 15th.

LLOYD SABAUDO
Conte Verde .. For B. Aires, left Genoa 16th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
J. V. Oldenbarnevelt Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 16th.
Poelau Bras .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sabang 16th.
Rondo .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Shanghai 16th.
Sembilan .. Fm. Sourabaya, arr. Suez 16th.

NELSON
Highland Monarch For R. Plate, left Rio 15th.
Moliere .. For B. Aires, left Barry 14th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Bokuyo Maru .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Honolulu 14th.
Delagoa Maru .. For Kobe, left Singapore 16th.
Hakodate Maru .. For Calcutta, left Singapore 17th.
Hakusan Maru .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 15th.
Iyo Maru .. For Kobe, cld. Colombo 15th.
Kamakura Maru .. For B. Aires, left Kobe 14th.
Kanagawa Maru .. For B. Aires, left Santos 14th.
Kawachi Maru .. For Yokohama, left Pt. Natal 16th.
Matsuye Maru .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dairen 15th.
Morioka Maru .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 15th.
Muroran Maru .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Yokohama 15th.
Rangoon Maru .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 16th.
Tokushima Maru .. For Bombay, left Osaka 14th.
Toyooka Maru .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 15th.
Tsushima Maru .. For Ldn., left Penang 15th.
Wakasa Maru .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kilindini 16th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
Aegina .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Teneriffe 15th.
Alster .. For Hamburg, cld. Colombo 15th.
Derfflinger .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Pt. Said 16th.
Franken .. For Bremen, left Colombo 16th.
Mosel .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Kobe 14th.
Schlesien .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Osaka 13th.
Sierra Cordoba .. For B. Aires, left Santos 14th.
Stuttgart .. For Bremerhaven, left Sthmtn. 16th.

PACIFIC STEAM
Cid .. For Cristobal, left N.Y. 13th.
La Paz .. For Glasgow, left Swansea 15th.
Laguna .. For Ldn., left L'pool 15th.
Lautaro .. For Pt. Stanley, left Bahia 15th.
Losada .. Fm. Hull, arr. Colon 14th.
Orcoma .. For V'paraiso, left Havana 14th.
Orduna .. For L'pool, left Coruna 15th.
Orita .. For V'paraiso, left Coruna 15th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
Alipore .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Singapore 16th.
Ballarat .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 15th.
Barrabool .. For Ldn., arr. Suez 16th.
Behar .. For Calcutta, left Bombay 15th.
Bendigo .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 15th.
Kalyan .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 16th.
Karmala .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 15th.
Maloja .. For Brisbane, left Fremantle 16th.
Mooltan .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 16th.
Nagpore .. For Ldn., cld. Suez 15th.
Narkunda .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
Rajputana .. For Bombay, left Malta 14th.
Ranchi .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 16th.
BRITISH INDIA
Australia .. For Dunkirk, left N'c'tle, N.S.W. 16th.
Janus .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Colombo 15th.
Malda .. For Ldn., left Tanga 16th.
Mulbera .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 15th.
Nevasa .. For Shanghai, left Bombay 14th.
FEDERAL
Purirei .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Norfolk 14th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
Aorangi .. For V'couver, left Auckland 16th.
Makura .. For Sydney, left Wellington 16th.
Waiotapu .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Wellington 16th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD
Garoet .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Sabang 16th.
Kota Gede .. For Java, left Pt. Said 16th.
Merauke .. For R'dam, left M'seilles 15th.
Soekaboemi .. For R'dam, left Batavia 12th.
Tjerimai .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Batavia 14th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
Flandria .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 15th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
Darro .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 15th.
Demerara .. For L'pool, left Lisbon 15th.
Lochgoil .. For Vancouver, left 'Frisco 14th.
Lochkatrine .. Fm. N. Pacific, arr. R'dam 14th.
Nagara .. Fm. Newport, arr. Seattle 14th.
Natia .. Fm. Newport, arr. B. Aires 15th.
Nebraska .. Fm. N. Pacific, arr. Portland 12th.
Nictheroy .. For Vancouver, left 'Frisco 15th.

SILVER LINE
Silverash .. For Kobe, left Yokohama 15th.
Silverbay .. For Calcutta, left Bombay 15th.
Silverbelle .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Los Angeles 14th.
Silvercypress .. For Panama, left Savannah 14th.
Silversandal .. Fm. Davao, arr. Sourabaya 15th.
Silverteak .. For Pt. Swettenham, left Singapore 15th.
Silveryew .. For 'Frisco, left Los Angeles 14th.

UNION-CASTLE
Llanstephan Castle Fm. Ldn., arr. L. Marques 14th.

UNITED STATES LINES
Leviathan .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 16th.

WHITE STAR
Adriatic .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 15th.
Olympic .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 16th.

YEOWARD LINE
Ardeola .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 14th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

Aguila .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 15th.
Angers .. For M'seilles., left Yokohama 14th.
Angkor .. For M'seilles., left Piraeus 13th.
Arlanza .. For Sthmtn., left Madeira 15th.
Arucas .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 15th.
Avelona Star .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 16th.
Ber. de S. Pierre For M'seilles, left Reunion 13th.
Carnarvon Castle For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 16th.
Champollion .. For M'seilles, left Al'andria 13th.
Chantilly .. For Haiphong, left Pt. Said 15th.
City of Chester .. Fm. Singapore, arr. N.Y. 14th.
City of Dieppe .. For Hull, left Dunkirk 15th.
City of Karachi .. Left Pt. Natal 16th.
City of Pittsburg Left Baltimore 15th.
City of Shanghai Left Hong-kong 16th.
City of Winchester For Mauritius, left Walvis B. 15th.
Cochrane .. Fm. Montreal, arr. L. Marques 15th.
Corinthic .. Fm. U.K., arr. Wellington 16th.
Davisian .. For Pto. Colombia, left Cartagena 15th.
Dorsetshire .. For Bombay, left Sthmtn. 16th.
Emp. of Australia Fm. N.Y., arr. Monaco 16th.
Europa .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 16th.
Gen. Metzinger .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 13th.
Hakozaki Maru .. For R'dam, left Aden 16th.
Karapara .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. L. Marques 16th.
Kaboa .. For Pt. Natal, left Dares Salaam 16th.
Leconte de Lisle For M'seilles, left Pt. Said 14th.
Lt. St. Loubert Bie For Vladivostock, left Singapore 13th.
Llangibby Castle For Ldn., left Pt. Natal 16th.
Mamilius .. For Australia, left Clyde 15th.
Melita .. For St. John, left Clyde 15th.
Minnewaska .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 16th.
Naldera .. For Brisbane, left Gib. 16th.
Newton .. Fm. Villa Constitu'n, arr. Mersey 16th.
Orita .. For Havana, left Vigo 16th.
Poelau Tello .. For Ldn., left Suez 13th.
P. Loti .. For Beirut, left Istanbul 12th.
Rancher .. For Tampico, left Kingston 15th.
St. Louis .. For Corral, left Colon 13th.
Sphinx .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Shanghai 12th.
Ville de Verdun For Noumea, left Suva 15th.
Werra .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Teneriffe 16th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
Don Carlos	Sunk in River Uruguay in 40ft. of water	40

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

BACKWORTH.—Cape Race Wireless Station, Dec. 16.—British s. Backworth, Tyne for New York, signals:—Lat. 43.22N., long. 55.55W., port lifeboat and bridge damaged. Please keep in touch.

BEAVERFORD.—Southend, Dec. 16.—Steamer Beaverford, before reported ashore, passed inwards 4 a.m. to-day, no apparent damage.

The owners advise that Beaverford floated without assistance at about 6.30 last evening. The three tugs which had been sent arrived on the scene about 8 o'clock. Beaverford has since docked in the Surrey Commercial Docks.

GIRL GLADYS.—See Sarah Marian.

HESPERIDES.—See Juan Sebastian Elcano.

HORSEFERRY.—Gravesend, Dec. 16.—Steamer Horseferry, from Tyne, passed up to-day for Nine Elms with considerable damage to port bow above water.

JUAN SEBASTIAN ELCANO.—Cadiz, Dec. 16.—Spanish s. Juan Sebastian Elcano, when leaving this port, fouled and sunk small sailing vessel alongside the quay; also slightly damaged stern Spanish s. Hesperides.

SARAH MARIAN.—Lowestoft, Dec. 16.—Lowestoft steam drifter Girl Gladys arrived here and reports having sunk Lowestoft steam drifter Sarah Marian yesterday morning near Corton Light in thick fog. All crew saved.

TAMARAC.—Seaforth Wireless Station, Dec. 16.—Following from British s. Tamarac, Liverpool for Baton Rouge:—Returning Mersey, pump room sea valve fractured.

THRAKI.—Salonica, Dec. 16.—Greek s. Thraki, timber, ashore at Kavalla, sandy bottom, weather bad. Salvage steamer ordered from Piraeus.

WARREN M. COLP.—St. John's, N.F., Dec. 15.—British schooner Warren M. Colp, Silverdale for St. John's, N.F., reported ashore and totally wrecked Burnt Point, Conception Bay. Cargo, codfish and herrings, latter on deck. Master and three members of crew lost, two of the crew saved.

WEATHER AND NAVIGATION

A cable has been received from Montreal to the effect that navigation officially closed on December 12.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the Baltic Shipping Exchange yesterday features were the resumption of grain chartering on Russian Black Sea account and the further reaction in the value of early tonnage in the River Plate branch. The former was credited with five steamers for Jan. loading on the Continental basis of 10s. 6d., while the latter secured spot tonnage from Rosario to U.K.-Cont., at 19s. 3d., which compares with 21s. accepted a couple of weeks ago for Dec. loadings at up-river and 24s. from Santa Fe. The Jan. position was also unsatisfactory to owners, Buenos Aires fixing for U.K.-Cont. at 16s. The Australian branch was represented by the fixing of a couple of large steamers for Jan.-Feb. shipment from Southern ports at 31s. 3d., while Vladivostock was open for tonnage to the Continent at 25s. for Dec. to Feb. shipments.

Fixtures included:—Rosario.—Dartford, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K.-Cont., 19s. 3d., spot. Buenos Aires or La Plata.—Dunelmia, 7,900 tons, U.K.-Cont., 16s., Jan. Black Sea.—Panormitis, 7,000 tons, basis Cont., 10s. 6d., with full options, Jan; Goulandris, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., basis Cont., 10s. 6d., with full options, Jan.; Emmanuel Stavroudis, 7,000 tons, basis Cont., 10s. 6d., with full options, Jan. Bombay or Karachi.—Zurichmoor, 7,000 tons, Med.-U.K., 21s.; Cont., 20s. 6d., on d.w., Jan. South Australia.—Minerva, 8,300 tons, U.K.-Cont., 31s. 3d., Jan.-Feb.; Anglo-Saxon, 8,300 tons, 10 per cent., U.K.-Cont., 31s. 3d., Jan.-Feb.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS
G-AATZ .. .. Fm. Al'andria, arr. Athens 15th.
G-EBMW .. .. Fm. N. Delhi, arr. Karachi 16th.

TRADE OF JAPAN

ELEVEN MONTHS' BALANCE

The monthly commercial cablegram to the Japanese Embassy states that the value of the foreign trade of Japan for the 11 months to the end of November, 1930, was 2,800,000,000 yen, exports being 1,353,000,000 yen, and imports 1,447,000,000 yen, giving an excess of imports of 94,000,000 yen. Compared with the corresponding period last year, exports declined to the extent of 63,000,000 yen, whilst the excess of imports shows an increase of about 25,000,000 yen.

The following are the principal declines in exports:—Raw silk, 380,000,000 yen (50 per cent.); cotton goods, 250,000,000 yen (34 per cent.); silk goods, 60,000,000 yen (50 per cent.).

Some of the main declines in imports were:—Raw cotton, 340,000,000 yen (36 per cent.); iron and steel, 89,000,000 yen (40 per cent.); machinery, &c., 79 000,000 yen (30 per cent.); steel, 65,000,000 yen (30 per cent.); timber, 50,000,000 yen (40 per cent.).

The total exports to China amounted to 369,000,000 yen, and imports therefrom to 259,000,000 yen, giving an excess of exports of 110,000,000 yen, which is 50,000,000 yen less than at the same date last year.

The efflux of gold bullion has now reached 310,000,000 yen. When the trade of the Colonies is taken into account, the excess of imports is only 10,000,000 yen higher than last year's figure. If the balance on invisible account be included the total adverse balance for the year 1930 will be about 100,000,000 yen.

The present scale of curtailment in the cotton spinning industry is to continue until March next. General agreement as affecting selling methods has been reached in the case of sulphate of ammonia and also cement. The Yawata Iron Factory has decided to restrict their production of pig iron by 200,000 tons annually, and of steel materials by 20 per cent.

Bonds numbering 1,230 of £19 18s. each of the Portuguese Three per Cent. External loan of 1902 (third series), amounting to £24,477, together with an equal number of special non-interest bearing bonds of £6 12s. 8d. each of identical numbers, amounting to £8,159, were drawn at Lisbon on November 15, for payment on January 1 next.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, DEC. 16

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

G. HODDER and C. E. CRANSON, florists, fruiterers and nurseryman, 69, Banstead-road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, under the style of CHARLES E. CRANSON and Co.

S. J. BRIDLE and G. S. MARSON, dealers in gowns, millinery and mantles, 450, Stratford-road, Birmingham, under the style of "JUNE."

E. A. HART and S. H. DAVIS, wholesale jewellers and silversmiths, Diamond House, Hatton-garden, London, under the style of E. HART and Co.

J. F. PIPE and H. C. LEECH, grocery and provision merchants and general storekeepers, 126 and 128, Handford-road, Ipswich, Suffolk, under the style of PIPE and LEECH.

N. V. LUNDIE and T. A. NETTLETON, manufacturing chemists, 24, Brighton-street, Seacombe, in the county of Chester, under the style of THOMAS NIGHTINGALE and COMPANY.

W. C. FRASER and W. K. ANDERSON, tanning material merchants, 235, Tower-building, Water-street, Liverpool, under the style of FRASER and ANDERSON, by reason of the retirement of W. K. Anderson.

P. J. MARSHALL and F. W. SADLER, clothiers and outfitters, High-street, Heathfield, Sussex, under the style of P. J. MARSHALL.

E. PICKERING and T. G. HELME, Imperial House, Regent-street, London, under the style of HELME and Co., in the business of dealer of artificial pearls, paste, rolled gold and silver, and other fancy goods.

C. E. MOORE and G. R. WARWICK, estate agents, 54, Old-street, London, under the style of MOORE and Co.

W. McCLOY and G. A. MOFFATT, cotton dealers, African-chambers, 19, Oldhall-street, Liverpool, under the style of MOFFATT and McCLOY.

E. DAVIES and G. WILLIAMS, carrying on business as general medical practitioners, 42, Parker's-row, Dockhead, Bermondsey, S.E.1, under the style of Drs. DAVIES and WILLIAMS.

W. G. MARTIN and A. SEDDON, produce merchants, at the Arcade, Bispham, Blackpool, under the style of MARTIN, SEDDON and Co.

J. A. JUCKES and R. BUCHANAN, hearth furniture and art metal manufacturers, Milk-street and Barn-street, Birmingham, under the style of JUCKES and Company.

S. C. LEAITY and A. C. ELLIOTT, amusement caterers and miniature golf course proprietors, 31, Chain-street, Reading, under the style of LEAITY and ELLIOTT.

E. CRABTREE and W. CRABTREE, botanic beer brewers, Barker-street, Newton Heath, Manchester, under the style of CRABTREE BROTHERS; so far as concerns E. Crabtree.

W. H. TAYLOR, of 3, Station-road, Swinton, near Rotherham, in the county of York, and W. H. TAYLOR, of 36, Swinton-road, Mexborough, ironfounders and kitchen range repairers and fixers and general property repairers, at Don Foundry, Swinton, near Rotherham, under the style of TAYLOR and TAYLOR. In future the business will be carried on by W. H. Taylor, of 36, Swinton-road, Mexborough, in partnership with W. Taylor, of 43, Swinton-road, Mexborough.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926

RECEIVING ORDERS

LONDON

Drucker, I., 130, Cleveland-street, London, W.1, dealer in and repairer of secondhand boots and shoes.
Halter, S., lately carrying on business at 57, Poland-street, London, and residing at 28, Gosfield-street, London, gown manufacturer.
Lohman, C., 221, Balls Pond-road, Islington, London, N.1, lately residing at 10, Genesta-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, and 68, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London, repairing tailor.
Morrison, C., 3, Billiter-square-buildings, Billiter-square, London, E.C., paint manufacturer, formerly of Hay House, S. Margarets, Middlesex.
Palace Garage (a firm), Eccleston Bridge, Victoria, London, S.W., motor garage proprietors.
Reade, R. B. Capell, 23, Connaught-square, London, W.2, gentleman.
Specterman, A., Mrs., trading as Louise, of and lately residing and carrying on business at 91 and 95, High-street, Peckham, London, costumier.
Stephenson, G. M., late of Antron House, Mabe, Penryn, Cornwall, but whose present address the petitioning creditors are unable to ascertain, a domiciled Englishman (gentleman of independent means).

IN THE COUNTRY

Hadfield, F. H., residing at The Dell, Sheaf-lane, Sheldon, out of employment, formerly carrying on business at the Wheatsheaf Garage, Coventry-road, Sheldon, garage proprietor. Court—Birmingham.
Haworth, A., lately at 47, Bank-street, Barnoldswick, now of 5, Cobden-street, Barnoldswick, cotton weaver, grocer and confectioner. Court—Bradford.
Savidge, H. J., Church End, Cottenham, farmer. Court—Cambridge.
The Orient Cigarette Company (a firm), 80, Queen-street, Cardiff, tobacco dealers. Court—Cardiff.
Davies, T. C., Travellers Rest, New Inn, Pencader, in the county of Carmarthen, farmer and licensed victualler. Court—Carmarthen.
Sanders, C. F. (male), 1A, Carshalton-road, Sutton, Surrey, musical instrument dealer. Court—Croydon.
Lambert, W. R., Whitehall-road, Birkenshaw, in the county of York, house furnisher and funeral director. Court—Dewsbury.
Popplewell, J., residing at 35, Occupation-lane, Staincliffe, Dewsbury, and carrying on business at Kilpin Hill, Heckmondwike, poultry dealer. Court—Dewsbury.
Bruce, R. G., 51, Maidstone-road, New Southgate, Middlesex, late departmental manager. Court—Edmonton.
Knowles, C. J., residing at 2, Victoria-terrace, Honiton, Devonshire, and carrying on business at The Town Mills, Honiton, under the style of J. Knowles and Son, miller. Court—Exeter.
Toogood, F. G., Collinshayes, Coomberaleigh, Devon, dairy farmer. Court—Exeter.
Fytche, C. H., 48, Yarborough-street, Great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln, pork butcher. Court—Great Grimsby.
Marks, O. C. H., 141, Farebrother-street, Grimsby, formerly of 28, Chapman-road, and 50 and 39, Harrington-street, all in Cleethorpes, motor engineer. Court—Great Grimsby.
Hoyle, J., 20, New Hey-road, Rastrick Brighouse, in the county of York, farmer, lately residing and carrying on business at Heights Farm, Thurstonland, Huddersfield, farmer. Court—Huddersfield.
Moore, P. W., residing at Yew Tree Farm, Crook, Westmorland, and lately residing and carrying on business at Bowfield View, The Esplanade, Ambleside, boarding house keeper. Court—Kendal.
Barker, S., 43, Randolph-street, Bramley, Leeds, painter and decorator. Court—Leeds.
Drewry, J., lately residing at 21, Victoria-mount, Woodsley-road, and carrying on business at 29, Headingley-lane, but now at 1, Victoria-road, Headingley, Leeds, picture frame maker. Court—Leeds.
Gough, H. J., 2, Low Moor-road, Bispham, Blackpool, formerly residing at Swinnow-avenue, Bramley, afterwards at 10, Vesper-road, Kerkstall, and afterwards at 24, Butts-grove, Armley, all in Leeds. Court—Leeds.
Jones, M., The Garage, Halton, near Leeds, and Engadine, Pinfold-lane, Halton, near Leeds, garage proprietor. Court—Leeds.
Horabin, S. A. (married woman), residing and carrying on business at 48, Waterloo-road, Widnes, draper and general dealer. Court—Liverpool.
Holland, E. A., residing at 32, Higher Bebington-road, Bebington, in the county of Chester, and carrying on business at 30, Cross-street, Manchester, watchmaker. Court—Manchester.
Duncan, G. M., Lynholm House, Station-road, Forest Hall, Northumberland, wine and spirit merchant, and lately carrying on business at White Horse Inn, 37, Groatmarket, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Court—Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Townhill, T., The Home Farm, Wigsley, lately residing and carrying on business at Carr Farm, Thorney, both in Nottinghamshire, farmer. Court—Nottingham.
Ivey, J. S., and Tope, W. H. V., The Store, Summerland-street, Plymouth, Devon, fruiterers. Court—Plymouth.
Piper, C. G., 4, St. Michael's-terrace, Plymouth, Devon, builder. Court—Plymouth.
Hartley, F. W., 79, Upper Chorlton-road, Brooks Bar, Manchester, painter and decorator. Court—Salford.
Baker, T., residing at 13, South View-terrace, Catcliffe, near Rotherham, miner. Court—Sheffield.
Johnson, G. A., High Melton, near Doncaster, lately residing and carrying on business at the Crown Inn, Barnborough, near Doncaster, licensed victualler. Court—Sheffield.
Coates, C. (wife of R. Coates), residing at 13, Sydenham-road, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, and carrying on business as a stall-holder in the market at Stockton-on-Tees, china merchant. Court—Stockton-on-Tees.
Evans, D., 10, Oakfield-street, Ystrad Mynach, in the county of Glamorgan, builder. Court—Tredegar, Abertillery and Bargoed.
Beeson, C., residing at 2, Louisa-street, and formerly at 2, Avison's-yard, and carrying on business at Wilson-street Fruit Stores, all in Castleford, in the county of York, fruiterer. Court—Wakefield.
Ward, A., 2, Ouse-street, Goole, baker and confectioner. Court—Wakefield.
Hull, C. W., trading as Northern Amalgamated Printers and Stationers Co., 378, Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, S.W.18, printer and stationer, and residing at 531, Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, S.W.18. Court—Wandsworth.
Dyke, D. T., Court Farm, Dunnington, Salford Priors, in the county of Warwick, farmer. Court—Warwick.

RECORD SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN EGGS

A record single shipment of 12,000 cases containing over 4,300,000 Australian eggs, has arrived by the steamer Ceramic at Tilbury Docks. Regular supplies of Australian eggs have been arriving in U.K. ports ever since the season opened in October. To date nearly 114,000 cases, each containing 30 dozen eggs, have been received in London, and 25,000 cases in Northern ports. It is anticipated that altogether 200,000 cases will be imported into the U.K. before the season ends in January, as compared with 114,000 cases last year. All eggs for export from Australia to Great Britain are graded under Government supervision.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Assam-Bengal (Nov. 15)	Rs.4,39,000	−50,932	−5,74,146 (Apl. 1)
Calcutta Trams.	Rs.1,02,892	−25,313	−8,58,151
Cent. Uruguay of M.V.	£20,788	−1,119	+46,190 (July 1)
Do., Eastn. Exten.	£7,046	−726	+5,596
Do., Nthn. Exten.	£3,220	−157	+6,782
Do., Westn. Exten.	£3,070	+723	+4,467
Cordoba Central	£50,000	−8,000	−82,000
San Paulo (Braz.)	£35,466	−12,714	−622,916

* Unless otherwise shown.

The Chamber of Shipping publishes a translation of a list (No. 3) dated November 15, and issued by the International Health Office, Paris, of the ports authorized to carry out deratization of vessels and to issue certificates of deratization or exemption provided for by article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

EX-ENEMY DEBTS

Sir Horace Hamilton, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, described the work of the Board to the Royal Commission on Civil Service, sitting at the House of Lords yesterday.

In referring to the Clearing Office for Enemy Debts, Sir Horace Hamilton said that the department, which was nearing its end, had disposed of nearly all the claims outstanding from pre-War transactions between British nationals and those of Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria and the claims by British nationals whose property in ex-enemy countries was subjected to exceptional war measures. Out of over 428,000 British and ex-enemy claims received, only 500 were outstanding on October 1. He added that when the work of the Enemy Debts Department came to an end the employees in that department would either be squeezed in somewhere in other departments or they would be compelled to seek other employment.

In referring to the Patent Office, Sir Horace Hamilton said that in recent years the work of the department had grown very much. In the last two or three years the number of applications had grown out of all knowledge. It became necessary in 1929 to recruit additional members to the staff. An examination was held, but only 13 candidates sat, and of that number only six were successful. Investigations were set on foot in an effort to explain the dearth of candidates, and it was found that the examination had been forgotten. The Patent Office as a possible career had faded from view.

The only grade of the Service from which women were excluded was that of departmental clerks in the Mercantile Marine Office. The reason was that the work was done partly on shore and partly on board ship, in circumstances which would hardly be congenial to women.

With reference to the National Whitley Council, Sir Horace Hamilton said that so far as questions were concerned and which affected all the classes represented on the National Council there was no alternative to it. It had been suggested that the National Whitley Council should be divided into separate councils, which would deal with particular grades. It might be doubted whether there were sufficient subjects relating only to particular classes represented in the council to justify setting up separate councils.

Mr. E. H. Hodgson, Principal Assistant Secretary, Establishment Board of Trade, said that it was most inadvisable to employ women in bankruptcy examination work, as sometimes it would be necessary to go into details of a domestic and business character which it would be most difficult for a girl worker to elicit. Mrs. Hamilton (a member of the Commission) disagreed.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN LONDON

ESTIMATED COST, £2,897,990

An expenditure of £3,020,955 is provided for in estimates to be submitted to the London Public Assistance Committee to-day. The General Purposes Sub-Committee summarize the expenditure as follows:—

	£
Outdoor relief	1,935,650
General institutions	661,600
Casual wards	43,430
Training colonies	106,905
Work and training centres	40,000
Children's receiving homes	23,455
Maintenance in institutions under agreements with other bodies	30,000
Miscellaneous expenses	163,215
Repayment of temporary loan raised by Poplar Board of Guardians	16,700

Towards the total there is income amounting to £122,965, leaving the net expenditure at £2,897,990. The estimated expenditure on out-relief for 1930-31 was £1,991,985, as against an actual total of £1,995,938 last year and £2,393,538 in 1928-29.

Reporting upon the two Bills before Parliament dealing with the admission of the Press to the meetings of local authorities and the committees of such authorities, the General Purposes Sub-Committee recommend that the question, so far as it affects admission to meetings of committees, should be left to the County Council; but that so far as the Public Assistance Committee is concerned, "it is most undesirable that the Press should be admitted to meetings of any sub-committee of that committee, and that the proposals in the Bill should therefore be opposed." They further recommend that should the Press be admitted to any meeting of a committee of the Council, only a bare majority of the members present should be required for their exclusion in lieu of the two-thirds majority required by the Bills. The report states that there are 130 sub-committees of the Public Assistance Committee, and that most of them meet in rooms in which there is no accommodation for the Press.

The Institutions Sub-Committee report that "the existing accommodation at the London casual wards is satisfactory, and no alteration should be made in the sleeping arrangements at the wards or in the provision made for the storage of casuals' clothing."

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

SMOKE ABATEMENT BY-LAW

The telegraphic address of the new offices of the Federation of British Industries at 21, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1, will be Fobustry, Parl, London. Telephones will be Victoria 2861-2870 (10 lines). During the move and the Christmas holidays the offices will be closed for business, but will reopen at the new address on December 29.

The federation learn that, as a result of their negotiations, the London County Council have agreed to certain modifications in the proposed Smoke Abatement By-law. The final amended draft of the by-law, which has been approved by the Public Control Committee of the L.C.C. and circulated to their constituent authorities for approval, allows exemption for all processes which are exempt in other areas. The period before the regulation covering the two-minute emission of smoke becomes operative is five years, which means that, taking into consideration the time before the by-law would come into operation, almost a six-years' period of grace is given to firms in which to introduce modifications in fuel-consuming control so as to conform to the requirements of the by-law. As a result of these changes in the by-law the federation's sub-committee which have been dealing with the matter strongly recommend their members to accept the proposed draft.

NEW HEAVY OIL ENGINES

CONSTRUCTION BY THE AIR MINISTRY

Two new heavy oil aero engines are being constructed by the Air Ministry, one a compression ignition version of the Rolls-Royce Condor petrol engine, with which the airship R 100 is fitted, and the other adapting to heavy oil principles the main features of the Rolls-Royce F engine, such as is used in many of the high-performance military aeroplanes. This announcement was made by Mr. D. R. Pye, Deputy Director of Scientific Research at the Air Ministry, in the course of the first Akroyd-Stuart memorial lecture, delivered before the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Speaking of heavy oil engines already produced, he said the weight ratio was too high for the aircraft constructor. Great strides had now been made towards the production of a light and efficient prime mover with compression ignition, and research work had brought them within reasonable reach of producing a practical power unit for heavier-than-air craft. With its certainly attainable consumption of .4lb. of fuel per h.p. hour, as compared with about .55lb. for the petrol engine, the total weight of engine and fuel would be the same for flights of 10 hours' duration, even if the engine weighed 3½lb. per h.p., as against 2lb. for the petrol engine. For long-range flights, therefore, the compression ignition engine would be on a par in less than 10 hours' flying.

The most fruitful line of development appeared to be towards the large power unit for heavy long-range aircraft of moderate cruising speed. Apart from air-cooled engines, which were as yet at an early stage, two lines of advance were being pursued by the Air Ministry. The first employed the direct spray for injecting fuel into the cylinders, and the second used the sleeve valve with an arrangement for producing air swirl in the cylinders. In each case the engine they were building was a 12-cylinder, V-shaped, water-cooled one following so far as possible the lines of a well-tried petrol engine. The first, built on the model of the Condor engine, had been completed only two months, but already it had shown itself capable of a steady power output at 1,900 revolutions a minute. It had a net weight of 1,430lb., as compared with the Condor's 1,310lb.

The design of the sleeve valve engine was being based, in the matter of crankshaft, crankcase, and auxiliaries, on the Rolls-Royce F engine.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

The ninth B.B.C. Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall this evening will be devoted to Beethoven's Mass in D. The performance, which will be relayed to the National station, will be conducted by Mr. Hermann Scherchen, with Miss May Busby, Miss Muriel Brunskill, Mr. Parry Jones, and Mr. Horace Stevens as the soloists.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 17, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Megan Lloyd George.

12:—Gramophone Records. **1**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. **2-2.30**:—Alice Vaughan (contralto); Bertram Davis (tenor). **3.30**:—Symphony Concert—The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey, from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. **4.45**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children—Duets by Phyllis Scott and John Rorke; The Mole, being the first story from Ju-Ju-Jujubes (Arthur Davenport); Mopsy's Birthday, from What Happened Then (W. M. Letts). **6**:—Going to Live in the Country; 4—The Wisdom of the Old Hands, by Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Time Signal from Greenwich at 6.30. **6.35**:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Modern English Violin and Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Sybil Eaton and Michael Mullinar. **7-7.20**:—English Books Abroad, by Mr. Stanley Unwin (Department of Overseas Trade Talk). **7.25-7.45**:—Industry Looks Ahead: 12—The Change in Industrial Control, by Mr. Frank Hodges.

8:—B.B.C. Symphony Concert—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (leader, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Hermann Scherchen; the National Chorus (chorus master, Stanford Robinson); May Busby, Muriel Brunskill, Parry Jones, Horace Stevens (soloists), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **8.45**:—Weather; News. **9**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; B.B.C. Symphony Concert (continued). **10.5**:—Christmas Notes, by Beachcomber. **10.20**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **10.25**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Joan Leggatt (soprano). **11.10-12**:—Dance Music, from the Café de Paris; Time Signal from Greenwich at 11.30.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.30**:—National programme. **5.15-11.10**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Samuel Saul (baritone). **1**:—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Rebe Hillier (contralto); Barrington Hooper (tenor). **8**:—German Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30**:—Regional News. **8.35**:—A Recital by Harold Fairhurst (violin). **9**:—The Wireless Military Band conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Hilda Blake (soprano); Harry Brindle (baritone). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Dance Music from the Café de Paris.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1.30-3**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Dennis Goodyear (tenor); Johan Hock (violoncello). **5.15**:—Children: A Dog Criminal, a Detective Story, by Margaret Dangerfield; Instrumental Items by Vernon Adcock (xylophone) and Ernest Freeman (pianoforte); the Three Graces will entertain; The World Around Us, a Talk by Kenneth Lawson. **6**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Edna Mowbray Miners (contralto); Guy Magrath (viola). **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30**:—Midland News. **8.35**:—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News. **10.35-11.10**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—See Edinburgh. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Dorothy Bright (soprano); Dorothy Chalmers (violin), from Aberdeen. 4.45:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.54:—See Edinburgh. 6:—Mr. George E. Greenhowe—Horticulture. 6.15:—National programme. 10.20:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.25-11.10:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 1-2:—Sibbald Treacy and his Quartet, relayed from Thompson's Restaurant, Belfast; Beatrice McComb (contralto). 3.30:—An Orchestral Concert—the Belfast Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Susan Cooke (soprano); Harry Dyson (flute), relayed from the Belfast Museum and Art Gallery, Stranmillis. 5:—Music. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.20:—Regional News. 10.25-11.10:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 3.30-11.10:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2-2.30:—National programme. 3.30:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Mary Maddock (soprano); Keith Whittaker (flute obbligato). 4.45:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.20:—West Regional News. 10.25-11.10:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.
1.30:—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.20:—News. 7.30:—Irish Lesson. 7.45:—German Language Lesson. 8:—Royal Irish Academy Students' Musical Union Concert, relayed from the Gresham Hotel. 9:—Selections by the Station Sextet. 9.30:—Sponsored programme. 10.30:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—The Studio Orchestra. 2.40:—For the Schools—Scottish History: Miss I. F. Grant, Things Seen in Old Scotland, 12—A Walk with an Old Scots Writer. 3:—Music. 3.10:—Science Talks for Advanced Divisions—Professor A. D. Peacock, Great Experiments in Science, 12—Gilbert shows the World as a Magnet. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.54:—Birthdays. 6:—Mr. J. S. Chisholm—Topical Gardening Notes. 6.15:—National programme. 10.20:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.25-11.10:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—See Edinburgh. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Studio Orchestra; Dorothy Bright (soprano); Dorothy Chalmers (violin); from Aberdeen. 4.45:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children. 5.54:—See Edinburgh. 6.15:—National programme. 10.20:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.25-11.10:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).
LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 3.30:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; James Scott (entertainer); William Arter (bass baritone). 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.20:—North of England News. 10.25-11:—Kathleen Frise-Smith (pianoforte); Rowland Morfitt (baritone); Herzl Leikin (violin), accompanied by Zerubbabel Leikin, from Leeds.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.20:—Local News; Mid-Week Sports Bulletin. 10.25-11:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—See Cardiff. 2-2.30:—National programme. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 10.20:—West Regional News. 10.25-11.10:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—National programme. 10.20:—North of England News. 10.25-11.10:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—1:—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. 3:—Programme for Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions. 5.30:—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations and Concert of Gramophone Records. 6:—Instrumental Selections by the Trio Iberia. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News. 10.5:—Mar i Cel—Drama in Three Acts in Catalan (Angel Guimerà).

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—6.30:—Reading. 7:—Yugoslavian Songs. 7.30:—Concert from the Works of Yugoslavian Composers. 9:—News and Sports Notes. 9.20:—Trigane Music, from the Cleridge Restaurant.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Hamburg. 4.30:—Short Pianoforte Pieces of Three Centuries. 5:—Talks. 6.55:—Weather. 7:—March: Programme from Königsberg. 7.40:—Relay from the Kroll Festsaal of the Centenary Commemoration of the Death of Simon Bolivar. 9:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6:—Review of Books. 6.10:—Talk. 6.35:—Dialogue. 7:—The Development of the German Male Voice Choir; Concert with Introductory and Explanatory Notes. 8:—News; Sports Notes. 8.10:—Orchestral Concert. 9.30:—Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music, from the Femina.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert for Children. 8:—Hugo Wolf in the Madhouse—Reminiscences, by R. Mayreder. 8.20:—Violin Recital; Concerto in B flat major (Mozart); Concerto in D minor (Tartini). 9:—News and Weather. 9.15:—Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—4.30:—Children. 4.45:—Gramophone Records. 5.55:—Lesson in Esperanto. 6.15:—See Prague. 6.20:—Concert. 6.50:—See Prague. 9.15:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—Weather for Farmers. 6.5:—Soprano and Pianoforte Recital from the Works of Professor Fritz Lubrich. 6.35:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7:—Talk. 7.30:—Orchestral Programme. 8.20:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 8.30:—The Breslau Christmas Play, 1930 (Epheta). 9.20:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.35:—Talk. 9.55:—Answers to Correspondents on Legal Questions.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.15:—See Prague. 6.20:—Reading. 6.50:—See Prague. 9.15:—News and Theatre Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal Parle. 8.15:—Orchestral Concert. In the interval, Talk—Belgian Museums. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.30:—Talk. 7:—Concert from Prague, followed by Gramophone Records.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2.30:—Instrumental Concert. 3.15:—Talk for Children, followed by Concert. 4.40:—Exchange Quotations and Fish Market Prices. 4.50:—Talk. 5.20:—French Language Lesson. 5.50:—Weather. 6:—News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.25:—Report of the Non-political Danish Radio Clubs. 6.30:—Gardening Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Lumbye. 7.45:—Reading of Anecdotes. 8.5:—Polish National Evening. 9.20:—News. 9.35:—Recital of Violin Duets. 10.5:—Dance Music, relayed from Nimb's Restaurant. 11 (in the interval):—Town Hall Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—3:—Orchestral Concert. 4.45:—Economic Notes. 5.5:—The Artist and his Public—Report from the Frankfurt Artists' Christmas Saleroom. 5.30:—Time and Programme Announcements. 5.35:—See Stuttgart. 6:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.15:—See Stuttgart. 6.30:—Christmas, an Improvisation, by Paul Laven. 6.50:—Leben wider Willen, wireless play (Fritz Peter Buch). 7.50:—Talk. 8.20:—Concerto in A minor, Op. 54, for Piano and Orchestra (Schumann). 9:—The Letter Box. 9.30:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—3:—Concert by the Flensburg Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Kurt Barth—programme from the Works of Grieg and Svendsen. 4.30:—Talks. 5.15:—Gramophone Records. 6:—Talk. 6.25:—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Fruit and Vegetable Market Prices. 6.3[illegible]:—Talk. 6.55:—Meteorological Report. 7:—Concert by a Zither Trio and String Quartet. 8:—Simon Bolivar Memorial Programme on the Centenary of his Death. 9:—Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, Local and Police Intelligence, News, and Topical Report. 9.20:—Orchestral Concert, from the Atlantic Café. 10.15:—Concert from the Faun-Diele.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 9.40:—Religious Address. 9.55:—Gramophone Records. 10.10:—Talks. 11.10:—Septet Concert. 11.35:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Septet Concert. 1.40:—Programme for Women. 2.40:—Dressmaking Lesson. 3.40:—Violin and Pianoforte Recital. 4.10:—Children. 5.25:—Concert. 6.10:—Mandoline Lesson. 6.40:—Quartet Concert. 7:—Talk. 7.26:—Quartet Concert. 7.40:—Variety Programme. 10.40:—News. 10.55:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Concert. 10.10:—Service for Hospitals. 10.40:—Harmonium Recital and Songs. 12.10:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 1.40:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 2.25:—Reading. 2.55:—Concert. 3.55:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Children. 5.40:—Talk. 6.25:—Talk. 6.55:—Gramophone Records. 7.10:—Police Notes. 7.40:—Concert by the Arnhem Orchestral Society relayed from Arnhem. 8.25:—Talk. 8.55:—Concert. 9.40:—News. 9.50:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw.—Relayed by HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6.20:—Pianoforte Solos (Chopin). 6.45:—Recitations. 7.5:—Song Recital. 7.25:—Orchestral Concert. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6:—Weather; Time; Economic Review and Sports Notes. 6.15:—Topical Talk. 6.25:—Talk. 6.45:—Orchestral Concert of Favourite Overtures and Waltzes. 7.40:—Reading. 8:—News. 8.5:—Orchestral Concert of Symphony Music, followed by News, Sports Notes, and Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—2:—Chimes; Time Signal, and Weather, followed by Concert; Andalusian Scenes (Breton); La Chevelure from Chansons de Bilitis (Debussy); Selections from La Villana (Vives); Fire Magic from Die Walküre (Wagner). 3.20:—Theatre Review; News; Announcements of Talks, and Exchange Quotations. 3.30:—Concert. 6:—Symphony Concert relayed from the Teatro Calderon. Conductor, Hans Weissbach. Overture, Leonora (Beethoven); The Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel (R. Strauss); Symphony No. 6 (pathétique) (Tchaikovsky); Suite (Remacha); Overture, The Mastersingers (Wagner). 8.25:—News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw.—Relayed by TURIN (296m.), and GENOA (312m.).—4:—Gramophone Records. 4.50:—Giornale radio and Agricultural Report. 6.20:—Announcements. 6.30:—Variety Music. 7.15:—Giornale radio; Weather. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.48:—Talk. 8:—Relay of an Opera from the Scala Theatre. In the first interval, Talk. In the second interval, Theatre Notes. After the Relay: Dance Music from the Alfieri Restaurant, Turin.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.7kw. and AUGSBURG (560m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (560m.); NURNBERG (239m.).—4.30:—Children. 5.25:—Time, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. 5.45:—Talk. 6.40:—Gramophone Request Concert. 7.40:—Orchestral Concert, conducted by Karl List. 9.20:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.45:—Concert of Light Music.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.); HAMAR (887m.); NOTTODDEN (445m.); PORSGRUND (453m.); RJUKAN (445m.).—7:—Programme on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Stavanger Wireless Station. 8.30:—News, Announcements, Weather, Press Review and Topical Talk. 9.5:—Recitations, followed by Gramophone Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert—Selections (Massenet): (a) Ballet Music from Hérodiade, (b) Two Selections from Hérodiade, (c) Two Selections from Werther, (d) Ballet Music, Madrilène and Finale, and Rapsodie mauresque from Le Cid, (e) Three Selections from Manon; Selections (Puccini): (a) Selection from La Bohème, (b) Des Grieux' Romance from Manon Lescaut, (c) Four Selections from La Tosca, (d) March from Turandot. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Gramophone Concert—Les Plaisirs champêtres (Montéclair-Casadesus); Selections (Weckerlin): (a) Maman, dites-moi, (b) Bergère legère, (c) O ma tendre Musette; Toccatina (Scarlatti); Pastoral with Variations (Mozart); Quartet in F (Haydn). 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.25:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert—Kermesse from Faust (Gounod); Ballad of the King of Thule and Jewel Song from Faust (Gounod); Selection from The Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); Selection from Lakmé (Delibes); Recitations, Les Loups et les Brebis (La Fontaine), (b) Les Vieux (Daudet). 7:—Talk on Horticulture. 7.15:—Talk: Science for Amateurs. 7.30:—Medical Talk: The Care of the Teeth. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Polish National Evening; Readings dedicated to Poland; Variations on Don Juan for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Chopin); The Second Symphony (Szymanovsky). In the interval at 8.30:—Sports Review. 9.15:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30:—Don Quichotte—Opera in Five Acts (Massenet), by Soloists and the Station Orchestra under the direction of M. Henri Defosse.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.15:—News. 6.20:—Concert. 6.50:—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. 7:—Symphony Concert, conducted by O. Jeremias, relayed from the Town Hall: Sinfonietta (Axman); Concerto for Violin and Pianoforte (Prokofieff); Song Cycle (Vomacka); Spanish Caprice (Rimsky-Korsakov). 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—News, Theatre Notes and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw. and 2RO (80m.), Relayed by NAPLES (332m.).—4:—Variety Concert. 6.45:—Giornale radio, News, and Sports Notes. 7:—Announcements and Report of the International Institute of Agriculture (in Italian, French, English, German and Spanish). 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Talk. 7.55:—L'Arlesienne—Opera in Three Acts (Bizet). In the intervals: Humorous Items and Topical Review. 9.55:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw. and MOTALA (1,348m.), 40kw.; BODEN (1,200m.); GOTEBORG (322m.); HORBY (257m.); OSTERSUND (770m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6:—Recital of Hungarian Songs. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Symphony Concert from Göteborg. 8.40:—Topical Programme. 9:—Gramophone Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw. and MUHLACKER, 75kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—5.35:—Lesson in Esperanto. 6:—Time Signal. 6.5:—Talk with Gramophone Illustrations: Folk Melodies from Jugoslavia. 6.30:—Programme from Frankfurt. 7.40:—Simon Bolivar Memorial Programme relayed from Berlin (Konigs Wusterhausen). 9:—Programme from Frankfurt. 9.30:—Programme announcements, News and Weather.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.); INNSBRUCK (283.5m.); KLAGENFURT (453.2m.) and LINZ (245.9m.).—6:—Elementary French Lesson. 6.30:—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—Two One-Act Plays from the Works of Franz Kranewitter. 9:—News. 9.10:—Organ Recital from the Works of Bach.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (279.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2 XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m. and by 2 XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—8 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1830. Price 7d.

LOUIS PHILIP.—We hear of an incident which does honour to the feelings of the present King of France. While residing in Philadelphia, he received civilities from the late Mr. Willing, and rumour says, he addressed one of his daughters without success. A grandson of Mr. Willing being in Paris during the late events, Louis Philip not only recognized him, but insisted on his making the Palais Royal his residence, where he now constitutes one of the members of the family.—*New York Gazette.*

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FROM MR. ETTY TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF YORK

Rev. Sirs,—On the occasion of the late calamity in York Cathedral, I subscribed, and others, my friends, subscribed, under the pledge then given by you for its restoration as before the fire, because (to use the words of the report you then made) "it was a model more perfect and beautiful than any you could substitute in its place." We shall look to you, then, and your country will look to you, as conservators of that sacred edifice, and as honourable men, for our right, that is, the full and entire redemption of that pledge.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sirs,
Your obedient humble servant,
WM. ETTY, R.A.

OUTBREAK OF ILLNESS AT ESSEX HOSPITAL

An inquest was opened on Monday at Rochford, Essex, on the body of Miss HANNAH ELIZABETH SLOPER, aged 76, who died on Thursday in the Southend Municipal Hospital at Rochford. Her death followed an outbreak of illness among 126 patients at the hospital last Wednesday night.

Dr. Frank Newey, medical superintendent at the hospital, said that Miss Sloper was admitted on February 25, 1929. She was very frail, suffering from senile degeneration of the arteries, and had been bedridden ever since she entered the hospital. During the night of December 10 she developed vomiting, and she died the following day. Other patients were similarly affected.

Dr. Newey said that he had sent certain internal organs to the Ministry of Health, but the result of the examination was not yet known.

The inquest was adjourned for three weeks to await the report from the Ministry of Health.

The Estate Market

WESTMINSTER LAND

A SUSSEX MILL

Thirty years ago L.C.C. improvement schemes began to affect Wood-street, Westminster, and the last of the old premises there, at the corner of Gayfere-street, have just been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, who have also sold the Grosvenor lease of a house in Upper Belgrave-street. The Georgian house, No. 44, Upper Grosvenor-street, has found a buyer through Messrs. Collins and Collins (South Audley-street).

Austy Wood, 208 acres of valuable timber at Wootton-Wawen, on the main road from Henley-in-Arden to Stratford-on-Avon, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) and Mr. Jack Cotton (Birmingham), by order of Mr. Arthur Brampton. Wootton-Wawen, along the river Alne, is on the southern fringe of the once extensive forest of Arden.

Great changes in the outer suburban area of Kent are impending, and much activity is seen in regard to building land. Hayes Place, 300 acres, has been sold through the agency of Mr. Burnett Brown (Norfolk-street) to a client of Messrs. Summersell and Wadsworth (Sackville-street). This was the birthplace of the younger Pitt, in 1759, and the estate has associations with Hallam, the historian. The land is to be developed.

West Sussex coastal property of nearly nine acres, Cut Mill, Bosham, for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, has an old mill house and wheel. Electric light and central heating have been installed.

Mr. Ernest J. Bigwood, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Edwards, Son, and Bigwood (Birmingham), has been elected president of the College of Estate Management in succession to Sir Edgar Harper, whose term of office has expired. The senior vice-president of the college is Mr. J. E. Bidwell (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, Cambridge). The college provides professional training under the control of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and the Land Agents' Society, which has a Royal Charter. The headquarters are in Lincoln's Inn-fields.

The results of the break-up of landed estates were discussed in a paper by Mr. John Clark at a meeting of junior members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution yesterday. He said that on one broken-up estate the staff had been reduced from 54 to 15, among those discharged being seven woodmen, five masons, three keepers, nine gardeners, and four clerks. The 39 men thus ousted threw practically a whole village out of work, and meant heavy loss to local traders, the net wages being, roundly, £4,560 a year.

The executors of the late Mr. R. D. Doulton have sold No. 119, Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead, through the agency of Messrs. Ernest Owers, Limited (West Hampstead). The firm has also disposed of No. 4, Aberdare-gardens and other houses in Hampstead.

SALES BY AUCTION

DEBENHAM, TEWSON and CHINNOCKS with MATTHEW MILES and SONS

FLEET-STREET.—No. 68 (at the corner of Whitefriars-street), let by auction on building lease for 99 years at £950 a year (on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Society)

ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS

MARYLEBONE.—9, Upper Marylebone-street, freehold £1,850

HAMPSTEAD.—37, Rosslyn-hill 900

HUSSEY, WALCOTT and Co.

BAYSWATER.—106, Talbot-road 400

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Mr. F. R. Goodall	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Maple and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Leasehold Property
Messrs. Chancellors	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Mr. J. C. Platt	2, The Broadway, Hammersmith (3.0)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c., SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Connell, Rickard & Green	"Grattans," Bow, Devon (11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (11.0)	Bulbs
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Wootton and Sons	14, Eton-avenue, Hampstead, N.W. (12.0)	Contents of the Residence
W. Burrough Hill	Auction Mart, Grosvenor-square, Southampton (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Warmington and Co.	16, Cadogan-square, S.W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.30)	Rose and Fruit Trees
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Fine Old English Silver
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Porcelain and Pottery
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
W. and F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-street, W. (1.0)	Carpets and Rugs
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Pictures and Drawings
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Deacon and Allen	3, Cleveland-terrace, W. (—)	Furniture, &c.
H. N. Curlander and Co.	Runnymede, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool (—)	Contents of the Mansion

CORPORATIONS TO PROMOTE BILLS IN PARLIAMENT

At a meeting of ratepayers at Brighton Aquarium on Monday night it was decided by a majority of five votes to promote in Parliament the Brighton Corporation Consolidation Bill. The Bill, which aims at the consolidation of a number of existing Acts and Orders, and provides the corporation with wide new powers, was rejected by the ratepayers last year. During the meeting there were a number of minor demonstrations against the promoters of the Bill.

At a town's meeting held in Hull City Hall on Monday a resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority approving the promotion by the corporation and citizens in the present session of Parliament of the Bill to provide for the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Humber, with approaches and roads in connexion therewith.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ABFORD ESTATES, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Guaranteed First Mortgage Six per Cent. Debenture stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.
H. A. YATES, Secretary.
17, Camden-road, N.W.1. 16th December, 1930.

ASSOCIATED BRITISH MALTSTERS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven per Cent. "A" Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from December 18th to December 31st, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
C. H. WARD, Secretary.
Transfer Office:—Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, December 16th, 1930.

ARGENTINE ESTATES of BOVRIL, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of the Six per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,
J. H. CRISP, Secretary.
169, Old-street, London, E.C.1, 16th December, 1930.

BRADBURY, WILKINSON and COMPANY, Limited.
TRANSFER BOOKS CLOSE 21st to 31st instant, inclusive, to prepare Dividend Warrants.
D. G. TOLMIE, Secretary.
New Malden, Surrey.

BELFAST OMNIBUS COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures of this Company will be CLOSED from December 18th to December 31st, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
E. HILL, Secretary.
Registered Office:—Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C., December 16th, 1930.

BALDWINS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER relating to the "A" 6½ per Cent. Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from Thursday next, the 18th, to the 31st December, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
E. H. PAYTON, Secretary.
Baldwin House, Great Trinity-lane, London, E.C.4.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH and AUSTRALIAN BANK, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant, both dates inclusive.
E. M. JANION, Manager.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

HOWARD and BULLOUGH, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from December 18th to December 31st, 1930, both dates inclusive.
Interest Warrants for this Stock will be posted on December 31st, 1930.
GEORGE ORMEROD, Secretary.
Globe Works, Accrington, December 17th, 1930.

HAVANA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Incorporated in the United States of America.
Liability of Members is limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relative to the Five per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock of the above Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 18th December, 1930, to Wednesday, the 31st December, 1930, both dates inclusive. The Books will also be closed to Dividend Mandates for this period.
J. HENRY SCHRODER and COMPANY (Registrars), 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
16th December, 1930.

J. LYONS and COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the Four per Cent., Four-and-a-Half per Cent. and Six per Cent. Debenture Stocks of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th December to the 31st December, 1930, both dates inclusive.
By order of the board,
GEO. W. BOOTH, Secretary.

LANARKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL 5½ per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1935-1955.
REGISTER OF TRANSFERS OF STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that, in terms of Section 32 of the Local Authorities Loans (Scotland) Act, 1891, the REGISTER of TRANSFERS of Stock will be CLOSED from the 31st day of December to the 14th day of January (both days inclusive) for the purpose of the payment of the Eighteenth Dividend on 15th January, 1931.
JOHN McGHIE.
ROBERT BRYCE WALKER, County Registrars.
Lanarkshire House, 191, Ingram-street, Glasgow, C.1,
13th December, 1930.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from December 18th to December 31st, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
A. H. LEE, Secretary.
Transfer Office:—Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, December 16th, 1930.

NESTLE and ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY (Incorporated in Switzerland with limited liability).
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 8 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares in this Company will be CLOSED from 22nd December to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparation of warrants in respect of the Dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
J. CUENOD, Secretary.
London Transfer Office, 16th December, 1930.

ODHAMS PRESS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Six per Cent. Preference Shares will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 18th December, 1930, until Wednesday, the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants in respect of the six months ending 31st December, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
A. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.
93, Long Acre, W.C.2.

ODHAMS PRESS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6½ per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 18th December, 1930, until Wednesday, the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants in respect of the six months ending 31st December, 1930.
By Order of the Board
A. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.
93, Long Acre, W.C.2.

PARKINSON and COWAN, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares will be Closed from the 22nd to the 31st December, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
A. GORDON, Secretary.
7-17, Fitzalan-street, London, S.E.11, December 16th, 1930.

THE UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MFRS., LTD.
6 per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st December, inclusive, and during that period no Transfers can be recorded.
S. S. KENYON, Secretary.
40-43, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
17th December, 1930.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors have fixed the 15th January, 1931, as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES for dividend on the PREFERENCE and ORDINARY STOCKS and on the Surplus Lands Stock of the Company in respect of the year or half-year as the case may be ending 31st December, 1930, and that the dividend that may be declared on such Stocks will be payable to the persons whose names are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on the date so fixed.
And notice is also hereby given that the Directors have fixed the 27th December, 1930, as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES for interest on the DEBENTURE STOCKS of the Company in respect of the half-year ending 15th January, 1931, and that such interest will be payable to the persons whose names are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on the date so fixed.
H. S. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
Offices of the Company: Baker-street Station, London, N.W.1, 17th December, 1930.

WOODFORD and WORMLEIGHTON, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from December 18th to December 31st, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
H. L. TUCKER, Secretary.
Transfer Office:—Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, December 16th, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

SECOND NOTICE.
SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCE-MONDE.
Notice is hereby given that the necessary quorum not having been present at the Special General Meeting of the holders of "A" shares in the Société convened for the 25th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose under-mentioned, a further separate SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of such shareholders will be held at the office of the Société, 136, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris, on Tuesday, the 30th December, 1930, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of approving and confirming the decisions made at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on the 25th November, 1930.
Note.—Shareholders desiring to attend this meeting personally or by proxy must at least three days before the date of the meeting lodge their share warrants, or certificates proving the deposit thereof at Banks, at the registered office of the Société.
BY ORDER OF the BOARD.
Registered Office: 136, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

SIEMENS BROTHERS and COMPANY, Limited.
4½ per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.
TWELFTH DRAWING.
Notice is hereby given that 4½ per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK to the total amount of £36,400 was this day DRAWN for redemption at par on the 1st January, 1931, in the presence of John Venn, Notary Public, of the City of London, the numbers allotted to each £100 of the said stock which were drawn being as follows:—

6	29	47	59	125	133	140	179
257	263	283	320	366	397	414	421
422	446	455	465	473	481	484	510
542	555	561	562	564	568	595	603
614	630	668	682	714	735	737	751
773	779	790	794	819	822	897	939
980	988	1008	1021	1032	1068	1101	1135
1166	1189	1214	1260	1294	1335	1343	1384
1392	1415	1431	1445	1497	1535	1592	1628
1661	1685	1710	1715	1737	1779	1780	1797
1830	1840	1868	1898	1905	1939	1960	1993
1998	2046	2102	2151	2219	2249	2306	2307
2334	2352	2368	2392	2414	2439	2445	2472
2524	2578	2583	2622	2668	2670	2695	2696
2700	2743	2750	2788	2842	2886	2921	2933
3020	3030	3032	3050	3051	3106	3117	3121
3207	3219	3237	3257	3270	3347	3360	3375
3395	3415	3422	3444	3461	3468	3484	3492
3547	3603	3651	3666	3675	3684	3685	3696
3724	3756	3793	3805	3812	3816	3998	4004
4089	4107	4109	4128	4145	4189	4218	4297
4335	4354	4364	4413	4513	4519	4531	4553
4555	4653	4746	4848	4879	4914	4930	4944
4946	4977	5027	5062	5069	5116	5223	5224
5271	5326	5351	5406	5417	5424	5425	5428
5497	5513	5568	5578	5584	5615	5679	5683
5700	5776	5803	5812	5871	5954	5988	6005
6021	6064	6070	6100	6103	6106	6145	6160
6165	6167	6185	6241	6253	6270	6327	6348
6371	6377	6390	6391	6413	6432	6438	6455
6493	6559	6561	6562	6564	6575	6585	6616
6645	6655	6662	6666	6681	6692	6756	6816
6825	6845	6850	6885	6893	6896	6904	6923
6970	7028	7030	7039	7067	7141	7185	7207
7216	7250	7253	7369	7442	7452	7510	7526
7549	7568	7577	7612	7622	7643	7699	7727
7797	7833	7878	7912	7921	7926	7949	7992
8072	8076	8094	8099	8105	8117	8121	8122
8146	8195	8283	8313	8320	8324	8355	8359
8431	8481	8508	8538	8556	8589	8615	8637
8694	8701	8730	8759	8791	8834	8835	8860
8879	8906	8985	9031	9044	9060	9125	9146
9200	9243	9320	9350	9365	9389	9446	9447
9473	9475	9480	9549	9569	9572	9578	9582
9655	9715	9842	9864	9892	9893	9911	9936
9954	9975	9982	9992				

W. WHEELER, Secretary.
Dated London, December 15th, 1930.
Countersigned.—JOHN VENN, firm H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, and Whitehall House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

REPUBLIC of PERU 7 per CENT. INTERNAL LOAN, 1918.
Holders of Bonds of the above Loan are informed that, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 2713, the undermentioned BONDS were DRAWN for redemption and are repayable at Par on and after 31st December, 1930, at the Midland Bank Limited, Overseas Branch Coupon Office, at 5, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, at a daily rate of exchange to be obtained on application. Drawn Bonds will cease to bear interest as from that date.

59 BONDS SERIES 'A,' P£10.

5	151	197	275	297	579	948	1936
2048	2152	2216	2374	2500	2517	2606	2654
2725	2831	2927	2990	2999	3070	3073	3171
3208	3557	3652	4204	4310	4440	4501	4646
4655	5256	5295	5312	5442	5599	5682	5948
5953	5954	6005	6073	6081	6192	6321	6413
6842	6887	7038	7091	7098	7138	7250	7309
7318	7343	7460					

25 BONDS, SERIES 'B,' P£50

51	505	522	746	758	1136	1218	1458
1508	1844	1957	2086	2360	2424	2446	2509
2642	3027	3047	3111	3158	3230	3351	3405
3417							

68 BONDS, SERIES 'C,' P£100

15	208	254	399	531	549	560	598
722	725	889	915	1040	1578	1607	1674
1824	1872	1901	2281	2586	2609	2794	2904
2987	3131	3178	3344	3447	3510	3808	3810
3846	4070	4137	4155	4341	4663	5232	5385
5432	5553	5737	6010	6198	6250	6375	6600
6711	6762	6893	6900	7037	7480	7570	8050
8209	8229	8365	8423	8633	8748	8763	8808
8956	9168	9367	9801				

32 BONDS, SERIES 'D,' P£500.

91	144	257	300	330	424	774	1304
1404	1484	1623	1696	1715	1770	1790	1931
1941	2186	2611	2855	3106	3200	3485	3587
3711	3769	3810	3829	3843	4054	4184	4426

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL 5% LOAN of 1908.
Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the Contract for this Loan a DRAWING of BONDS has this day taken place in the presence of Carlos Maximiano de Figueiredo, Esquire, Chargé d'Affaires of the Brazilian Embassy in London, and of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. Percy Ebenezer Mattocks (of the firm of John Venn and Sons), Notary Public, when the following Bonds were Drawn by lot for redemption at par on the 1st January, 1931 (from which date all interest thereon will cease), viz.:—

61 BONDS, Nos.:—

00041	00045	00063	00089	00104	00111	00112
00118	00143	00154	00167	00185	00209	00250
00273	00290	00292	00294	00319	00322	00345
00361	00371	00379	00389	00398	00399	00444
00446	00462	00522	00524	00545	00557	00563
00568	00585	00649	00650	00653	00691	00692
00725	00739	00752	00753	00757	00775	00788
00796	00820	00834	00863	00865	00888	00892
00895	00903	00929	00958	00965		

For £1,000 Sterling each, £61,000.

122 BONDS, Nos.:—

01074	01092	01095	01133	01155	01157	01192
01203	01208	01209	01228	01257	01306	01318
01338	01374	01395	01426	01434	01466	01493
01515	01521	01529	01555	01566	01588	01598
01606	01613	01629	01641	01644	01651	01691
01717	01721	01743	01795	01826	01838	01840
01850	01853	01862	01873	01899	01931	01943
01946	01961	01983	02008	02017	02027	02036
02044	02052	02067	02071	02075	02088	02121
02138	02166	02213	02215	02241	02272	02282
02308	02313	02328	02355	02358	02362	02383
02402	02411	02446	02451	02494	02497	02512
02515	02519	02532	02559	02567	02585	02593
02606	02614	02621	02629	02633	02645	02654
02672	02674	02687	02701	02714	02719	02760
02766	02772	02804	02808	02813	02822	02859
02863	02865	02872	02881	02882	02884	02902
02930	02947	02972				

For £500 Sterling each, £61,000.

1,222 BONDS, Nos.:—

03045	03055	03064	03071	03106	03114	03117
03158	03185	03203	03232	03240	03250	03262
03272	03274	03320	03323	03338	03354	03359
03367	03413	03446	03456	03457	03471	03482
03484	03492	03497	03510	03521	03526	03545
03567	03583	03590	03621	03672	03682	03684
03697	03714	03733	03743	03761	03767	03783
03792	03823	03828	03833	03840	03867	03888
03897	03946	03965	03983	04000	04014	04025
04028	04047	04054	04056	04067	04073	04074
04095	04098	04104	04115	04122	04145	14159
04162	04201	04221	04260	04280	04291	04315
04339	04358	04368	04423	04437	04467	04469
04471	04478	04506	04522	04525	04547	04548
04566	04579	04584	04585	04599	04612	04613
04632	04634	04702	04712	04728	04737	04753
04759	04770	04783	04788	04823	04827	04834
04863	04865	04888	04894	04928	04931	04952
04979	04993	04996	05006	05039	05045	05050
05073	05074	05083	05101	05119	05150	05165
05171	05186	05193	05209	05217	05251	05257
05261	05269	05306	05372	05389	05407	05409
05413	05421	05451	05475	05530	05531	05595
05650	05653	05664	05682	05689	05711	05727
05740	05746	05751	05756	05770	05780	05793
05818	05835	05875	05921	05932	05959	05963
05964	05969	05986	06031	06032	06048	06049
06052	06055	06069	06075	06086	06090	06116
06148	06149	06164	06186	06196	06205	06233
06237	06246	06248	06282	06315	06323	06330
06342	06351	06383	06405	06449	06471	06495
06501	06507	06515	06516	06534	06576	06616
06665	06698	06725	06735	06752	06772	06775
06779	06780	06790	06795	06803	06814	06820
06831	06855	06856	06869	06876	06890	06901
06942	06944	06953	06967	06968	06982	06994
06998	07042	07043	07047	07065	07069	07070
07118	07129	07134	07156	07159	07172	07174
07184	07188	07193	07207	07210	07211	07219
07220	07225	07227	07234	07239	07247	07257
07282	07283	07287	07303	07308	07312	07314
07344	07345	07368	07373	07389	07394	07419
07421	07438	07479	07481	07500	07501	07504
07517	07544	07593	07596	07632	07633	07640
07652	07661	07702	07710	07718	07719	07727
07732	07736	07745	07774	07788	07797	07805
07832	07834	07883	07892	07912	07930	07932
07938	07944	07949	07960	08027	08038	08043
08078	08111	08169	08184	08200	08204	08224
08226	08233	08234	08297	08306	08317	08318
08331	08345	08374	08398	08401	08414	08418
08422	08455	08457	08459	08475	08488	08507
08511	08524	08539	08541	08592	08594	08614
08616	08617	08684	08686	08731	08734	08824
08826	08847	08858	08875	08900	08905	08942
08981	08988	09010	09029	09030	09071	09088
09090	09105	09112	09122	09235	09264	09269
09291	09322	09419	09427	09429	09466	09472
09482	09494	09510	09532	09547	09549	09567
09588	09603	09668	09672	09681	09686	09720
09726	09735	09736	09747	09815	09856	09884
09936	09944	09951	09960	09974	09977	09982
10023	10043	10087	10098	10101	10103	10122
10144	10167	10175	10179	10186	10190	10191
10193	10207	10247	10264	10270	10287	10296
10305	10307	10319	10340	10350	10384	10396
10417	10435	10459	10473	10493	10516	10531
10541	10557	10577	10578	10591	10630	10635
10641	10662	10704	10749	10804	10828	10843
10866	10879	10882	10886	10902	10935	10937
10966	10969	10973	11004	11014	11057	11080
11093	11107	11114	11119	11150	11159	11170
11186	11193	11196	11199	11210	11218	11233
11235	11237	11258	11268	11281	11284	11311
11313	11339	11353	11362	11387	11390	11417
11451	11466	11467	11470	11487	11491	11501
11502	11522	11536	11550	11556	11579	11601
11605	11626	11627	11641	11654	11661	11688
11720	11726	11752	11790	11791	11799	11802
11843	11852	11893	11898	11907	11909	11925
11927	11950	11983	11986	12034	12036	12050
12078	12095	12100	12110	12118	12132	12164
12169	12177	12184	12218	12230	12243	12245
12246	12289	12322	12335	12350	12359	12367
12372	12408	12456	12474	12547	12654	12662
12708	12728	12771	12775	12832	12842	12860
12877	12901	12944	12950	12980	13012	13029
13043	13050	13057	13059	13094	13101	13109
13163	13177	13178	13180	13185	13188	13193
13220	13251	13264	13269	13288	13293	13308
13309	13326	13329	13344	13357	13447	13480
13484	13507	13551	13555	13556	13562	13565
13593	13598	13611	13612	13616	13623	13624
13653	13664	13673	13736	13746	13750	13758
13785	13797	13801	13865	13878	13881	13883
13901	13919	13927	13933	13945	13959	13975
13976	14053	14120	14122	14133	14136	14163
14188	14191	14215	14242	14244	14259	14306
14314	14320	14327	14352	14353	14361	14362
14366	14371	14381	14421	14426	14466	14493
14494	14498	14509	14546	14554	14595	14600
14614	14622	14648	14662	14668	14672	14676
14694	14698	14705	14717	14774	14781	14799
14834	14837	14876	14909	14916	14919	14939
14957	14979	14992	15032	15033	15042	15049
15098	15129	15130	15156	15169	15170	15194
15200	15221	15233	15256	15276	15315	15339
15342	15355	15397	15422	15446	15471	15486
15487	15501	15509	15515	15543	15573	15586
15589	15590	15591	15598	15629	15670	15682
15687	15701	15713	15721	15731	15733	15746
15757	15760	15780	15789	15796	15815	15817
15837	15848	15849	15871	15877	15903	15919
15922	15944	15956	15976	15983	15998	16005
16015	16020	16059	16074	16121	16125	16148
16152	16160	16166	16197	16214	16215	16264
16305	16355	16382	16386	16446	16450	16460
16474	16496	16501	16518	16521	16536	16539
16549	16586	16589	16608	16618	16639	16662
16677	16679	16698	16723	16724	16728	16733
16765	16777	16780	16781	16783	16799	16818
16821	16824	16825	16843	16846	16882	16919
16976	17000	17013	17032	17047	17061	17068
17083	17106	17125	17131	17148	17165	17177
17183	17215	17224	17260	17267	17330	17351
17373	17395	17399	17429	17430	17466	17480
17485	17504	17510	17532	17551	17558	17573
17587	17617	17648	17658	17690	17713	17729
17731	17741	17743	17745	17747	17749	17756
17767	17782	17805	17820	17827	17831	17840
17850	17851	17856	17866	17875	17886	17900
17957	17981	17998	18003	18030	18043	18071
18074	18098	18113	18127	18135	18148	18161
18174	18203	18217	18222	18226	18234	18266
18288	18298	18306	18311	18352	18358	18366
18399	18416	18434	18441	18446	18478	18495
18514	18534	18626	18628	18636	18646	18648
18658	18702	18743	18757	18790	18792	18794
18809	18811	18840	18851	18913	18915	18920
18936	18985	18992	19019	19038	19048	19051
19116	19121	19136	19150	19159	19173	19193
19213	19240	19251	19257	19268	19277	19297
19305	19308	19328	19335	19350	19368	19404
19430	19434	19446	19456	19480	19518	19561
19565	19579	19627	19639	19649	19669	19675
19699	19717	19742	19751	19772	19781	19798
19831	19851	19905	19926	19935	19954	19960
19961	19978	19989	20004	20009	20025	20039
20040	20044	20074	20092	20101	20109	20111
20126	20170	20180	20199	20214	20229	20245
20266	20270	20292	20298	20299	20313	20315
20316	20320	20331	20355	20363	20367	20371
20383	20429	20442	20443	20466	20467	20469
20474	20485	20486	20505	20514	20535	20558
20589	20624	20655	20679	20746	20770	20772
20782	20785	20807	20809	20846	20851	20868
20900	20915	20918	20960	20968	20979	20981
21024	21040	21049	21062	21070	21092	21105
21111	21150	21158	21174	21181	21184	21194
21210	21287	21291	21306	21321	21325	21334
21337	21353	21382	21398	21455	21472	21518
21536	21560	21565	21579	21607	21610	21611
21629	21632	21633	21634	21648	21703	21779
21797	21799	21815	21818	21840	21849	21854
21856	21881	21901	21909	21910	21923	21941
21947	21962	21970	21994	21996	22009	22018
22037	22049	22070	22073	22090	22092	22112
22115	22122	22140	22158	22166	22185	22186
22215	22217	22270	22299	22314	22339	22390
22407	22423	22449	22470	22477	22481	22508
22516	22526	22546	22552	22555	22574	22598
22609	22622	22624	22652	22655	22675	22694
22696	22707	22716	22745	22771	22778	22824
22828	22851	22876	22897	22939	22946	22959
22961	22985	22993	22998			

For £100 Sterling each £122,200

1,405 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £244,200

The above Bonds when presented must bear all the Coupons subsequent to the 1st January, 1931, otherwise the amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.
Bonds may be presented on any business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
The usual interval of three clear days will be required for examination.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.
New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
15th December, 1930.
Witness: P. E. Mattocks, Notary Public.

BONDS CANCELLED

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

STATE LOAN of the KINGDOM of HUNGARY, 1924.
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that in accordance with the provisions of the General Bond of this Loan, BONDS to the amount of £291,600 Nominal Capital of the English Particular Issue, viz., the Kingdom of Hungary 7½ per Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1924, have been PURCHASED in respect of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending 1st February, 1931.
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
16th December, 1930.

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL FIVE per CENT. FUNDING BONDS of 1898.
UNITED STATES of BRAZIL RAILWAY GUARANTEES RESCISSION FOUR per CENT. BONDS.
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that the following amounts of BONDS of the above Issues have been PURCHASED for the Sinking Funds of the 1st January, 1931, namely:—

	Nominal Capital
United States of Brazil 5 per cent. Funding Bonds 1898	£80,400
United States of Brazil Railway Guarantees Rescission 4 per Cent. Bonds	£279,220

New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
16th December, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ALBERTA and GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY COMPANY FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS. Guaranteed by the Province of Alberta.
The COUPONS due 1st January next on the Bonds of the above loan will be PAID on and after that date at the Counting House of the undersigned.
The Coupons must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.
MORGAN GRENFELL and Co., Agents for the Loan.
23, Great Winchester-street, London, 15th December, 1930.

COSTA RICA FIVE per CENT. REFUNDING LOAN of 1911.
Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 17th December, 1930.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. ANNUITIES, SERIES A, B, and C.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due on the 1st January next may be PRESENTED at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.
London, 16th December, 1930.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. COQUIMBO RAILWAY BONDS.
The COUPONS due 31st December next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Issue will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
16th December, 1930.

HAVANA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY FIVE per CENT MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due on the 1st January next may be PRESENTED at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.
All payments of these Coupons in this country are subject to British income-tax, and affidavits, therefore, cannot be accepted.
The Coupons must be accompanied by American Ownership Certificates (Forms 1,000 or 1,001 revised January, 1929).
London, 16th December, 1930.

SNIA VISCOSA 7½ per CENT. STERLING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due 31st December, 1930, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 17th December, 1930.

SPANISH 4 per CENT. EXTERNAL and INTERNAL LOANS and 6 per CENT. GOLD TREASURY BONDS.
The COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, can be presented for PAYMENT at the Bank of Spain, Bilbao House, New Broad-street, E.C., between the hours of 10 and 2, Saturdays 10 and 12.
Coupons of the 4 per Cent. Internal Debt will be paid less 20 per cent. discount, by orders on Madrid at 15 days after examination thereat.
A. VALLS, Manager.
London, 17th December, 1930.

STATE of SAN PAULO EIGHT per CENT. STERLING BONDS, 1921.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due on the 1st January next may be PRESENTED between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock at the Counting Houses of:—
Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
London, 16th December, 1930.

THE MORTGAGE COMPANY of EGYPT, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that WARRANTS in payment of the DIVIDEND on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1930, will be POSTED on that date.
The Books will be Closed from the 19th instant to the 31st instant inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
S. R. DUNCAN, Secretary.
Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2,
17th December, 1930.

THE JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited, GROUP DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
Notice is hereby given that DIVIDENDS have been DECLARED PAYABLE to all shareholders registered in the books of the undermentioned Companies at 31st December, 1930.
The Transfer Books will be Closed in each case from 1st January to 10th January, 1931, both days inclusive.
Dividend Warrants despatched from the London Office to persons resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be subject to a deduction of British Income Tax at a rate to be arrived at after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion Taxes.
Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will receive payment at the London Office on presentation of the respective Coupons, detailed below.
Coupons must be deposited four clear days for examination, and unless accompanied by Inland Revenue Declarations they will be subject to a deduction of British Income Tax as above.

Name of Company (All of which are incorporated in the Union of South Africa).	Dividend No.	Coup'n No.	Rate of Dividend. Per cent.	Rate of Dividend. Per Share	Date of Payment
				s. d.	
Government Gold Mining Areas (Modderfontein) Consolidated, Ltd.	27	27	45	2 3	5th Feb.
Langlaagte Estate and Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ..	79	68	10	2 0	5th Feb.
New State Areas, Ltd	12	12	10	2 0	5th Feb.
Van Ryn Deep, Ltd.	35	35	15	3 0	5th Feb.
Witwatersrand Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	50	48	5	1 0	5th Feb.

By Order,
JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY, Ltd., London Agents.
T. HONEY, Secretary.
10-11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, 17th December, 1930.

ZELLSTOFFFABRIK WALDHOF, FINLAND.
(Osakeyhtioe Waldhof Aktiebolag, Finland.)
SEVEN per CENT. CONVERTIBLE FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
Notice is hereby given that COUPONS off the above Debentures falling due on December 31st, 1930, should be presented for PAYMENT at the Counting House of HELBERT, WAGG and COMPANY, Ltd., 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

BANKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

MARTINS BANK
LIMITED.
BRANCHES OF THE BANK HAVE BEEN OPENED at
27-29, TOTHILL-STREET, S.W.1,
under the Management of Mr. E. A. Sawyer,
and at
213, BAKER-STREET, N.W.1,
under the Management of Mr. E. T. Sandiford.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BANKING, TRUSTEE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the Holders of the FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company with and into which United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been merged and said United States Mortgage and Trust Company hereby resign as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the 1st day of July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and The Lake Superior Corporation securing the First Mortgage Five per Cent. 50-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and as Trustee under all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, such resignation to take effect on the 15th day of February, 1931.
Dated at New York, 28th November, 1930.
CHEMICAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY.
By HOWARD B. SMITH, Trust Officer.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE and TRUST COMPANY.
By G. C. HOFFMAN, Vice-President.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the Holders of the SECOND MORTGAGE SIX per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company with and into which United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been merged and said United States Mortgage and Trust Company hereby resign as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the Fourteenth day of August One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, securing the Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and as Trustee under all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, such resignation to take effect on the Fifteenth day of February, Nineteen hundred and thirty-one.
Dated at New York, Twenty-eighth November, Nineteen hundred and thirty.
CHEMICAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY.
By HOWARD B. SMITH, Trust Officer.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE and TRUST COMPANY.
By G. C. HOFFMAN, Vice-President.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK.
A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM, in beautifully furnished and decorated house; divan bed, Compactum wardrobe, fitted basin with hot and cold water; bath room to every two rooms; inspection invited. Terms from £2 2s., including breakfast, service, bath, &c.—38, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Ambassador 2942.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 1256.)

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d. Christmas Festivities. Young society. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HILLS.
A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

17, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
A Bare minute bus and Tube. Newly decorated ROOMS from 18s. 6d. to £2 10s.; breakfast optional; running water, gas fires. Padd. 4287.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 30s., for attendance, light, baths, private telephones; hot and cold wash basins, gas fires; catering as required.—25, Stanhope-gardens, near South Kensington Station.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
A Beautifully Furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms, constant hot water; full board single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. —H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

SAYES COURT,
2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautiful DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms; running water; excellent service; moderate terms.—16, Queen's-gate-terrace. Western 6696.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park, private bath, lavatory. Service with breakfast and late dinner. Permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; moderate (reduced winter terms). Padd. 1769.

LONDON.
NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Facing due South.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.
FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

A Luxuriously FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath; £3 15s. weekly.—3, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Kelvin 8770.
A Quiet select RESIDENTIAL, South, facing gardens, gas fires bed rooms; highly recommended. From 2½gns.—Proprietress, 62-66, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A STONE'S-THROW Gloucester-road Station.—Single BED-SITTING ROOM, newly furnished as SITTING ROOM; service; meals optional; highly recommended.—45A, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. Western 1630.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.
ABSOLUTELY charming DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS in luxurious house; 2gns. each, with breakfast and dinner. Also Double Suite first floor. Central heating. Western 2593.

ADJACENT KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—Charming bed-sitting rooms; divans; constant hot water; from 27s. 6d.; breakfast optional.—'Phone Western 1997.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957.
19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

APARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL; very well Furnished, quiet locality; South aspect; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

LADIES ONLY.
ARTISTIC Furnished One-Roomed Service Flatlets; up to date; every convenience; from 25s. 6d.; meals optional.—60, West Cromwell-road, S.W.5. Western 4811.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.
ATTRACTIVE well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; sitting room, bed room, bath room, running hot and cold water (self-contained). Also one-room Flat. House centrally heated. Padd. 5655.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, moderate terms, including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan beds, gas fires and grillers, constant hot water; everything new.—53, St. George's-road, Victoria. 'Phone, Victoria 6368.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 15s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers, central heating, lounges; dancing; liveried hall porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove), Park 3661; and (adjoining) 17, St. Stephen's-square. (Running hot and cold water in every room).

AT 63, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Well FURNISHED SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Room; constant hot water; excellent service; meals by arrangement or in restaurant opposite. Welbeck 4251.

THE NORMAN.
AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1033.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS with breakfast; from 5s. 6d. daily, 25s. weekly; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1482.

HYDE PARK.
AT 25, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS, W.2 (five minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS and SMALL SUITES (two rooms communicating); hot and cold water and gas fires all rooms; bath room and telephone every floor; breakfast optional. Tele., Padd. 0959.

THE NORFOLK.
AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 63, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, large and small redecorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, 16s. to 25s.; gas fires, rings, meter; bath. Park 7319.

THE QUEEN'S.
AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

THE BEAUMONT.
AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCES-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2029.

AT 24, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE-ROAD, W.2.—Well Furnished DOUBLE and Single Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s. weekly; every convenience; breakfast if desired; superior house.—'Phone, Abercorn 4061.

BAKER-STREET.—Comfortable DOUBLE ROOM, Bed and Breakfast, sharing 25s.; with evening meal 35s.—36, York-street. Welbeck 9446.

BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. 6d.; ladies only; gas fires, meters.—22, Clareville-grove, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kens. 1358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; constant hot water all rooms; close Tube, buses; moderate.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 8653.

12, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; constant hot water in bath rooms; good service and cleanliness assured; under personal supervision resident proprietress; two minutes Tube and omnibuses; from 35s. single, with breakfast, served in own room; bath, light, service. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOM, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Breakfast, service, bath, 27s. 6d. Dinner if required. Suitable lady.—'Phone, Kensington 6882.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfasts, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax 6435.

BOND-STREET (near). — BACHELOR SERVICE SUITES; well furnished and decorated; every possible convenience; moderate inclusive terms.—Welbeck 3571.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; University men and women; constant hot water, gas fires; partial board. Moderate.—85, Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS in private house, residential suburb; young society; every comfort; moderate terms.—Write Box J.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,
9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened; Ground-floor Suite and Bed-Sitting Rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 2-2½gns.; small room vacant, 1½gns. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes. Flax. 8559.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
EARL'S COURT.—Quiet house; partial board; good food and service; 2-3gns. Frobisher 2129.

FURNISHED SUITES to be LET in well-appointed quiet house facing gardens. Moderate terms. Meals optional.—46, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7. Kens. 4668.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

EXCEPTIONALLY nice ROOMS in charming house; hot water, gas fires; good food; minute Queen's-road Tube and Kensington Gardens.—11, Orme-court, W.2. Park 4100.

HAMPSTEAD.
56, BELSIZE-PARK.
GUEST HOUSE from 35s.; newly decorated rooms, gas fires; excellent food; two minutes Swiss Cottage.

HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS, good cooking, attendance; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—RESIDENTIAL SUITE or singly. Balcony room. Private house.—Hampstead 0705, or write Box J.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—Superior Bed-Sitting Rooms; English home; constant hot water; meals optional.—57, Broadhurst-gdns. (Maida Vale 2624.)

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted basins. Moderate terms.

HYDE PARK, 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.—Comfortable Rooms with full or partial board; moderate terms. Padd. 5208.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board; best English food. Padd. 2144.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast; valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

KENSINGTON, W.8. — Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

KENSINGTON, near HIGH-STREET.—Unfurnished and Partly Furnished ROOMS; redecorated; constant hot water; service optional; from 20s. weekly.—30, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Western 6025.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Luxurious BED-SITTING ROOMS or SUITES. Prices to include breakfast and dinner from 4gns. single, 6gns. double.—Sloane 4693, or write Box 08112, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating. From 25s.; double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, 13, Lyndhurst-gardens, N.W.3.—Excellent accommodation at moderate terms. Tele., Hampstead 8762.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Ltd.
Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS 25th DEC. or EARLIER.
Rents weekly include light and baths.
NEWS.—Subscriptions for 1931 are due before January 1st without notice. New membership cards now ready.

GROUP 1 (see page 5 in Booklet)
11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 .. NONE
5, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 .. NONE
7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 .. 35/-
10, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7 .. 31/-
47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 .. NONE
49, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 .. 35/-
17, Hornton-street, W.8 .. NONE
15, Vicarage-gate, W.8 .. NONE
71, Linden-gardens, W.2 .. 27/-
122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 .. 25/-, 35/-
45, Inverness-terrace, W.2 .. 25/-
22, Craven-hill, W.2 .. 50/-
72, Holland-park, W.11 .. 42/-, 45/-
24, Holland-park, W.11 .. 21/-, 25/-, 37/-
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street .. 26/-
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place .. NONE
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road .. No list received
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit .. NONE
CLIFTON, 28, Pembroke-road .. NONE
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road .. NONE
BOURNEMOUTH, 24-26, Poole-road .. 15/-, 25/-, 35/-, 40/-
LIVERPOOL, 21, Gambier-terrace .. 42/-
EASTBOURNE, 5, Hartington-pl. .. 15/-, 17/-, 35/-
GROUP 2 (see page 5 in Booklet)
7, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 .. NONE
32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 .. NONE
116, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 .. NONE
127, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 .. NONE
50, Inverness-terrace, W.2 .. 25/-, 30/-
GROUP 3 (see page 5 in Booklet)
35, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7 .. 30/-, 45/- suite
41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 .. NONE
78, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 .. NONE
107, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 .. 27/-
30, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 .. 17/-, 25/-
29, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5 .. 21/-
23, Holland-park, W.11
New Club now on view
26, Holland-park, W.11 .. 20/-
27, Holland-park, W.11 .. NONE
30, Holland-park, W.11 .. 20/-
66, Holland-park, W.11 .. 16/-
85, Holland-park, W.11 .. 35/-
7, Leinster-square, W.2 .. 16/-
6, Inverness-terrace, W.2 .. 25/-
26, Palace-court, W.2 .. 27/-, 30/-
2, Woodchurch-road, Hampstead .. 21/-, 23/-
Cliftonville, 4, Beresford-gardens .. 12/-, 13/-, 22/-
FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

MAYFAIR, 68, CURZON-STREET.—BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET from 2gns.; also suite. Gros. 2993.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Luxuriously furnished hall, Double Bed-sitting Room, with private bath, self-contained. Also a single bed room. Running hot, cold water, 'phones, electric fires, light, valeting.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also single bed rooms; good cooking; valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele. Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's FURNISHED CHAMBERS at 3 and 3½ gns. per week. SUITES at 4, 5, and 6 gns., including light, linen, and full service. Separate 'phones, lift, and constant hot water.

BROMLEY, KENT.
RAVENSCROFT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; ideal winter residence; 3mins. station; gas fires; English cuisine; billiards; garage; moderate. Ravensbourne 3040.

11, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE,
SOUTH KENSINGTON-CHAMBERS.—Minute from station.—Well-appointed bed-sitting rooms, baths, light, valeting, &c., 30s.-2½gns.; smaller rooms from 21s.; constant hot water, gas fires. West 4596.

SPEND Christmas in London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

THE PALATINE,
15, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
REDECORATED. Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER and P.O. TELEPHONES. Lift. En pension from 3gns.

TO be LET to gentleman, BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, ground floor.—111, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated, fitted basins, gas fires and rings; 1-2½gns.; meals, service as required; close station.—95, Cornwall-gardens.

WONDERFUL OFFER. — 400 GUINEAS PER ANNUM.—FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE, double bed room (fitted running water and telephone), sitting room, bath room, lavatory, in Knightsbridge, to include service, light, constant hot water, telephone (both rooms) and breakfast, luncheon, and dinner for two people, or 350 guineas per annum for one.—46, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 2206.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

22, HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.7.—Select, quiet Service Suites and Rooms, fitted hot and cold basins, gas fires. Excellent catering. Moderate terms. West. 6470.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station; quiet, no traffic; large dining room and lounge, gas fires; noted cuisine; from 2½gns. single, from 4gns. double. Western 3746.

GLYNE HOUSE,
55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 3021.

121, SLOANE-STREET. — Bachelor's Self-Contained SERVICE SUITE; also charming Bed-Sitting Room (divan, first floor); central heating.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
£1.—Small unfurnished and FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS in large house facing gardens; good address, close Gloucester-road Station; good service and valeting; meals as required.—'Phone, Kens. 5740 before 10.30 a.m., or write Box Z.1052, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOMMODATION.
ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's FREE LIST.
489A, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

A BED-SITTING ROOM, with breakfast, for two required immediately; also small suite or bed-sitting room with breakfast for gentleman.—Call or write, Harvey and Harvey, 489A, Oxford-street, W.1. (May. 2156.)

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, five minutes' walk.—WANTED, BED-SITTING, Breakfast; also single bed room; Welbeck telephone exchange essential; permanent; reasonable.—Write Box 8345, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WELL FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, communicating, in South Kensington district; quiet; 2½gns., with breakfast; catering essential.—Write Box C.524, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A RIGHT MERRY CHRISTMAS at "Lee Pen," Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hants. Jolly, cheerful days in luxurious modern house; few vacancies at 15s. to 1gn. day; winter residence 2½gns. weekly.

BOURNEMOUTH, KILDARE, Bath-road.—Well-furnished private SUITES or APARTMENTS available actually on sea front; board optional. 'Phone 2638.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, overlooking Branksome Park.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in beautiful and luxuriously appointed house; central heating; hot and cold running water bed rooms; good food and service. From 3½gns.—Write Box 2347, Smith's, Bournemouth.

CHINE HALL.
BOURNEMOUTH (BOSCOMBE SPA-ROAD), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central heating; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine.—Proprietress, Miss M. Smart.

WARWICK GLEN.
BOURNEMOUTH, West Hill-road.—Ideal Winter Residence; gas fires bed rooms; constant hot water; smoke room; excellent cuisine. From 2gns. 'Phone 3087.

BRIGHTON (minute West Pier).—St. Julien, 4, Silwood-place; BOARD-RESIDENCE; hot and cold water, gas fires; separate tables. From 2gns.

EASTBOURNE.—Stay at THE CLAREMONT, opposite Pier. 8 any rooms, running water. Comfortable Residence. Garage. Moderate. Christmas festivities.

HOVE, LANSDOWNE-PLACE.—Lady will receive few PAYING GUESTS; minute sea and shops; telephone.—Write Box H.1121, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

HOVE.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; warm and sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms.—12, Second-avenue.

PEVENSEY BAY.—Spend a jolly Christmas at THE MOORINGS; near golf and Eastbourne.—Write for programme. Tele., Pevensey 26.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

RICKMANSWORTH, PARK VIEW; 25 minutes London, two minutes station; central heating; gas fires. Winter terms from 2½gns. 'Phone 24.

SURREY HILLS.
Unusually cosy and "comfy"; central heating. Delightful country, 36 minutes London. Golf, tennis; garage. From 3gns.—Surrey Hills Mansions, Caterham. 283.

TORQUAY.—SPEND your CHRISTMAS at BALNAGEITH. Special catering. Jolly programme. Every comfort. From 3gns.—Tariff Miss Cavill.

CONTINENTAL

HAMBURG.—Educated musical family takes young Englishman (or lady) as PAYING GUEST. All sports near; ideal opportunity for learning German. Best English references.—Write Box C.523, The Times, E.C.4.

SWITZERLAND.—CHALET for YOUNG PEOPLE; winter sports; French conversation; reasonable terms.—Write Box Z.1019, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSING HOMES AND HOSPITALS

CHARMING NURSING HOME, near sea; all cases taken; aged especial care; garden shelters.—Matron, Upton Lodge, Birchington, Thanet.

NICE ROOM VACANT, Ground or First Floor, in residential home for ELDERLY or INVALID GENTLEFOLK; night and day attendance; nice garden. Fees 3½ to 4½gns. weekly.—"Blythswood," 63, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16. 'Ph., Streatham 1771.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS. — Illustrated BOOKLET describing the residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

THE HOLME, 27, CUMBERLAND-PARK, W.3.—MATERNITY and GENERAL NURSING HOME; large private rooms; 5 to 7 gns. weekly. Chiswick 0382.

TWILIGHT SLEEP administered in country Nursing Home near London. Doctors in constant attendance; only one case received.—"Grasmere," Lytton-avenue, Letchworth.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

CECILIA CLIFFORD BOYD Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of CECILIA CLIFFORD BOYD late of 39 Drayton Court, Kensington, S.W., in the County of Middlesex, Widow, who died on the 13th day of October 1929, and whose Will was proved on the 13th day of February 1930, are required to send written particulars of such claims to the undersigned as Solicitors for the Executors by the 20th day of February 1931, after which date the Executors will distribute the Deceased's Estate, having regard only to claims then notified.
Dated this 16th day of December 1930.
BRAUND & HILL, 6 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Executors.

No. 00548 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of the BLACK COUNTRY TRAMWAYS ESTATES LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that the Order of His Majesty's High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 25th day of November 1930 confirming the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £200,000 to £55,100 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 10th day of December, 1930.
Dated this 13th day of December 1930
SYDNEY MORSE and Co., Alder House, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1 Solicitors for the Company.

IN the Matter of the COMPANIES ACT, 1929 and In the Matter of MONNIX, Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 1st day of January, 1931 to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Reginald S. Andrews, Chartered Accountant, of 448, Strand, London, W.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from me, are, by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 16th day of December, 1930.
R. S. ANDREWS, Liquidator.

00258 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of THE THRISSELL ENGINEERING COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 28th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £150,000 to £96,262 5s. 0d. and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Share Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, were Registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 11th day of December 1930. The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—
"The capital of The Thrissell Engineering Company Limited was by virtue of a Special Resolution and with the sanction of an order of the High Court of Justice dated the 17th day of November 1930 reduced from the former capital of £150,000 divided into 300,000 shares of 10/- each to £96,262 5s. 0d. divided into 195,410 shares of 4/6 each and 104,590 shares of 10/- each. At the date of the registration of this Minute all the said 195,410 shares of 4/6 each numbered 1 to 195,410 (both inclusive) had been issued and the full amount of 4/6 per share was deemed to be paid up thereon and none of the 104,590 shares of 10/- each had been issued.
"Special Resolutions of the Company have also been passed whereby upon the said reduction of capital taking effect the 195,410 reduced shares of 4/6 are sub-divided and again consolidated so as to form 175,869 shares of 5/- each and each of the 104,590 shares of 10/- each is sub-divided into two shares of 5/- each and the capital increased to £150,000 by the creation of 214,951 new shares of 5/- each ranking pari passu and forming with the 385,049 shares of 5/- each resulting from such sub-division and consolidation one class of 600,000 shares of 5/- each."
HYMAN ISAACS, LEWIS & MILLS, 7/8 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C.1. Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00778 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of HUNT & KINNIMENT Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that by an Order dated the 5th December 1930 the Court has directed a Meeting of the unsecured Creditors of the above named Company (other than preferential creditors and the Lessor of the Company's Leasehold property and the Mutual Finance Co. Limited) to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving with or without modification a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and such unsecured creditors and that such Meeting will be held at The Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, on Monday the 29th day of December 1930 at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon at which place and time all such unsecured Creditors are requested to attend.
A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen and forms of proxy obtained at the Registered office of the said Company No. 40 Mortimer Street, London W.1, and at the office of Edgar Mason Tringham 53 Doughty Street, John Street, Bedford Row, London W.C.1 (the Solicitor of the said Company) during usual business hours on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meeting.
The said unsecured Creditors may attend the Meeting and vote thereat either in person or by proxy.
All proxies must be lodged with the Secretary at the Registered office of the Company No. 40 Mortimer Street aforesaid not later than 12 o'clock noon on Saturday the 27th December 1930.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Lipman Jacob Kuhnreich or failing him Francis William Swanwick to act as Chairman of the said Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 16th day of December 1930.
E. M. TRINGHAM of 53 Doughty Street, John Street W.C.1, in the County of London Solicitor to the above named Company.

MISS SARAH ANN HAMILTON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of Miss SARAH ANN HAMILTON of Eastbrooke, Haslemere Road, Crouch End in the County of Middlesex Spinster deceased (who died on the 26th day of October 1929 and whose Will with one Codicil thereto was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 8th day of January 1930 by Ernest Edward Adamson and Geoffrey Blackburn Adamson the Executors thereof) are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands in writing to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 28th day of February 1931 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice shall then have been received and will not as respects the assets so distributed be liable to any person of whose claim they have not had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 15th day of December 1930.
BURCH & Co., 6, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE Miss AGNES LETITIA BURROW, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of AGNES LETITIA BURROW, of Arnmore, Arnside, Westmorland (and lately residing at Springcote, Chapel-le-dale, in the County of York), deceased, who died on the 25th day of March, 1930, and of whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted to Murray Victor Burrow Hill out of the Principal Probate Registry on the 12th day of September 1930, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their Claims or Demands to us, the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, on or before the 20th February 1931, after which the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims and Demands of which the said Administrator shall then have had notice; and the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose Claim or Demand the said Administrator shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1930.
THICKNESSE & HULL, 5, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Kent holden at Canterbury. In Bankruptcy. No. 36 of 1930. Re HARRY WILKINS, of 19, Diamond Road, Whitstable, in the County of Kent. Wholesale Cement & Slate Merchant.
I, EBENEZER HENRY HAWKINS, of the firm of Poppleton, Appleby & Hawkins, of 4, Charterhouse Square in the County of London, Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.
Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.
(Signature of Trustee) E. H. HAWKINS, F.S.A.A.
Date 16th December, 1930.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

TO DOCTORS.
SALMON ODY "GENUINE" BALL-AND-SOCKET TRUSSES can be obtained from the makers, SALMON ODY, Ltd., 7, New Oxford-street, London, AND NOWHERE ELSE.
Established over a Century.

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

PRICE WITH 110 ACRES, £6,500.

FOR HOUSE, GROUNDS, AND TWO COTTAGES £3,600.

DEVONSHIRE.

AMIDST LOVELY RURAL COUNTRY, 500ft. UP, NEAR AXMINSTER AND HONITON, ABOUT NINE MILES FROM THE SEA AND GOLF LINKS AT SEATON AND LYME REGIS.

FOR SALE.

This old Country House having every comfort and convenience, including:— ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN BATHS.

It contains:—Three reception, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms.

Garage for several cars. STABLING.

Two excellent modern cottages.

A secondary House with two reception, five bed rooms, and large garden. Good farm of about 110 ACRES with farmhouse and buildings.

HUNTING, FISHING and ROUGH SHOOTING.

Full details of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (C.8307.)

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Just off, and within six miles of the West End. FOR SALE FREEHOLD ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN THE DISTRICT, THE SUBJECT OF LAVISH EXPENDITURE. *Beautifully situated, the property is complete in every detail and in first-rate order.*

Avenue approach, vestibule, oak-panelled lounge, winter garden, loggia, panelled dining and billiard-music room, four bath rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, servants' hall.

Excellent ground-floor offices.

Choice panelling | Parquetry flooring | Central heating | South aspect.

Stables, garages, two cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF 3½ ACRES.

Hard and grass tennis courts.

HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.2822.)

Between

EASTBOURNE & TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

½ mile from Station.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE in a high situation, with really magnificent view.

Hall, three reception and nine bed rooms, bath room, and servants' hall.

DRIVE WITH 5-ROOMED LODGE.

Electric light available. Company's water and gas. Partial central heating.

STABLING. GARAGE.

Thoroughly matured gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

3½ ACRES.

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A COMPACT WELL-FITTED HOUSE, containing four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (Founded 1849), 4a, Frederick's-place, London, E.C.2. Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL COURT of GOVERNORS of the Institution will be held at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, on MONDAY, December 29, 1930, at 12 noon precisely. N. LEES-SMITH, Secretary.

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930.—HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS. Re NEW BUILDING (Cinema) upon site on WESTERN SIDE of STREATHAM HILL and SOUTHERN SIDE of ARDWELL-ROAD, STREATHAM. Pursuant to the 52nd Section of the above Act, notice is hereby given that The London County Council did on the fifteenth day of December, 1930, CONSENT under Section 51 of such Act to the ERECTION of a BUILDING of a GREATER HEIGHT than that prescribed by the above Act upon a site on the western side of Streatham Hill and the southern side of Ardwell-road, Streatham.

Plans and particulars of the intended building and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected by the owner or lessee of any building or land within one hundred yards of the site of the intended building between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays) at the Office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dated the 16th day of December, 1930.

Messrs. NICHOLAS and DIXON-SPAIN, 19, Hanover-square, W.1, Architects for The Denman Construction Co., Ltd., 142, Wardour-street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTION of STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at 10, Upper Belgrave-street, London, S.W.1, TO-MORROW (Thursday) 18th December, at 6 p.m., for the Election of Members only. R. F. MAITLAND, O.B.E., M.I.Struct.E., Secretary.

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THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

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DEAL.	The East Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.
DOVER.	Dover Express and East Kent News, 185, Snargate-street.
EASTBOURNE.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road (The Times Bureau).
FALMOUTH.	Cornish Echo, 13a, Church-street.
FOLKESTONE.	Folkestone Herald, The Bayle.
HASTINGS.	Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 14, Claremont.
HYTHE.	Straughan and Co., 81, High-st.
ILFRACOMBE.	Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby House, Tithebarn-st. Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street. Charles Birchall, Ltd., 17, James-street.
MANCHESTER.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars-street.
MINEHEAD.	Minehead Advertiser, 2, Park-st.
RAMSGATE.	Kentish Express Branch Office, 98, High-street.
SANDGATE.	Bridgeland's Library, 98, High-st.
SHREWSBURY.	T. W. King, Scott's Mansions, Claremont-hill.
TEIGNMOUTH.	Teignmouth Gazette, Station-rd.
TORQUAY.	Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY.	Stear's Station Service, Wallasey and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY.	Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street.

And at all Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Branches and Bookstalls.

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CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KENSINGTON (close to Station).—Convenient MANSION FLAT with lift; porters; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Comfortably Furnished.—Apply:— MARSH and MARSH, 197, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4864. 6 GNS. PER WEEK.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Exceptionally fine FOURTH-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, with four good bed rooms, two very handsome reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen, &c., available on new lease from March next.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-st. £220 P.A.

KENSINGTON. — SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, ground floor and basement; six rooms besides kitchen, bath, &c., and two w.c.'s; near Parks, bus and Underground routes; redecorated. Rent £165 on lease.—Caretaker, 35, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

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LANCASTER-GATE.—Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two rooms, kitchen bath room; £7 month. Second floor, two rooms, bath room; £5 10s.—Wm. Morgan, 14, Craven-terrace, W.2.

LANCASTER GATE.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, living room, kitchen, bath room; exclusive district; 5 guineas per week.—Write Box Z.1075, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE. — Spotless, beautifully FURNISHED; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; 5gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

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MAYFAIR.—A charming well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT; sunny aspect; large reception rooms, bath room, double bed room; constant hot water. Moderate inclusive rent.—HADSLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1. Sloane 4100.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, Self-contained; hall, bed room, sitting room, bath; electric fires, 'phone; good cooking; moderate.

ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS

with bath room and entrance hall; self-contained; telephone; night and day porters; valet, lift. Rent from £130, or Furnished 4gns. per week.—Bury Court, 55, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.

PALACE COURT, W.—An exceptionally bright FLAT.

FACING SOUTH AND WEST.

Two reception, five bed rooms, tiled bath room.

Passenger lift. Day and night porters. Central heating. Electric power.

NOMINAL RENT. NO PREMIUM.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

PALL-MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS; well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

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SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished for any period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE-MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SMALL newly decorated two bed-roomed FLAT off GROSVENOR-SQUARE to be LET, five to six weeks, 5gns.; excellent daily cook-general left.—Write "G.," 2, Robert-street, Grosvenor-square.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (near Station).—Perfect SERVICE FLAT. One bed, one reception, bath room. Bargain.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Office, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275. £105 P.A.

ONLY £225 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A delightful newly decorated FLAT in favourite mansion building to be LET; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; all modern conveniences; passenger and service lifts, liveried porter, &c.—To view apply 59, Drayton-gardens, South Kensington.

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TO be LET UNFURNISHED, a charming, light, SELF-CONTAINED TOP-FLOOR FLAT, four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., at the very low rent of £225 per annum inclusive.—Apply the Managing Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. (Gros. 2360-1).

SOUTH MOLTON-STREET, W.1.

TO be LET, very convenient Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, servant's bed room, and two w.c.s; passenger lift; uniformed porters. Available immediately. Rent £300 p.a. No agents.—Apply London and County Properties, Ltd., 3/5, Maddox-street, W.1.

WELL-FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained; large rooms, one reception, three bed rooms, &c.; overlooking gardens; convenient buses, tubes; 3½gns.; three-six months.—79, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale. Padd. 3172.

WESTMINSTER (BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD).—A most up-to-date FIRST FLOOR FLAT to be LET unfurnished; large and very light rooms; constant hot water; electric light and power points for all purposes; electric passenger and trade lifts; two splendid reception rooms with sliding doors between, and parquet floors; four good bed rooms, excellent bath room with recess, large light modern kitchen, larder, &c. New Lease. Moderate rent. No premium.

JAS. F. PALSER and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

10 *Guineas per week.*

WESTMINSTER.—Beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, three reception rooms, self-contained offices; for six to 12 months.

HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

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TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, SPACIOUS FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, with well-proportioned rooms.

RENT £600 INCLUSIVE.

Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent offices, including butler's pantry, servants' hall, &c. Passenger lift. Constant hot water. Radiators in hall, porters, &c.

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WESTMINSTER.—Bright, well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; lift, 'phone; available beginning January; accept 7gns. week.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

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FOUR BED, TWO RECEPTION, KITCHEN, BATH.

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Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.

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BARGAIN. THREE AND FOUR BED ROOMS, &c.

4-4½GNS. Per Week.—KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLATS; telephone; three and four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

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CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and district; whole and part time. Lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

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GOLDERS GREEN.—Luxuriously appointed Detached HOUSES, near station; solid oak staircase; oak panelled hall, cloak room, two and three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room de luxe; oak floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; garage. Prices from £2,900.—"Quality Houses," Gloucester-gardens Estate, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

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Half-hour's run Southwold and Aldeburgh.

A Singularly charming, pleasantly placed, gentleman's COUNTRY HOUSE (believed Tudor); much beautiful exposed old oak; three charming reception, study, six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); modern sanitation; independent hot water; wired for electricity; gardens, buildings, and 26¼ ACRES, nearly all rich pasture, FREEHOLD ONLY £1,850. Cottages and extra land if desired.—Photos, &c., WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

GREAT BARGAIN £3,000.

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CHARMING Stone-built HOUSE in remarkably pretty grounds and small parklands, 5 Acres; lovely position, 300 feet up, due South; three reception, eight bed, bath; company's water; electric light, central heating; lodge entrance; cottage; hunting, golf; excellent condition; certain to sell quickly. Immediate inspection advised.—BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6333.

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Apply Carlyon Estate, St. Austell.

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Quarter hour by car from Cirencester.

QUEEN ANNE PERIOD RESIDENCE and 470 ACRES.

£5,250 or CLOSE OFFER.—One of the finest little SPORTING PROPERTIES in the market. The Residence contains three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room. The land is principally pasture. Possession March, 1931. Shooting alone worth £100 per annum. Tithe only £5.—Recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9309.)

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Devon's beauty spot, 200ft. up. Wonderful views over Dart Estuary. Ideal for private RESIDENCE OR PAYING GUESTS (adaptable also as two houses), on two floors; 15 living rooms, lounge, two bath rooms; grounds THREE ACRES, with good frontage; not overlooked. FREEHOLD £4,000.

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EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS

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FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS,

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In a high situation; grand views.

£4,250 or CLOSE OFFER.—Delightful RESIDENCE, in real country, under 25 miles London, walking distance station; everything in splendid order; three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; garage; well-timbered grounds of about TWO ACRES (one man only required).—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.7222.)

NEAR the Sussex Coast, commanding magnificent views.—To be SOLD, a fine Norman Shaw HOUSE beautifully seated in lovely wooded grounds with land about 200 ACRES; very fine oak-panelled reception hall, four entertaining rooms and full-sized billiards room; 20 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms; electric light, central heating; stabling, garages for seven cars, men's rooms, two lodges and carriage drive; two cottages; delightful gardens, hard tennis court, two grass courts, pretty lake and cricket ground, walled garden and glass; fine old farmhouse and buildings, with about 120 acres let off.

Possession of remainder at early date.

This house always commands 30-35 guineas a week for a summer let.

Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany-courtyard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

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On the hills near Taunton.

£2,600 FREEHOLD.—Delightful old GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near good bus route, and well situated for hunting, golf, and polo; 600 acres shooting available immediately adjoining. Three sitting rooms, six-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; stabling and garage; THREE ACRES.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.10774.)

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About 300 feet up, with magnificent views over a Private Park.

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Stone and Witchert built, with oak shingles roof; well back from the road; convenient to Chalfont Park, Beaconsfield, and Denham golf.

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Easy reach of golf course and sea; hunting.

FREEHOLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing, bath room, usual offices; co.'s water, electric light, main drainage; good stabling, large garage; wooded grounds with lawn, walled kitchen garden, together with pasture land, in all FIVE ACRES.

Only £3,750 (might be Sold with less land).

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GENUINE ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

IN HERTS.

UNDER ONE HOUR FROM TOWN.

3½ miles of Market Town.

Hall, three reception, five principal bed rooms, dressing room, bath, seven attics, offices.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS, with extensive orchards, flower beds, &c., partly enclosed in inner and outer moats, in all about 5¼ ACRES.

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On the high ground, within easy reach of St. George's Hill and Burhill Golf Links, and 40 minutes from Waterloo.

PICTURESQUE GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE with accommodation on two floors and in a retired position. Three double and three single bed rooms, bath room, three reception, offices; garage, &c.; central heating, electric light, constant hot water, and all main services.

Perfectly secluded and well-timbered garden, with tennis lawn, and kitchen garden, about One Acre.

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Situate on a Hill. Good Views. South-West Aspect. Hunting. Golf.

COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE.

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Electric light. Septic tank. Co.'s water. Telephone.

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For a quick Sale.

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SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION INTO COUNTRY HOTEL.

Fine old RESIDENCE, with about three acres well matured grounds and kitchen garden; four reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage and cottage.

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£3,300 BEST PART OF HANTS. £3,300

WITHIN A QUARTER OF A MILE OF THE FAMOUS RIVER TEST.

A SMALL PLACE OF EXTRAORDINARY FASCINATION.

This charming, long, low HOUSE, dating from the 15th Century, has been modernized by a well-known architect, making for easy upkeep, and retaining its old-world character. It is in a delightful village, not isolated, but away from main roads, and is close to Winchester and Andover. Excellent shooting and hunting can be enjoyed. Wide entrance hall, very fine drawing room or lounge about 23ft. by 22ft., two other reception old fireplaces, beams, and exquisite linen fold, oak doors. Good offices with servants' sitting room, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garage, &c. Wonderfully pretty gardens about

THREE ACRES FREEHOLD £3,300.

MORE LAND MIGHT BE OBTAINED.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

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SURREY.

Between GUILDFORD and HASLEMERE.

£2,000 FREEHOLD. — Lovely old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, portion dating from 15th Century, situated on top of a hill, with beautiful views; three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; water laid on, central heating, telephone; two garages; about TWO ACRES.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.10796.)

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SUNNY WARM HOUSE, country, near Brighton, offered careful tenant; 2gns. weekly; six weeks from end January; eight rooms, bath; gas; telephone; maid; near bus.—Tipnoak, Hurstpierpoint.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—Convenient to shops and station; five bed and dressing, two reception, bath room, modern offices; garage; 5gns. per week or offer.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

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AND NOW THE BIJOU FACTORY.

To meet the demands of Manufacturers who do not require a large floor space we are now building small SELF-CONTAINED FACTORIES, which have all the well-known facilities of our larger types, and the rents of which are only

£80 PER ANNUM.

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Every modern dock facility for export overseas. READY-BUILT FACTORIES.

Apply BRISTOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

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CENTRE of BOURNEMOUTH, the most progressive Coast Town in England, rates only 7s. in the pound.—SEVEN very valuable FREEHOLD SHOP SITES with frontages of 20ft. each to be SOLD by AUCTION in Bournemouth on February 5th next. The only vacant shop sites in the centre of the town. Covering a period of about two years over half a million pounds worth of new buildings have been or are being erected in the road.

Particulars and plans of FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

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ESTATE REQUIRED to BUY, 2,000 to 5,000 ACRES, for fruit and vegetable growing; Suffolk preferred, but not essential.—Particulars invited to WOODCOCK and SON, Land Agents, Ipswich.

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

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WANTED, Unfurnished Detached OLD HOUSE or COTTAGE, in or near Bishop's Stortford; must be on the main London road. Rent £45-£85.—Reply Box 166, care of Brown's, 39, Tothill-street, S.W.1.

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AERATED BREAD COMPANY as tenant of soundly constructed pre-War BUILDING very well situated in one of the leading suburbs. Let on long lease without break at a very low rent. For SALE to show 6 per cent.—Apply

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

10 PER CENT. FREEHOLD.

FIVE SHOPS in main road, suburb, £7,500.—BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, W.1.

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